A THESAURUS OF ENGLISH PHRASES WITH JAPANESE EQUIVALENTS

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Eigo Kyo?ju Kenkyu? Kai.
A thesaurus of English
phrases with Japanese equi

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Discarded

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A

THESAURUS

OF

ENGLISH PHRASES

WITH

JAPANESE EQUIVALENTS

BY

THE EIGO KYŌJU KENKYŪ KAI.

英和雙解

熟語辭典

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英和双解 熟語辭典凡例及び序言

熟語辭書が語學を修むる者に取つて切要缺くべからざるは、今更言ふを待たざる所なり。されど其の編纂たる、多數の日子と、非常の苦心とを要し、一朝一夕に完成すること能はざるに由り、現今世に行はるゝものは、僅に鄺氏ザクソン氏等外國人の手に成れるもの數種あるのみ。されど英語を修むる者の最も困難を感ずるは、英米人にも解し難き熟語にあらずして、却て彼の國人には常用の套語にして、殆と説明を要せざるものに多し。是れ前者は之が解釋を得るの道あるも、後者に至つては、直接外國人に接する外には、殆んど其途なければなり。從つて現行數種の熟語辭書が、未だ全く邦人に適切ならざる所以なり。本辭書は最も重きを此點に置きて編纂せるものなれば、邦人にして英語を修めんとする者には、最も便利なる座右の好伴侶たるべし。

本書は本會員中、多年英書講讀の際拾集したる材料を骨子とし、更に各種の熟語字典を參照して成れるものにて、現今世に行はるゝ鄺氏の辭書は語數五千餘、ザクソン氏の辭書は三千餘に過ぎざるに、本書は實に一萬三千の語數を包有す。

本書は熟語を序列するに、すべて「アルファベット」順を以てしたれば、讀者の搜索には最も便なり。

本書の双解中、詳細の解釋は英語によるべきものにて、邦語の解說は、單に其梗概を示すに過ぎず。故に邦語の解釋のみにて、了解しがたき場合は、須らく英語解釋を參考せらるべし。

附錄として神怪略傳を加へたるは、蓋神怪の事たる、屢屢英書に引用せらるゝものなるに拘らず、世間未之に關する恰好の書あるを見ず。故に其の缺けたるを補はんための微意に出でたるものなり。

八年三月

英語教授研究會に於て

本莊太一郎 識す

THESAURUS

OF

ENGLISH PHRASES.

A

A' 1. all. 2. he, common in the old dramatists, in the mouth of illiterate people. "what a will" = What he will. (一) 總ての, 全き (二) 彼が (古き戯曲にて無學なる人の語の中に用ゆ)

A bad egg—a scoundrel or rascal. 惡漢

Abated arms—those whose edges have been blunted for tournament. 假戰に用ひて刃の鈍くなりたる武器

A B C book—a book to teach the a, b, c, or alphabet. 字母を教ゆる書物

A besetting sin—a sin which is habitual, or into which one easily falls. 惡癖、陷り易き罪業

A bevel angle—any angle other than one of 45 or 90 degrees. 歪角

Abide by, to—to fulfil, to depart from, to carry out. 固く執て動かぬ、確守する、實行する

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—a sure advantage is better than a problematical advantage, even though the latter promises to be twice as good. 確實の利益は少きも大なる不確實の利益にまさる

A bit—a fourpenny piece (England), 12½ cents (America). It usually means the smallest silver coin current. 四ペンス貨幣(英), 十二セント半貨幣(米)「通常最小の銀貨を云ふ」

A black sheep—one different from the rest of the family, and less worthy; a disgrace to the family. 家名を汚す者

A bleeding heart—a state of sympathy or pity. 同情、憐愍

A blue story—an indecent story. 猥褻なる談話

A bone of contention—a subject of contention or dispute. 爭の題目

A bone to pick with one, to have

—to have an unpleasant matter to settle with one 聞糺したき事がある

A bold stroke—a bold effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. 急激に斷行すること

About one—in one's nature. 其天性中に

About the ear—near. 接近して

About to, to be—to be on the point of; to be ready to; to be in the act of. 將さに……せんとす

Above all—more than all. 就中、何よりも、殊に

Above or beyond all praise—admirable; superior; very praiseworthy. 誠に感ずべき、褒めるに言葉なき程に

Above-board—fairly; honorably; without trick or concealment. Also used in the sense of 'without concealment or shame.' 公明に、正直に、詐りなく、隱さずに或は恥ぢずに

Above ground—alive. 生ける

Above one's hook—beyond one's comprehension; beyond one's mark. The allusion is to hat-pegs placed in rows; the higher rows are above the reach of small statures. 理會し難き、分に過ぎたる

Above par—above the nominal value. 額面以上

Above price—such that no adequate price can be set upon; priceless. 非常に貴き、貴重なる、評價し難き

Above stairs—in the upper story of a house. 家の階上に

Above such meanness, to be—to be too noble for such meanness. 高潔にして其樣なる卑劣は爲さず

Above the salt—in a position of honour. The saltcellar in the dining-hall of former times was placed in the centre of the table, and marked the division between the equals in rank of the master, and his inferiors. 名譽の地位に

Above work, to be, or to feel—to be unwilling to work, because of pride or false delicacy. 業務に服するを甘んぜず

A boy likes to play—a singular common noun with "a" is sometimes used in a universal sense, to represent the whole class. "A" thus used may be regarded as a weak form of "any"=any boy; all boys. 男兒は遊戲を好む、(a を附したる單數の普通名詞が其種類全體を表はすことあり)

A broken heart—great sorrow or despair. 斷腸、絶望

Absent-minded—inattentive to what is passing; having the thoughts away from the present subject or scenes. 放心、うつかり

Absent one's self, to—to be absent. 不在なり、缺席する

Absquatulate, to—to [illegible] away; to abscond. 逃亡する

Abstract idea—an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it. 抽象的觀念

Abstract of title (Law)—an epitome of the evidences of owner-

ship. 所有權を示す證據の要略(法律の語)

Abstract terms or **words**—terms or words which express abstract ideas; words which signify the mode or quality of a being without any regard to the subject in which it is. 抽象名辭

Abundance of—very much. 澤山なる

According as—in proportion as, or agreeably as. に比例して、に隨て

Accept service, to (Law)—to agree that a writ or process shall be considered as regularly served, when it has not been. 適法ならざる令狀の送達を適法なりとすべしと合意す(法律語)

Accessary after the fact (Law)—a person who, knowing of the crime, assists or conceals the criminal. 從犯

Accessary before the fact (Law)—a person who, though not present at the commission of a crime, yet counsels or commands another to commit it. 敎唆者

Accommodation bill or note—a bill of exchange or note, given not for property transferred, but for the bearer to use as a means of raising money, and thus virtually a loan. 融通手形

Accommodation coach or **train**—a coach or train designed to accommodate way passengers, as to time and stoppage, and usually stopping at all stations. 緩行馬車又は列車

Accomplished man—an educated man; a carefully trained man. 敎育のある人

According to—in accordance with; in a manner according with; agreeably to. に隨へば、に隨て、に據れば

According to all accounts—all statements agree; every one says. 人皆言ふ

According to Cocker—in accordance with the present system of figures. Cocker's Arithmetic, first published in 1677–8, was for long the standard work on the subject, and passed through sixty editions. 常法に從ふて、普通の數理に由りて

According to one's duty—as one's duty demand. 義務に隨つて

According to reasonable expectation—there is reason to expect. 蓋し必ず、豫期すべし

According to rule—agreeably to a prescribed method; properly. 法則に隨つて、正當に

Accord with, to—to agree with; to suit. 適ふ、一致する

Account as, to—to deem. 考ふ、思ふ

Account current—a running or continued account between two or more parties. 双方間引續の取引勘定

Account for, to—to furnish a reason for. 理由を與へる、辯解する

Account of, to—1. to esteem; to have a regard or affection for; to prize; to value. 2. to attribute;

to interpret. (一) 貴ぶ、重んずる、敬重する、(二) 原因を歸する、說明する

A certain Smith—equivalent to "a Smith," which see. a Smith に同じ a Smith を見るべし

Aching wish—a wish so intent as to be painful. 心を苦むる希望、思ひ逼りたる願望

Achilles' heel—the only vulnerable part.

When Thetis dipped her son in the river Styx to make him invulnerable, she held him by the heel, and the part covered by her hand was the only part not washed by the water. 唯一の弱點

Achilles' spear—it was said that this spear could both wound and cure. 此槍は生殺の兩作用ありといふ

Acknowledge the corn, to—to confess having been mistaken, or outwitted; to confess a charge; to admit the truth of a statement. 失錯を自狀す、事の眞實なるを許す

Acknowledgement money (Eng.)—a sum paid by copyhold tenants, on the death of their landlords, as an acknowledgment of their new landlords. 借地人が地主の死したる時新地主に納むる謝金

Acquiesced in (in a passive sense)—complied with; submitted to without opposition. 認諾せらる

Acquire currency, to—to be put in circulation; to be made public. 流布する、傳はる

Acquit one's self, to—to bear or conduct one's self; to behave. 身を處する、行ふ、爲す

Across the sea—out of the state, country, or kingdom. 海外に、國外に

Act a part, to—to behave hypocritically, to carry out designs under a false cloak. 僞善を裝ふ、陰險に事を爲す

Acting secretary (or other officer)—one who temporarily performs the duties of the office, though not elected or appointed to it. 臨時代理書記官

Active capital—money, or property that may be readily converted into money, and used in commerce, or other employment for profit. 金錢又は容易に金錢に換へて資本となし得るもの

Active commerce—the commerce which a nation carries on in its own ships. 自國船にて行ふ一國の貿易

Act of God (Law)—any unavoidable accident or event which takes place without human intervention, or which can not be referred to any specific cause; an event which cannot be prevented by any natural forces, e.g. when a ship is struck by lightning and destroyed. 天災、天變地異

Act on, to—to act in accordance with. に循ふて行動する

Act on or from principle, to—to have a settled rule of action, u u ally a right rule; to be governed by correct opinion and rule,

rather than by impulse. 主義に據りて進退す、道に循ふて行ふ

Actual existence — fact; truth. 事實

Act up to, to—to equal in action; to fulfil. 實行す、遵守す

Act up to a promise or **profession, to**—to behave in a suitable way, considering what promises or profession one has made; to fulfil them. 約束を履行す、宣言に適當なる行を爲す

Adam's ale or **Adam's wine**—water. 水

Ad avizandum—into further consultation and consideration. A Scottish legal phrase. Latin. —層深き研窮に

A day after the fair—too late; after anything is past; behind hand. 時期に後れる

Add fuel to the flame, to—to increase the existing excitement or interest. 氣勢を助長す

Addicted to—devoted, habituated, or given to. 耽る、慣る

Address one's self to, to—to accost; to speak to; to prepare one's self. 話し掛くる、用意する、支度する

Address one's self to a task, to—to set about it. 仕事を始むる、仕事に着手する

A dead lock—a stoppage; a hindering of further progress. 停止

A dead shot—a skilled marksman, one sure to kill. 射的の妙手

Ad libitum—as much as you please; to any extent. Latin. 隨意に

Administration with the will annexed (Law) — administration granted in cases where the testator has appointed no executor, or where the executors named in the will have died, or refused to serve, or are incompetent. 遺言執行人なき死者の財産を處分する事

Admit of, to—to be capable of; to allow. 容る、……するを得

Ad nauseam—until people are tired and sick of the subject. 其事を厭き嫌ふまで

A drawn battle—a battle in which neither party gains the victory. 勝敗なき戰

Ad valorem — according to the value. Latin. 從價の

Advance sheets—pages of a forthcoming volume, received in advance of the time of publication. 未刊書中の幾部分

Advancement in life—rising in the world; rising in the rank, wealth, or honor. 立身出世

Adverse possession (Law) — the kind of occupation and continued enjoyment of real estate, which indicates an assertion of right on the part of the person maintaining it. 土地占有權

Advice with, to—to consult for the purpose of taking the opinion of others. 詢る

Advice with one's pillow, to—to think. 思考する

A fair field and no favor—opportunity and impartiality. 機會と公平

A fat office—an office yielding abundant pay for slight labour. 勞僅かにして給豊かなる官

Affaire du coeur—a love affair. A French phrase. 色事

Affair of honor—duel. 決闘

Affect something in its vital parts, to—to be fatal to it. 或る物を破滅する

Affiliated societies—local auxiliary societies, connected with a central society or with each other. 地方の支社

Afflicted with, to be—to suffer from. 惱む

Afford it, to—to expend with profit, or without loss. 費に堪ふる、支出するの餘資あり

A flash in the pan—a vain attempt; a failure. 無効の擧、失敗

Afore the mast—a phrase applied to a common sailor, who holds no office on the ship. 唯の水夫

Afraid of one's own shadow—exceedingly timid. 甚しく臆病なる

Afraid to say—uncertain. 不確實なる、疑はしき

A friend in need—one who befriends in an exigency. 困窮を助け呉るゝ友

After, to be—to be in search or pursuit of. .....を搜し求む

After a fashion—to a certain degree, in a certain nominal way (generally said disparagingly). 幾許か、少しは

After all—Notwithstanding; nevertheless; when everything has been considered. やはり、これでも、詰りは

After a sort—in a certain way; to some extent. 略ほ、幾分か

After its kind—like all others of its species. 其種類の他の總の物の如く

Afternoon farmer—one who loses the best time for work; a lazy dilatory man. 懶怠者

After one's fancy—as suits one's fancy. 好み通りの

After one's fashion—as one is wont to do. 其慣習に從つて

After ons's heart, to be—to be just what the person desires or appreciates. 望み通りの

After one's kind—according to one's nature or characteristic. 其性質に從ひ

After the Lord has called me—after my death. 我が死したる後

After the cloth is removed—when the meal is over. 食事後

After the mannner of—in imitation of. 何々に倣ひて

Again and again—repeatedly. 再三、反覆して

Against all chances—contrary to all probability. 實らしからぬ、信じ難き

Against the collar—at a disadvantage or against the inclination. 不利に又は意に背いて

Against the hair—against the grain; contrary to one's inclination. 不本意に、意に逆ふて

Against the stream—contrary to the established course or tend-

ency; in opposition; struggling; with difficulty. 世の風潮に逆ふて、反對して、困難して、

Against the time—in provision for; in preparation for the time. ……の用意に

A game at which two can play—the power of retaliation, a method of procedure in which the party attacked can give tit for tat. 互に爲し得る行爲

Age and fear—frightened old persons. The abstract is used for the concrete. 恐怖する老人

A gentle slope—a slight declivity. 急ならぬ傾斜

Age of discretion—the age at which minors may choose their guardians. 未成年者の後見人を撰擇するを得る齡

Age of man—the period beginning with man's appearance on the earth; the era of the human race. 人類時代

Ages and climes—times and countries. 時の古今洋の東西

A good hit—a peculiarly apt expression; a happy conception. 旨き思ひつき、旨き言葉

A good leg—a course that approximates the desired one. 願ふ所の航路に接近せる航路

A good round sum—a large price; much money. 大金、巨額

A good turn—an occasional or incidental act of kindness; an opportune favour. 不時の親切又は恩惠

A great catch—something very desirable to be obtained. 甚だ得たきもの

A great deal—a large portion or part; much. 澤山

A great many—a large number. 甚多數の

A great way off, A long way off—very distant. 甚だ遠き

Agreed!—it is agreed to; I agree to it. 諾

Agree with, to—1. to suit, or be adapted in its effects. 2. to come to terms; to make a stipulation, by way of settling differences, or determining a price. 3. to resemble. (一) 適す、(二) 折合ふ、(三) 似る

A hair's breadth—a very small distance. 間髪を容れざる程の僅かの差

A hair breadth escape—a very narrow escape from some evil. 辛ふじて災害を脫すること

A hall!—the ancient cry to make room for a dance or pageant. 古昔舞踏又は演戲を爲す場所を明けしむるに用ひたる呼聲

A hard knock—a forcible blow. 強き打擊

A hearty eater—one who eats eagerly and largely; one who eats a hearty meal. 大食家、健啖家

A heavy affliction—any thing which causes great grief. 深き悲痛

A heap—very rapidly. A vulgarism. 迅速に (鄙語)

A heavy heart—sadness or despondency. 悲嘆、落膽

Ah me!—ah pity me! An ex-

clamation expressive of some emotion, as surprise, fear, grief, pain, and the like. あゝ、おや

Airy toys — unreal illusions of fancy. 空想

A kind of—something belonging to the class of; something like to; (said loosely or slightingly)...のやうなもの（漠然と又は輕蔑して言ふ語）

A lame excuse or apology—an excuse or apology which is not good or sufficient. 不十分なる言譯

Alas! for.....—alas! I sigh for... ...嗟傷い哉

Alas the day; alas the time; alas the while—exclamation expressive of grief or concern. These expressions seem originally to have meant, "Alas for the present state of things!" but it came to be used as indefinitely as the simple 'alas!' In these expressions the sorrow expressed is connected with the time of sorrow lamented. 嗟、哀哉

A "let up" — the sudden disappearance of an artificial pressure upon money or any other cause leading to a stringency in the loan market. (Com.) 金融引締の俄にやむ事（商業語）

Alive to, to be — to have susceptibility; or to be easily impressed. 感じ易き

A living soul—a human being; a person. 人間、人

All-aboard—a phrase used by the director of a public conveyance to indicate that the conveyance is about to start, and that those who desire to take passage must enter at once. 直に乘込め

All about—over the whole place; in every direction. 到る處に、一般に

All agog—highly excited by eagerness after an object. いたく騷ぐ、熱望して

All alone—"all" simply gives force to the expression. たつた獨り（All は語勢を強むる爲めに用ゆ）

All along—the whole way, distance, or length; all the time; always. 道すがら、徹頭徹尾、常に、始終

All along of—entirely owing to. 全く...の故に、全く...の爲めに、全く...に由りて

All amidst—"all" simply gives force to the expression. All は語勢を強むる爲めに用ゆ

All as soon as—just as soon as. 正に...するや否や

All at once—abruptly; suddenly. 不意に、突然に

All beer and skittle—only amusement and no work. 遊ぶのみにて働かぬ

All but—very nearly. 殆ど

All cock-a-hoop for anything—very much excited and eager for it. 或事に熱中したる

All Dickey with any one—a hopeless case for any one; no chance of saving him. 助くる望なき

All hands—all helpers; all persons. 皆の者共

All ear, to be—to be very attentive. 甚た注意する

All for the best—all events are well and wisely arranged by God; every thing comes to pass in the best manner—an expression of confidence in God and his government, used in times of sorrow or disappointment. 神の爲す處善からざるはなし

All his swans are geese, or all his swans are turned to geese—all his expectations end in nothing; all his boasting ends in smoke. 彼の期望が無効に歸す、彼の大言が全く失敗す

All his fingers are thumbs—he is awkward. 彼は不器用だ

All hollow—wholly. 全く

All honor be to you—may you have all honor. 名譽の君に歸するを希ふ

All honor to him—all honor be to him, *i. e.* may he have all honor; we wish all honor to him. 彼が名譽を有するを希ふ、吾人は彼を尊重せざるべからず

Allied to—closely related to. 屬す

All in all—completely; wholly; the dearest object of affection. 全く、最愛のもの

All in a pucker—confused; agitated; perplexed. 周章して、當惑して

All in my eye and Betty Martin—nonsense, not to be believed. Found in the contracted form, *all in my eye*. A corruption of the commencement of a Latin prayer, 'O mihi, beate Martine.' 妄誕、信じ難き

All in one's eye—nonsense; incredible. 虚誕、信じ難き

All in the world—all that exists; all that is possible. 有らゆるもの、有らゆる事

All life—full of life; very lively. An abstract noun preceded by "all" denotes the presense of the quality in an extreme degree. 甚だ活潑なる

All manner—all kinds; many sorts. 總ての種類

All manner of ways—1. in every direction. 2. all means. (一) 到る處、(二) 有らゆる手段方法

All of a heap—in a state of collapse. 崩壞して、精力沈衰して

All of a sudden—suddenly; sooner than was expected. 不意に、案外に速に、突然に

All one—just the same. 正さしく同

All one's born days—all one's life. 一生涯

Allotment system—a system of assigning small portions of the landlord's land to be cultivated by day laborers, after the ordinary day's works. 日稼人に終役後耕作すべき土地を交付する制度

All over—completely; in every part; finished; done. 全く、終りて

All over with—finished; done with. 終りて

All over with one, to be—to be dead. 死す

Allow for, to—to make an allowance for. 酌酌する、差引く

All right—a colloquial phrase ex-

pressing assent or approbation. 宜しい、承知しました

All round or around—over the whole place; in every direction. 到る處、洽く

All round—in all respects. 全く

All serene—very good; all right; I agree to it. At one time a popular street cry in London. 宜しい、承知しました

All's one—it is just the same. それは正に同一なり

All's one for that—that is no matter; that does not signify. それは如何でもよし

All square—all right; quite satisfactory. 宜し

All sting—always agressive and ready for war. The allusion is to a wasp. 常に攻勢を取り戰爭の準備を爲したる

All that—signifies a collection of similar things or occurrences. 等、抔

All the better—wholly the better; that is, better by the whole difference. 愈よ宜し

All the day long—through the whole day. "Long" is emphatially added to the objective of time. 終日

All the fat being in the fire—all the planning or labor coming to naught, by reason of some mishap. 企圖水泡に歸す、齟齬となる

All the go—anything which creates unusual interest or excitement. 非常の大評判、大騷ぎ

All the mode—in general fashion; extremely fashionable. 非常に流行の

All the rage, to be—to be the subject of eager desire; to be sought after beyond measure; to be very fashionable. 大流行

All there—clever, able, possessing quick faculties. 怜悧なる、堪能なる、聰明なる

All the same—as completely or entirely as; for all that; nevertheless. 矢張り、其に拘らず

All the same; all one—a matter of indifference; the same in result; to amount to the same thing; no difference. つまり同一、差違なき

All the while—all time; during the whole period. 其間始終

All the world—every body; everything. 世人皆な、萬物盡く

All the world and his wife—every one without exception. 一人も殘らず、各人皆

All the world over—in every part of the world. 天下何れの處にも、全世界に

All the year round—throughout the whole year. 一年中

All-thing—altogether; in all respects 全く

All things to all men—courteous. 丁寧なる、溫順なる

All through—to a conclusion. 終まで

All times—always. 常に

All to one—altogether (obsolete). 總て、全く（廢語）

All told—all counted; in all; including the whole number as

actually counted. 總計、悉皆にて

All to smash—bankrupt; ruined. 破產したる

Allude to, to—to refer to without specifying; hence, to mean. 暗に關係する、意味する

All you have to do is to obey him.—you have only to obey him. 汝は唯彼に從ふべきのみ

Almighty dollar—this term describes the power of money, and the admiration in which wealth is held. 全能の弗、金力

Along—go along. By ellipsis the adverb stands for a verb of motion. 余の前を去れ、余を煩はす勿れ

A long dozen; A baker's dozen—thirteen. 十三

A long face—a solemn or lugubrious face. 眞面目な或は悲しき容貌

A long head—an acute and farseeing mind; a shrewd judgment. 聰明

Along of—owing to; on account of; beside. .....の故に、傍に

A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether—a united, vigorous, and continued effort. 總掛りの弛みなき盡力

Along shore—by the shore or coast; lengthwise, and near the shore. 濱邊に

Along side (Naut.)—side by side. 相並で（航海上の語）

Along with—together with; accompanying. 共に

A losing game—an unprofitable enterprise. 利益なき企業、

Alpen stock—Alp's stick: a long staff pointed with iron, used in travelling among the Alps and other mountains. アルプス其他の山に登るに用ゆる杖

Alps on Alps—great difficulties in succession. 相踵いで來る大困難

Alter ego—one who is very near and dear to a person; an inseparable friend. Latin. 最も親愛なる人、刎頸の友

Alter one's course, to—to make some change in direction or conduct. 方針を變ず、行を更む

A man of business—a man skilled and successful in doing business. 事務家、實務家

A man of letters—an educated and literary man; one who makes literature his pursuit. 文人、文學者

A man of taste—a man of nice perception, and critical judgment of what is beautiful and fitting; particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. 鑑識ある人、風雅の人

A martyr of disease—one who suffers much from disease. 病に苦む人

A matter of life and death—involving the question of living or dying. 死活の問題、命がけの事

Amende honorable—a public recantation or reparation to an injured party, for improper language or treatment. 公然被害者に罪を謝し又は辨償をなす事

A mere form—simply a formality; a conventional rule only. 單に儀式に止る事

Amicable action (Law)—an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some matter of law involved in it. 或法律上の問題を決する爲に雙方合意の上にて起す訴訟

A mile or two—several or a few miles. 數哩

A Milton—1. a work of Milton. The indefinite article is put before the name of an author to represent his work. 2. a great poet. The indefinite article is put before a proper noun, when it denotes, not the person, but the character or quality of the original individual. (一) ミルトンの著作 (著者の名の前に不定冠詞を置くときは其人の著作を表はすことあり)、(二) 大詩人 (固有名詞が人を表はさず其人の性質を表はすときは其前に不定冠詞を置く)

A miss is as good as a mile—a narrow escape is as real as any other. 危き逃も逃に異なりなし

Among the number—included; inclusive. 含蓄されて、こめて

A month of sundays—an indefinitely long period, as if every day in a month were a week. 際限なき長き時限

A moral certainty—sufficiently certain to be believed and acted upon; probable. 確實らしい、萬々慥かなる事

Amour propre—self esteem. French 自重心

Amphitheatre of life—the world is represented as an amphitheatre where men struggle like the Roman gladiators of old. 人生の競爭場 (世の中を云ふ)

An ax to grind, to have—to have a favorite project which allows one to appear generous, while he is really acting from selfish motives. 人の爲めに盡すが如く見せかけて內心私利を圖る事

Ancillary administration (Law)—one subordinate to the original administration, taken out in the country where assets are locally situated. 遺產處分副證 (財產所在地に於て受くる)

And all—completely; wholly; in entirety. 其他皆

And all that—and all the rest of it; et cetra. 等、抔

And.....and—often used in poetry for "both.....and." 並に、且つ

And no wonder—and it is no wonder. 何も不思議の事はない

And one's train—and others of the class. その同類のもの

And so forth (etc., &c.)—and more of the same or similar kind. 等、抔

And so on—et cetra. 等、抔

And welcome—and be welcome to it. 一向差支なし、喜んで承諾します、御遠慮なく

And what not—elliptical for "what may I not say?" implying

the presence or existence of many other thing. 何やかや

And which—the relative 'which' is sometimes preceded by 'and', superfluous. which の前に不用なる and を置くことあり

Angels' visits—pleasant visits, occurring very rarely. 稀なる愉快

Anglo-American — a descendant from English ancestors, born in America, or the United States. 米國に生まれたる英國血統の人

A niche in the temple of fame—permanent honor or renown. 不朽の名譽

Animal kingdom—the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. 動物界

Animated nature — the animal creation; the whole class of beings endowed with animal life. 動物、動物界

A No. 1—first rate; the very best. 第一等、極上

Answer the bell, or door, to—to go and open the door, when a knock or ring has been given. 取次に出る、

Answer the purpose, to—to meet the requirement, or necessity; to be satisfactory; to suffice. 用に適ふ、間に合ふ、足る

Answer the purpose, or demand, to—to be or act in compliance with the purpose, or in fulfillment of the demand. 用に適す、需要を充す

A number of times—more than once; many times. 數回、度々

A nut to crack—something puzzling to be explained. 解き難き事、難問題

An unvarnished tale—a story not artfully embellished; a plain and simple statement of facts. 虚飾なき物語、實事通りの陳述

Any a—sometimes used colloquially for 'any.' 通俗に any の代りに用ゆることあり

Any and every—any whatever. 何物たるを問はず何でも

Any one—any person or thing. 何人にても、何物にても、誰でも、何でも

Any one who—whoever. 誰でも

Any one who would be in their wits—when both genders are implied, it is allowable to use the plural. their は any one の代名詞なり、男女兩性を含む前詞には複數の代名詞を用ゆることを得

Any.....that — whichever; whatever. 何れにても、何にても

Anything but—quite contrary to; different from. 決して.....に非らず、.....ならぬ事

Anything one has to say—any argument one has. 或る辯論

Anything in one's power—anything one can. 爲し能ふ事

Anything is at your service—I shall be happy to afford you the use of it. 御使用下さい

Anything of the kind—anything like that; any such thing. 總て左樣なる物

Any way—in any case; at any rate. 何の道、兎に角

A pair of colors—a national flag and a regimental flag, the latter bearing some motto or device, as carried by infantry regiments in the United States and Great Britain. 一對の旗、國旗と聯隊旗

A paper war—a discussion or controversy carried on in newspapers or pamphlets. 紙上の論爭

Apart from—aside from; separate from; not taking into acount; not considering. 離れて、別に、計算外にして、考の外に置て

A peg higher or lower—a grade higher or lower, in rank, etc. 一段上或は下、

A piece—piece by piece; one by one; singly. 一個づゝ、一に付き

A pious fraud—a deception practiced under the pretence of religion. 宗教に口を藉る詐僞

A pleasant two hours—plural nouns sometimes have collective singular meaning. 愉快なる二時間（複數の名詞が集合的意義を有することあり）

Apostolical succession (Theol)—the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by a succession of bishops from the apostles. 基督の使徒以來僧正相次ぎ教權の連綿絶へざる事（神學上の語）

Apostolic vicar (Roman Catholic Church)—an officer of high standing, who has received power, from the pope, to decide in certain cases without instruction. 耶蘇舊教にて羅馬法王より或場合に專斷を許されたる高僧

A power, letter or warrant of attorney—a written authority from one person, empowering another to transact business for him. 代理委任狀

Appeal to the country, to—to advise the sovereign to dissolve Parliament and ask the electors to send up new representatives. 議會を解散し總選擧を奏請す

Apple of discord—a subject of contention, and envy; something which causes strife.

Eris, the goddess of hate, threw a golden apple among the goddesses, with this inscription attached 'to the most beautiful.' Three goddesses claimed the prize and quarrelled over its possession—Hera, Pallas, and Aphrodite (Venus). Paris, son of Priam, was appointed arbiter, and decided in favour of the last. 不和の種、爭を起さしむる事物

Apple of one's eye—a much-prized treasure. 珍寶

Apple of Sodom—a specious thing, which disappoints.

The so-called 'apples of Sodom,' as described by Josephus, had a fair appearance externally, but, when bitten, dissolved in smoke and dust. 外見美にして其實なき物

Apple-pie order—perfect order and arrangement. 正しき順序、整然たる秩序

Apply for the Chiltern Hund-

reds, to—to resign one's seat in Parliament. The hundreds (or districts) of Bodenham, Desborough, Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, known as the Chiltern Hundreds, have attached to them a stewardship, with the duty of keeping down the robbers who infested the woods of the Chiltern Hills. This office is now a merely nominal one, but it is put to a strange use. When a member of parliament wishes to resign his seat, an impossible thing by law, unless he can disqualify himself, he applies for this stewardship, an office under the crown, the assumption of which requires resignation of a seat in the House of Commons. The practice dates from the year 1750. 議員を辭する

Apply one's self, to—to devote one's self. 從事する

Approve one's eye, to—to confirm one's observation. 觀察を確かにする

A pretty kettle of fish—a bad state of affairs; a muddle. 困つた事、混雜

A prey to grief--seized and consumed by grief, as by a beast of prey; continually suffering from grief. 愁ひに惱める、悲歎に暮るゝ

Apropos des bottes—having no connection with the previous conversation. French. 前の話に關係なき

Apt to—1. liable to; having a tendency to (said of things). 2. inclined; customarily disposed to (said of persons). (一) 動もすれば……となるを免れず、……し易し、(二)……したがる癖あり、兎角……しがち

A rattling pace—a gait so rapid as to produce a rattling sound; a rapid gait. 早足、急行

Are not you?—in this case, the subject is emphatic. 主詞が重調なる時の語法

Argus-eyed — vigilant; watchful 警戒怠りなき、注意深き

Arm in arm—walking in friendly fashion with the arms linked. 腕を組合せて

Armed at all points—Fully prepared. 十分に用意したる

Armed force—a body of soldiers. 軍勢

Armed neutrality—the condition of a neutral power, which holds itself ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent, between which it is neutral. 嚴正中立

Armed ship—a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. 戰時に於て武裝せる御用船

Armed to the teeth—completely armed. 十分に武裝する

Armed with patience—furnished with patience; possessed of patience. 忍耐力を具ふる

A rough estimate—an estimate in general and not very exact. 概算

A rough guess—A judgment or

opinion given at random and in general terms, without attempt at precision. あて推量

Arrange in a series, to—to place in orderly succession. 編次す、序を追ふて排列す

Arriere pensée—hidden motive. French. 隠れたる動機

Arrest of judgment (Law)—the staying or stopping of a judgment, after verdict, for legal cause. 判決の停止

Arrive at, to—to reach or gain by progressive effort or motion; to come to. 達す、到着す

Arrive at man's estate, to—to arrive at majority. 成年に達する

Art and part (Law)—an accessary before and after the fact; one who both instigates and participates in a crime. 教唆者にして從犯

Articles of impeachment—an instrument which, in cases of impeachment, performs the same office which an indictment does in a common criminal case. 彈劾狀

Artillery park; park of artillery.—1. a collective body of siege or field artillery, including the guns, and the carriages, ammunition, appurtenances, equipments, and persons necessary for working them. 2. the place when the artillery is encamped or collected. (一) 砲兵隊 (二) 砲兵陣地

Artillery train—a number of pieces of heavy guns, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, fit for marching. 重砲隊列

Arts of design—those arts into which the designing of artistic forms and figures enters as a principal part. 意匠を主とする美術

Arts of life—ways of living. 暮し方

As a rule—generally. 通例

As (+ajective) **as anything can be**—as (+adjective) as possible. 此上もなく (.....なる)

As becomes one—In a suitable or becoming manner. 相當に、適當に

As being—as one that is. .....なるもの、如く

As bold as brass—impudent; without modesty or shame. 鐵面皮なる

As certain as if I have seen it—perfectly certain. 全く確實なる

As close as a vice—very stingy. Vice is a clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw or the like, and commonly attachable to a bench, for grasping and holding a piece of work that is being operated upon. (萬力)、甚だ吝嗇なる

As concerning—so far as concerns; as to; as for. 關して、就て

A sealed book—something unknown; something not disclosed. 知る可からざる事、秘密

A second, a third, a fourth—another. 他の、別の

As fair as—as good as; equivalent. 等しき

As far as—To that extent or degree or distance. 迄、限りは、丈けにては

As follows—thus; for instance; by way of example—a phrase intro-

ducing some particulars or specifications 例へば、卽ち、下の如し

As for—with respect to .....に就きて言はんに、.....は如何したかと言ふに

As how that—a vulgar expression for single 'that'. that の鄙語

As good as—in effect; virtually; not less than. その實、同樣、等しく

As good as a play—very interesting or amusing. 甚だ面白き

As good as gold—thoroughly good and reliable. Generally used of persons. 充分善良にして信用すべき

As good as one's word—fulfiling one's promise. 約に違はず、言を食まず

Ashamed of one's self—ashamed of one's conduct. 自己の行狀を恥ぢて

A sheet of water—a broad expanse of water. 渺茫たる水面

A shining light—a person who is eminent in some department or in certain circles. 泰斗、傑出の士

A short cut—a cross route which shortens the way, and cuts off a circuitous passage. 捷徑

As hungry as a hawk—very hungry. 甚しく飢ゑたる

A sick market—a state of circumstances in which brokers very generally hesitate to buy. 弱氣、買手の勇まざる市況

Aside from—apart from; besides; in addition. 別に、の外に、の上に

As if—of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be if. かの如く、...したらんやうに

A sight—a quantity; a great number; a large sum. 澤山、巨額

As ill luck would have it—unfortunately. 不幸にして、生憎

As is most likely—most likely. 多分は

As is natural—naturally. 自然に

As is the case—which is true; which is the real condition of matters. 事實その如く、實際左樣であるが

As it is—1. in looking at events as they actually occur in the world. 2. such being the case. (一) 事實を現實の儘に視るに、(二) 斯かりければ、斯かる譯柄ゆへ

As it may—however it may; what it may. 如何あらうとも

As it may chance—as it may happen without design or expectation. その時の工合如何によりて、都合次第では

As it may happen or turn out—as it may chance to be. 同上

As it seems—to outward appearance. 見た所では

As it should be—Proper. 適當なる

As it should seem—apparently. 外觀にて

As it were—a phrase thrown into a statement which is to be taken figuratively and not literally. It is attached to expressions to render them less harsh and is a kind of apology for the use of the phrase. 言はゞ、宛も、左ながら

As I think—in my opinion. 余の考へにては

As large as life—of the same size as the living being represented. 自然大の

As like as two peas—so similar as to be distinguished from each other with great difficulty; very similar. 酷肖したる、瓜兩つに割つたやうなる

As little as may be—the least that is possible or consistent. 成る可き丈け少なく

As long again—twice as long. 一倍長き

As luck would have it—as it chanced; by fortune, good or bad. 偶ま、運好くも或は悪くも

As mad as a hatter—crazy; dangerously insane. 狂暴なる

As mad as March hare—dangerously mad; crack-brained. 狂亂したる

As many—the same number of; an equal number of. 同數の

As might have been expected—naturally. 勿論、言ふまでもなく

A Smith—1. a person named Smith. The indifinite article is used to introduce the name of a person hitherto unknown to the hearer. 2. a member of the Smith family. The indefinite article is put before a proper noun denoting a single member of a family. (一) スミスといふ人（聽く者の未だ知らざる人の名を記すときには不定冠詞を用ゆ）、(二) スミッス家の一人（或家の一人を表はす固有名詞の前には不定冠詞を置く）

As much—as much as that; the same. 爾く、その通り

As much again—twice as much. ……の倍だけ

As much as to say—equivalent to saying; just the same as saying. 即ち、…といふに同じ

As old as I am—with my experience. 余の經驗にては

As on a time—while. 間に

As one is instructed—according to one's instruction. 訓令に從ひて、訓令通りに

As one man—with unity of purpose and act. 一齊に、一致して

As one ought to be—properly; enough. 適當に、充分に

As one sees good or **thinks proper**—as one pleases; at one's discretion. 隨意に、心任せに

As one would—At one's pleasure. 意の欲する儘に、隨意に

As opposite as black and white or **as light and darkness**—the greatest possible difference or opposition. 雲泥の懸隔、此上なき差異、氷炭相ひ容れず

As regards—in regard to; in reference to. 關して、就て

Assert one's self, to—to defend one's rights or authority; to claim recognition. 自己の權利を保維する、認識を要求する、差出る、でしやばる

Associated press—a combination of newspapers, for professional ends. 新聞業同盟

Associate one's self, to—to join, or become connected with. 結合する
As soon as—immediately at or after another event. ...や否や、直ちに
As sound as a roach—perfectly sound. 至極強健なる
As such—in intrinsic character; strictly defined. 本來の、嚴密に所謂る
Assume great airs, to—to act in a pompous manner; to put on the manners of a person of importance. 威張る、高ぶる
As sure as a gun—certainly; without fail. 確かに、誤なく
As sure as death—a vulgar phrase implying conviction or certainty. 確かに、必定、きつと（鄙語）
As sure as eggs is eggs—certainly; assuredly. Perhaps a corruption of "as sure as *x* is *x*"—a dictum in logic. 確かに
As sure as one lives—certainly; most assuredly: a strong assertive phrase. 確かに、必定、きつと
As sure as you stand here—the fact is certain as your standing where you are: a phrase of assurance like 'as sure as death.' 確かに
A stand of arms—a complete set for one soldier, as a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and belt. 一人前の武裝
A stand-up fight—a vigorous and determined contest. 決戰、必死の爭
As the crow flies—in a straight line. 一直線に、眞直に
As the day is long—all the day; continually. 終日、絕へず
As the matter stands—in the present state of the affair. 現在のまゝにては
As the sands on the sea shore—very numerous; past counting. 數限りなき
As the saying is—to express the idea in a common phrase; to use a common form of speech. 所謂る、世に言ふ
As the stork flies—in a straight line. 一直線に、眞直に
As the story goes or **runs**—it is said; the story is thus. 傳へ云ふ、と聞く、世の噂さには
As the wind blows—as the case may be. 風のまにまに、都合次第に、事宜に應じて
As the world goes—according to customary standard. 世間なみでは、世の常の標準に從へば
As thick as hops—as thick as hops on the vine; very numerous; very plentiful. 夥し
1. **As things are.** 2. **Such being the case.** 3. **That being so**—in the present condition of affairs. 今の儘にては、此如くなれば、斯くては、かゝる次第にては
As things go—according to the present circumstances, market, usage, or custom. 現在の事態より視れば、現情に據れば
As this is the case—this being so; affairs being thus. 是を以て、斯かる故に
A stitch of work—the least amount

of work; any work. 一寸の仕事、何事にても

As though—as if. かの如く、……でいもあるやうに

1. As to. As for. 2. With relation to. 3. Relating to. 4. With respect to. 5. Respecting. 6. With regard to. 7. With reference to—concerning; pertaining to; about, &c. 關して、就て、至つては、於ては、在つては、

A stone's throw—the distance to which a stone can be thrown; a short distance. 石を投げ得る程の距離、近く

Astonish the Browns, to—to do something notwithstanding the shock it will give to the prejudices of one's neighbours. 俗人を驚かす事を爲す

A storm brewing—difficulties, or dangers, or contention arising. 紛擾(或は危難)の起ること、爭論の沸騰

A strong hand—a phrase expressive of firmness and force. 強硬

A stubborn fact—a truth or occurrence that cannot be denied or disproved; a fixed fact. 爭ふ可からざる事實

A sun—a year 一年

As usual—as is customary, or frequent. 例の通り、いつもの如く

As weak as water—very feeble. Used both of moral and of physical weakness. 極めて弱き

As well—also; too; besides; in addition; just as much; equally. 亦た、等しく

As well as—and also; not less than; just as much as; equally with. This conjunction gives emphasis to the first of the two clauses と同じく、と等しく、又、幷に

As who should say—as if one were to say. 人が言ふかの如く、誰が言ふものか

As yet—until now; up to the present time; hitherto. 從來、是迄、まだ、尙

As you make your bed you must lie on it—people must bear the consequences of their deliberate actions. 故意に爲したる行爲の責任は自ら負にざるべからず

As you value your lives—upon your lives; at the peril of your lives. 汝の生命を賭して

At a blow—suddenly; at one effort; by one action. 忽ちに、一擧して

At a dead set, to be—to be prevented from proceeding in any enterprise; in a state of stagnation; at a standstill. 停止さるゝ

At a disadvantage, to be—to be in an unfavorable condition, or in one which prevents success. 不利なる狀態に在り

At a discount—with a deduction from the original, or full, or customary amount; not in demand; not valued; highly unpopular. 割引にて、需要なき、貴重されぬ、流行せぬ

At a distance—at some distance. 少し隔てゝ

At all—a phrase much used by way of emphasis, usually in interroga-

tive and negative sentences, signifying, in the least degree; least extent under any circumstances. 毫も、全く、何程かにてと、苟も

At all events—certainly; without fail; whatever happens; in any case. 兎に角、どうしても、執れにせよ、必ず

At all hazards or **risk**—whatever the hazards or risk may be- 如何樣なる事あらんとも、如何なる危險あるに拘らず、敢て

At all points—completely; entirely. 全く

At a loss, to be—to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty; at so low a price as to result in a loss. 苦む、窮す、困る、惑ふ、出づる處を知らず、損となる程安く

At a low ebb, to be—to be in a state of decline or decay. 衰微の有樣にあり

At anchor—riding by her anchor; anchored. 投錨中、碇泊せる

At another's expense—with a view to depreciate the person. 他人に損を掛けて、他人の名譽を傷けん爲め

At any cost—whatever may be requisite to secure the object. 如何ばかり（の金錢勞力其他を）要するとも、何程かゝりても；如何なるものを犧牲とするも

At any rate—if what has been said is not correct, that is, at all events; certainly. 兎に角、……には相違なし

At a pinch—in difficulty; under necessity. 困難に臨み、切迫に際し

At a premium—much sought after; increased in value. 需要多き、割增

At arm's lengh—at a certain distance, so as to avoid too great nearness or familiarity. 遠ざけて

At a snail's gallop—very slowly. 頗る緩慢に

At a stand, to be—to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed. 茫然自失す、奈何はせんと躊躇す、當惑する

At a standstill—in a state of entire cessation. 停止したる

At a stretch—at one effort; without stopping or pausing. 續けざまに、間斷なく、一氣に

At a time—once. 一時、一度

At a venture—at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; without foreseeing the issue. 先を構はずに、運に任かせて、試みに

At a white heat—in an intense passion; very angry or excited. 激怒して

At bay—a state of being kept off, or of detention and expectancy. 防禦、喰止、豫防、

At best—in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case; at most; after every allowance is made. 如何によくても、よく行ッた處で、つまり、關の山で

At bottom—really; essentially. 其實

At call or on call—liable to be demanded at any moment without previous notice; as money on deposit. 前以て通知せずに何時にても引渡を要求するの權利ある

At cost—for what a thing cost, or was paid for it. 元價にて、實價にて、買直にて

At cross purpose, to be—to act counter to one another without intending it; (said of person). 圖らず相反す、衝突す

At death's door—very near death. 死に垂んとす、死に瀕す

At discretion—without conditions or stipulations. 無條件にて、先方の爲し放題に

At ease—in a condition of ease; free from pain, trouble, or constraint. 氣樂に、窮屈ならず

At Easter price—cheap, as, formerly, unmarketable meat at Easter. 廉價なる

At every turn—at every change (of direction or effort); in every new position. 向ふ處に、位置を轉ずる毎に

At fault, to be—to be in trouble or embarrassment, and unable to proceed; to be puzzled; thrown off the track. 途方に暮れる、當惑す、出る處を知らず

At first, at the first—at the beginning or origin. 初めは、最初には

At first hand—from original sources; without intervention of agents. 直接に

At first sight—on the first seeing. 一見すれば、ちよツと見た處では

At full length—stretched out to the full extent. 充分に伸びて

At full sea—at the height or flood of the tide, hence, at the highest point; at the highest. 滿潮に、最高度に

At full speed—going as quickly as possible. 全速力にて

At grade—on the same level,—said of the crossing of a rail-road with another rail-road or highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. 同一水準の

At grips with—struggling hard against. 抗爭して

At hand, near at hand—near in time or place. 近く

At heart—in the true character or disposition; really. 心は、內實は

Athenian Bee, the—a name given to Plato, the great Athenian philosopher. 雅典の大哲學者プラトー

At his best—in his best style, or workmanship or the like. 自己の技倆を盡して、及ぶ限りよく

At hollow distance—so distant that the voice sounds hollow like an echo. 聲が反響の如く聞ゆる程へだたつて

At home—At one's own house, or lodgings; familiar; on easy terms. 在宅して、親く、心易き

At home, an—a reception, or entertainment given in the afternoon or evening. 午後又は夕方の接見又は饗應

At home on or in any subject, to be—to be conversant or familiar with it; to be skilled in it. 通曉す、熟達す

At home to any people, to be—to be ready to receive visitors. 在宅して來訪者に接見する

A thousand of brick—said of a thing done impetuously or powerfully. 烈しき仕方、ひどいやり方

At intervals—having a period or space between; interruptedly. 折々、間ま、間を隔てゝ

At issue—in controversy; disputed; at variance; disagreeing; inconsistent. 爭ふ、異なる、相容れず

At its height—at the highest point. 闌は、極度に

At large—1. without restraint or confinement; free. 2. diffusely; fully; in the full extent. (一) 自由に、(二) 十分に、詳く、普く、全般

At last—at the end; in the conclusion; (referring not to lapse of time, but to obstacles overcome). 遂に (困難障碍を凌ぎて漸やく)

At least, at the least—at the lowest estimate; at the smallest concession or claim; to say, ask, or expect no more. 尠なくとゝ、せめては

At least needless—it is often worse than needless; it is actually mischievous. 不必要よりより惡しきことあり、害がある

At leisure—1. Free from occupation; not busy. 2. In a leisurely manner; at a convenient time. (一) 閑散、多忙ならず (二) 緩ろりと、都合よき時に

At length—finally; after so long time. 終に

At length—1. at or in the full extent; without omission or contraction. 2. at last; at the end or conclusion. (一) 十分に、委曲 (二) 遂に

At liberty—free; without restraint; unconfined. 自由に、勝手に

At loggerheads, to be—to come to blow; to be at strife; to differ strongly. 喧嘩す、爭ふ、激論す

At loose ends—neglected; badly managed; in confusion. 不取締、不行屆、不整理

At lurch—hidden or secreted (generally for a bad purpose). 密かに

At moment's notice—at once. 直ちに

At most, at the most—at the utmost; at the furthest possible amount or degree. 多く見積つて、精々、頂上の處が

At (nine) sharp—at (nine) o'clock precisely. 正(九)時

At no period—on no occasion; at no particular time; never. 未だ曾て……せず、決して……あらず

At no time—never. 曾てなし

At odds—in dispute; opposed to; at a disadvantage. 相爭ふて、反對して、不利に

At odds with morning—midnight. 夜半

At once—immediately; without delay. 直ちに

At once ....and—both ....and. 且つ

At one—1. in agreement, or accord; in harmony. 2. of the same nature; the same. (一) 一致したる (二) 同一なる

At one's disposal—in one's power. 權内の、隨意に處分し得る

At one's earliest convenience—as soon as convenient. 成るべく丈け早く、至急に

At one's feet—in the relation of subjection, or submission. 服從す、屈す

At one's heels—close behind; closely following. 直ぐ後に

At one's peril—with risk or danger to one; in jeopardy. 險を冒して、危き中に

At one's pleasure—as it pleases one. 意の欲する處に隨つて、氣の向く通りに、心任せに

At one's post, to be—to be at an appointed place of service, or of trust. 事務を執る、出勤す

At one's request—according to, or because of one's request. 請求に依りて

At one's service, to be—to be ready to assist one; willing to do a kind or courteous deed for one. 何時にても用を勉む、謹で命を奉ず

At one stroke—at one effort. 一氣に、一擧して

At one's wit's end, to be—to be without resources or expedients; to be puzzled or perplexed. 爲す處を知らず、當惑す

At one swoop—at one stroke. 一擧して

At parting hour—at the hour at which people part, that is, separate for the night; at bed time. 就寢の時

At peace—in a state of peace; not engaged in war, controversy or the like. 平和、無事

At play—playing. 遊戯して

At pleasure—in dependence on or subject to one's will or pleasure; as one pleases. 隨意に、氣儘に、勝手に

At present—at the present time; now. 今

At quiet—peaceful. 安靜なる

At random—without settled aim or purpose; vaguely; without definiteness. 目的なしに、妄りに、漠然と

At regular intervals—having uniform spaces of time or distance intervening. 一定の間隙を隔てゝ

At right angels—so situated as to form an angle of 90,° or one marked by a quarter circle. 直角に

At roost—resting or sleeping on the roost: said of birds. とまり木にとまりて(鳥に云ふ)

At sea—on the ocean. 海上に、洋中に

At sea—uninformed; uncertain; unable to tell; at a loss what to do or how to act. 茫然自失、漠として明かならず、爲す所を知らず

At second hand—not directly; through an intermediary. 他人の手を經て、間接に、古手に

At short—soon; suddenly. 速に、急に

At short notice—in a brief time; promptly. 急に

At sight—immediately. 直に

At sight, after sight (bill and notes)—on or after presentment. 一覽次第、差出すや否や

At sixes and sevens—in disorder; ill arranged; in great confusion. 混亂して

At stake—in danger; hazarded; pledged. 危地に、危險中に、賭する

At stated period—at regularly recurring intervals of time; at fixed time. 一定の時期に

At swords' points, to be—to be on the point of fighting; to be enemies. 鬪はんとす、敵視す、反目す

Attending physician or surgeon—the physician or surgeon who has principal charges of the case. 主任醫

At the best—taking the most favourable view possible. 極く好くて

At the bottom—at the foundation, or base; real origin. 根底に、眞の原因

At the bottom of fortune's wheel—the goddess of Fortune is often represented as flying with or above a wheel. The bottom of this wheel is, of course, the most unfortunate place. 最も不幸なる境遇に

At the breast—unweaned;—said of a child. 乳のみ中に、まだ乳を離れざる

At the cold steel—in a bayonet charge or a hand to hand combat with sword. 銃劍攻撃又は接戰にて

At the door—near. 近く

At the elbow, to be—to be very near; to be by the side; to be at hand. 手許に、傍に

At the eleventh hour—near the close of any period or opportunity; very late. 終に近く、甚だ遲く

At the end of one's rope, to be—to be without resources; to be unable to do anything further. 爲す處を知らず、窮す、此上何事も爲す能はず

At the end of one's tether—said of one who has exhausted his resources, or powers, or has reached a limit. 絕體絕命、最早爲さんやうなし

At the expense of anoher—at the cost or sacrifice of another. 他人に損を掛けて、他人を害して

At the first blush or **at first blush**—at the sudden appearance; at the first glance or view. 一見すれば、突然見れば

At the foot of the gallows—when all the preparations for hanging are complete. 絞殺の準備整ひたる時

At the front, to be—to occupy a prominent place in public thought and speech. 世の評判となる、世間の耳目を聳動す

At the hand of—from. より

At the heels of, to be—to pursue closely. 蹤を接して追ふ、追ひ迫る

At the instance of—on the solicitation, application. 請求により、依頼により

At the last gasp—when life appears to be nearly gone. 息も絕えゝゝに

At the mercy of, to be—to be wholly in the power of; to have

no defence but the compassion of. .....のまにまに、なされ次第に

At the pinch—at the moment of special difficulty. 困難の時に

At the point of—just about to. 將に.....せんとする

At the point of the bayonet—by military force; by compulsion. 武力にて、强制にて

At the point of the sword—by military force; by compulsion. 同上

At the pressing instances—in consequence of the repeated eagar requests. 數度の切なる請求に因りて

At the same time—still; nevertheless. 尙ほ、とはいへ、夫れに拘はらず

At the tail of—far behind; in the lowest position. 遙か後方に、最下位に

At the thought that—thinking that. と思ふて

At the threshold—at the entrance, beginning, or outset. 着手の時に、差掛に、最初に

At the top of one's speed—at the fastest speed one is capable of. 出來るだけ早足に、全速力にて

At the top of one's voice—as loudly as possible. 精一杯聲を張り上げて

At the top of the scale—the highest in a series; pre-eminent. 第一流、最高級、拔群

At the top of the tree—with no superior; in the foremost place; at the head of one's profession. 第一位に、及ぶ者なき、職業の頭に

At the worst—in the most unfavorable view, condition, or event. 極くわるく見積つても、精々悪く行たところが、悪くなつた處で

Attic Bee, the—a name given to Sophocles, the great Greek dramatist. 希臘の大演曲作者ソホクルスを云ふ

Attic boy, the—Cephalus, who was beloved by Eos, the goddess of the dawn. 早旦の女神に戀愛されたるキヤフアラス

Attic warbler—nightingale. The neighborhood of Athens abounded with nightingales. 鶯の類

Attic salt—wit or refined pleasantry. 奇警の言、譏刺

At times—at distinct intervals of duration; now and then. 時々、折々

At unawares—unexpectedly. 不意に、不圖

At variance—in disagreement; in a state of dissension or controversy; at enmity. 不和なる

At variance with—contrary to. 反對なる

At will—1. (Law). at pleasure 2. at discretion or convenience. 一、(法) 意向に隨つて (二) 隨意に、便宜に隨つて

A twice-told tale—a story or incident often repeated; something familiar. 人口に膾炙する話、人のよく知りたる事

At work—engaged in work; working. 仕事中

Augustan age, the | the period of

highest purity and refinement in any national literature. So called from the Emperor Augustus, under whose rule Virgil and Horace wrote their immortal works. 文學隆盛の時代

A usual thing — something customary or common; something frequent. 常例、習ひ

Aut Caesar aut nullus — either Caesar or nobody. シーザルと爲らざれば斃れて止まん

Avail much, little, nothing, to — to be of great (little, no) value or use. 大なる價値あり、殆んど價値なし、價値なし

Avail one's self of, to — to profit by; to use. 利用す

Avail one's self of the opportunity, to — to take advantage of. 機會を利用す、好機に乘ず

Average bond — a deed executed by the parties liable to a general average, empowering an arbitrator to ascertain the value of the property lost, and decide what proportion of the loss belongs to each proprietor. 損失分擔の割付を委任する證書

Awake to, to be — to be fully aware of. 充分知る

Away with! — be gone! 咄去れ

Away with him — take him away. 引づり出せ

Away with you — go away. 咄去れ

A wild-goose chase — pursuit after something unlikely to be obtained or something of little value. 得られさうもなき事物又はつまらなき事物を求むること

A wolf in sheep's clothing — a deceiver; a hypocrite. 詐欺の人、僞善者、僞君子

B

Babies in the eyes — the minute reflection which one sees of himself, in the eyes of another. 他人の眼に映る己れの影

Babylonian woe — papacy. See Rev. xvii. & xviii. The Puritans considered the Church of Rome to be the Babylon there mentioned. Babylon was abandoned as a place utterly desolated and uninhabited, to be the abode of unclean beings. 羅馬法王の職

Bacchus fruit — grapes. 葡萄

Back an anchor, to — to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, and fastened to it, to prevent its coming home 錨の引けぬ樣に添錨をおろす

Back fill, to—a mode of tacking when the tide is with the vessel and the wind against it. 船が潮に順ひ風に逆ふ時に進路を變ずる仕方

Back astern, to (Naut.)—in rowing, to manage the oars in the direction contrary to the usual method, so as to move a boat stern foremost. 逆に漕ぐ

Back a warrant, to (Law)—this is, for a justice of the peace, in the county where the warrant is to be executed, to sign or indorse a warrant issued in another county, to apprehend an offender. 令狀に裏書す

Back down, to—to withdraw from an engagement or contest. 約を棄つる、爭より退却す

Back out or down, to—to refuse to fulfil a promise or engagement; to withdraw. 約束を果さず

Back out, to—to withdraw; to retreat; to retire; to give up. 退く、放棄す、罷む

Backstairs influence—private influence of unworthy nature; underhand intrigue at court. A 'backstairs minister' is one who is not trusted by the country, but is supported by domestic influence in the king's household. For instance, the Earl of Bute was despised as a backstairs minister because he owed his position to the favour of George III's mother. 陰密の勢力、內廷の姦計

Back the field, to—in horse-racing, to bet against a particular horse or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them. 競馬場にて馬の輸贏に就て賭する

Back the oars, to (Naut.)—to row backward with the oars. 後ろへ漕ぐ

Back the sails, to—so to arrange them that the ship may move backward. 船を後方へ進むる樣に帆を整へる

Back to back—with the backs touching one another. 背と背と相接して

Back up, to—to support, sustain, become responsible for. 助く、支ふ、後援す、責任を負ふ

Bad blood—a vicious temper of mind; animosity; active enmity. 意地惡、憎惡、怨恨

Bad cess to one—bad luck to one: a curse. 呪詛の語

Bad debts—debts of which there is no hope that they will ever be paid. 返濟の見込なき負債

Bad habits—drunkenness. An euphemism. 酩酊、

Bad hat—a person good for nothing. 何の役にも立ぬ人

Badly off, ill off—in an unfortunate or undesirable condition; unsuccessful; unfortunate. 不幸の境遇に、不幸なる

Bad order, to be in—to be out of favor. 愛顧を失ふ

Bad shot—a wrong guess. 誤りたる推量

Bad taste—vulgarity. 野鄙

Baffling wind (Naut.)—a wind that frequently shifts from one point to another. 屢〻變はる風

Bag and baggage—completely; leaving no property behind. The phrase was originally used of the complete evacuation by an army of an enemy's territory, and is now employed generally to signify the wished-for departure of an unwelcome guest. 全く、一物も殘さずに

Balance of trade (Com.)—the difference between the value of the commercial exports and imports of any country. 輸出入品價格の差

Baleful train—vengeful band. The Furies who took vengeance on the impious, *i.e.*, those who did not perform their duties to god and their fellowmen. 不信仰者卽ち神及同胞に對し義務を盡さざる人々に仇を復する女神

Ball-and-socket joint—a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction. 杵臼關節

Balloon frame—a frame for a building constructed of slender studding, mostly secured by nails. 支柱の細き家屋の骨組

Balls *or* **the three Golden Balls**—a name given to a pawnbroker's place of business, of which three balls are the sign. 質店の異名

Band S.—brandy and soda-water. 「ぶらんで—」と曹達水

Bandy words, to—to give and receive words reciprocally; to exchange words. 言葉を交はす

Bang the bush, to—to surpass anything that has gone before. 未曾有なる

Bang-up—first rate; in the best possible style. 極上等の

Banner of the rampant unicorn—the British flag. The unicorn appears associated with the lion on the British coat of arms. 大不列顚國の旗

Banyan-day—a day on which no meat is served out for rations. A sea-term. 水夫に肉を給せざる日

Bar from, to—to shut out from; to exclude from. 閉出す、拒絕す

Bark up the wrong tree, to—to act under a wrong impression; to try in vain to do something for which one is not qualified; to address the wrong person. 思ひ違ひす、己れ其任にあらざる事を企つ、對者を過まつ

Barmecide feast—a banquet where there is nothing to eat. The name comes from the *Arabian Nights*, where the story is told of a rich man Barmecide who invited a friend to dine with him. Dishes were brought to the table in due order, but there were no victuals in them. The host, however, pretended to eat, and his guest had the politeness to imitate him. Afterwards a real feast was served to reward the man for his good humour. 食物なき饗應

Bar sinister, the—the sign of illegi-

timate birth. In the days of chivalry, knights of illegitimate birth carried the arms of their family with a black diagonal bar across from left to right. 私生の符號

Bar out, to—to refuse to admit the masters of a school. Scholars in England frequently revolted in this way. 教師を教室に入れぬ

Base on, to—to make the foundation; to use as a support. 基を置く、根據となす

Baste one, to—to strike one. 打つ

Batten down, to—to fasten down with battens. 窄板にて鎖す

Battle ground—the spot or region where a contest takes place. 戰場

Battle royal—a contest with fists or cudgels in which more than two are engaged. 拳又は棍棒を以てする二人以上の鬪爭

Bear a bob, to—to assist; to join others in work. 助くる、助力する

Be about, to—to be astir. 動いて居る、働いて居る

Be (all) the better for, to—to be improved; to be benefited. 善くなる、利す

Beads of sorrow—tears. 涙

Beak and claws—with the utmost power; by all possible means. 力を盡して、どうしても

Beam and scale—a balance. 天秤

Beamless sun, the—when the sun is seen through mist, no sun-beams are visible. 霧に蔽はれたる太陽

Bear a brain, to—to have some intelligence; to remember well. 才智あり、よく記憶する

Bear a charmed life, to—to have one's life fortified against possible harm, by supernatural influences. 身に靈妙なるまじないよりて何物も毀くる能はず

Bear against, to—to lean against 凭りかゝる

Bear a hand, to (Naut.)—to go to work; to give help quickly. 仕事に掛る、急ぎ手傳ふ

Bear a loss, to—to sustain a loss bravely; to make good a loss. 損失に堪ふ、償ふ

Bear anything through—to accomplish it; to carry it out. 果たす、成就す

Bear a part in, to—to co-operate; to side; to take side. 協力する、與みする

Bear a resemblance to, to—to be somewhat like. 似よりたる所あり

Bear arms against, to—to fight against. 兵を擧ぐ、戰ふ

Bear away the bell, to—to excel; to surpass; to be pre-eminent. 秀づ、群に拔んづ

Bear away the palm—to obtain the prize; to be victorious; to obtain the ascendency or victory. An allusion is to the Olympic games in Greece, where palm branches were placed in the hands of the victors. 賞品を得る、勝利を得る

Bear back, to—to get farther back; to retire. 退く

Bear company, to—to accompany. 同伴する

Bear date, to—to have the date named on it. 日附あり

Bear down, to—to overthrow, or crush by force. 敗る、壓伏する

Bear down upon, to—to drive or tend to; to approach with a fair wind; to approach deliberately. 近づく、向ふ

Bear false witness, to—to testify falsely; to make untrue statements. 僞證す

Bear fruit, to—to produce results, advantageous and desirable, or the opposite. 果を結ぶ、結果を生ず

Bear hard, to—to be afflicted by. 惱まさる、苦しめらる

Bear hard on, to—to press; to oppress. 壓する、抑壓する

Bear in hand, to—to encourage; to buoy up. 勵ます、鼓舞する

Bear in mind, to—to remember; to retain in memory. 記憶す、肝に銘ず

Bear leader—one who acts as companion to a person of distinction. 高位の人に交る人

Bear in with, to (Naut.)—To run or tend towards.....の方に走す

Bear light, to—To stand criticism or close examination. 評論に堪ふる

Bear much killing, to—to take a great deal to kill; not to be killed easily. 容易に殺し難し

Bear off, to (Naut)—to steer away from land. 陸を後にして航し去る

Bear on, to—to lean against; to relate to. 凭りかゝる、關係する

Bear one company, to—to accompany; to attend; to go with. 伴ふ

Bear one's self, to—to behave. 己を處する

Bear out, to—to support, maintain, or justify; to corroborate. 支ふ、維持す、辯解す、確證す

Bear the bell, to—to be the leader or winner; to have or to gain the first place. 首領となる、勝つ

Bear the brunt of, to—to undergo, suffer, or endure the heat or violence of any condition. 難に膺る、衝に當る

Bear the glee, to—to be victorious. 勝利を得る、成功する

Bear up, to—to endure without succumbing. 堪へ忍ぶ

Bear the palm, to—to be pre-eminent. The leaves of the palm-tree were used as symbols of victory. A palm leaf or branch was carried before a conqueror. 卓越する

Bear up for, to—to sail toward; to approach. の方に駛る、近づく

Bear upon, to—to act upon; to affect; to relate to. 關係す、影響す、効力を及ぼす

Bear with, to—to endure; to be indulgent to; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish. 忍ぶ、恕す

Bear with me—excuse me. 御免下さい

Bear witness, to—to be a witness; to attest; to testify. 證明する、證する

Be associated with, to—to be joined with in thought, or in com-

pany, or in action. 聯想せらる、交はる、事を共にす

Be assured—you may be certain; I assure you. 確かに

Beast of burden—an animal employed in labor or carrying burdens. 勞役或は運搬に使用せらるる獸

Beast of chase or game—such as the hare, the deer, etc. 獵獸（兎鹿の類）

Beat about, to—to try to find; to search by various means or ways. 種々に搜す

Beat about the bush, to—to approach a matter cautiously and indirectly, as in conversation or investigation; to talk irrelevantly, avoiding the real question or subject and introducing something else. 細心して徐ろに事に接す、竊にあたツて見る、不適切に言論する

Beat a charge, to (Mil.)—to sound a charge on the enemy by beat of drum 進擊の鼓を鳴らす

Beat an alarm, to (Mil)—to give signal of danger by beat of drum. 警報の鼓を鳴らす

Beat a parley, to (Mil.)—to call for a parley by beat of drum. 召集の鼓を鳴らす

Beat a retreat, to—1. To retreat; to withdraw. 2. To retire from the face of the enemy, or from an advanced position. 退く、退却す

Beat back, to—to compel to retire or return. 追返へす

Beat black and blue, to—to badly bruise by blows. 打擲してヒドく傷つける

Beat cock-fighting, to—to surpass anything conceivable. 如何なるものにも優る

Beat down, to—1. to make one reduce his price. 2. to overcome. (一) 直段を負けさす、(二) 打破す

Beat (all) hollow, to—to out-do completely, or utterly; to far surpass. ヒドく負かす、遙に打超ゆ

Beat in, to—to impress; to try fix. 印象する

Beat into, to—to make one learn; to urge an idea persistently. 學ばしむ、印象する

Beat into the head, to—to teach, by repetition of instruction; to cause to learn. 反復して教込む、學び知らしむ

Beat of drum (Mil.)—a succesion of strokes, varied for particular purposes. 大鼓の連打

Beat off, to—to repel; to drive back. 擊つて斥く、逐返へす

Beat one out of a thing, to—to cause to relinquish it, or give it up. 放棄せしむ

Beat out, to be—to be very tired; exceedingly weary; utterly exhausted. いたく草臥れる、疲かれ切る

Beat out of one's head, to—to convince or persuade one to the contrary. 其非を悟らしむ、思ひ直さしむ

Beat over, to—to investigate; to search for. 追求する、探索する

Beat the air, to—to use vain efforts;

to labor in vain. 無益な勞をする

Beat the brains, to—to puzzle one's brains about something. 腦を困むる

Beat the bush, to—to search as sportsmen do when in pursuit of game. 探す

Beat the devil's tat-too, to—to drum on a table or window with the fingers. 指にて机又は窓を敲く

Beat the Dutch, to—a phrase used whenever a particularly astonishing fact is announced. 驚く可き事實を述ぶる時に用ゐる語

Beat the offending Adam out of thee—cast off the transgressing spirit which possesses thee. 汝に憑れる惡魔を逐ひ出せ

Beat the tat-too, to (Mil.)—to sound the signal for retiring by beating the drum. 退却の鼓を鳴らす

Beat time, to—to keep the musical measure, visibly or audibly; to regulate the time in music by motion of hand or foot. 調子を合はす

Beat to a mummy, to—to beat to an indiscriminate and senseless mass; to thrash soundly. 無感覺ならしむるほどに打負かす、甚しく打据へる

Beat to arms, to (Mil.)—to give signal by drum for soldiers to repair to their arms. 軍サの仕度をなさしむる合圖の鼓を鳴らす

Beat up, to—to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb. 襲ふ、不意打ちす

Beat up and down, to (Hunting)—to run first one way, and then another;—said of stag. 彼方此方に走る

Beat up for, to—to go about to enlist into the army. 募兵に奔走す

Beat up recruits, to—to get up an extra supply of helpers; to find persons to assist. 補助者を募る

Beat up through, to—to struggle against and overcome. 爭ひ勝つ

Beau ideal—highest conceivable type; finest specimen. French. 理想上の美、極美

Beauty and the Beast—a lovely woman with an ugly male companion. The expression is borrowed from an old nursery tale. 醜夫に伴ふ美人

Beauty itself, to be—to be extremely beautiful. An abstract noun followed by "itself" denotes the presence of the quality in an extreme degree. 甚だ美しき

Beauty sleep—the sleep taken before midnight. 夜半前の睡眠

Be buoyed up, to—1. to be kept afloat. 2. to be kept from sinking into despondency. (一) 浮ぶ、(二) 絶望に陷らずに居る

Because of, to—on account of; by reason of. の故を以て、に因り

Because this is the case—therefore. 其故に

Become a prey to anarchy, to—to fall into a disorderly state 秩序なき有樣に陷る

Become of, to—to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition. 成行く

Become of age, to—to arrive at majority. 成年に達す

Become+Past participle, to—forms a sort of incipient passive. 始めて何々せられる

Be composed of, to—to have for component parts. より成る

Bed and board—food and lodging: full connubial relations. 食物と住居、完全なる夫婦の關係

Bed of down, or roses—any easy or comfortable place. 安樂なる場所

Be down on one's luck, to—to suffer reverse of fortune; to be in bad luck. 災厄に遭ふ、不幸なり

Beforehand with, to be—to forestall in any action. 先んずる

Before long—soon; without much delay. 久しからずして、長く經ざる前に、やがて

Before now—previous to the present time. 從前、今より以前に

Before one could say knife—in an instant. 瞬時に

Before one's eyes—in one's presence or sight. 眼前にて

Before one's time—earlier than the period in which one lived, or in which a sovereign reigned. の時代以前、御宇以前

Before the wind (Naut.)—in the direction of the wind, and by its impulse. 風に沿ふて、風に推されて

Before the world—set in the public view. 世人の眼前に置かれて、公然と

Before you cross another to—soon; quickly. 早く、速に

Beggar description, to—to exhaust the power of description. 叙し難し、言語に絶す

Beggars should not be choosers—those who ask for favours should submit to the terms imposed upon them. 乞ふ者は撰ぶを得ず

Beg leave, to—to ask, or request permission,—(a phrase of courtesy). 請ふ、謹で

Beg one's bread, to—to live by asking alms. 乞食す

Be good enough. Be so kind, or good, as—please. 願はくは、幸に……せよ

Beg the question, to—to assume that which requires to be proved; to take for granted the very point at issue. 論點を姑らく假定し置く

Be hanged!—a curse on you! いまいましい奴

Behindhand in one's circumstances, to be—to be in a state where expenditures are inadequate to the supply of wants. 收支相償はず

Behind in one's payment, to be—to be unable to pay at right time, or be unpunctual in paying. 支拂を延引する

Behind one's back—in the absence of a person; stealthily. 人の不在中に、陰に

Behind the scenes—in a position to learn what is not revealed to the public. 內幕のわかる位地に

Be in at the death, to—to be present at the death of the fox (used in fox-hunting.) 獵犬が狐を殺す前に其場に來會する

Be in luck, to—to meet with success. 成効する

Be or **become in order, to**—to be according to an established arrangement; to be in proper state or condition. 整頓す

Be in the field, to—to be a competitor for any prize. 競争する

Be it.....—though it be..... それが.....であるとも

Be it remarked—it ought to be remarked. こは一言せざる可からず

Believe in anything, to—to believe that it actually exists; it is real. その眞實なることを信ずる

Believe me—surely. 確かに

Bell the cat, to—to take the leading part in any hazardous movement, from the ancient fable of the mice who proposed to hang a warning bell round the cat's neck. 危險なる事業を率先して行ふ

Belong to, to—to be the property of. の所有なり

Below stairs—in the basement or lower part of the house. 階下に

Below the mark—below the standard; inferior. 標準以下、劣等

Be made of, or **formed of, to**—to have for the material of which it is made. より作る

Be made up of, to—to be composed of. にて組成す

Be master of one's self, to—to have one's passions or emotions under control. 情慾又は感情を抑制する

Bend forward, to—to incline toward the front. 前の方へ傾く

Bend one's body, to—to bow low. 頓首する、辭宜する

Bend one's head, to—shows running. 走るさまを云ふ

Bend one's steps, to—to direct or incline one's steps or course. 歩を向ける

Bend the brow, to—to knit the brow, as in deep thought, or in anger; to scowl; to frown. 眉を皺める、嶮面する

Bend or **apply the mind to, to**—to exercise the mind closely. 心神を委す

Bend weapons on, to—to aim weapons at. This use of "bend" is probably due to the fact that the archer bends his bow when he is about to discharge his arrow. 武器を指し向ける

Beneath notice—paltry; contemptible. 顧みるに足らず、歯牙に掛くるに足らず、賤しむべき

Beneath one's quality—ungentlemanlike; mean. 下品なる、賤しき、賤劣なる

Benjamin's mess—a specially large portion. For the origin see Genesis XLIII, 34. 'But Benjamin's mess was five times so much as any of theirs.' 特別に大なる部分

Bent on or **upon, to be**—to be inclined with interest, or closely; to purpose. 切に欲す、心がける

Be off—go away! 去れ、往け

Be off, to—1. to depart. 2. to depart or recede from an engagement or design. (一) 去る、(二) 約を解く、企を罷む

Be off with you—go away! 去れ、往け

Be of opinion, to—to judge, consider. 思ふ、考ふ

Be one's own master, to—to be free from the dominance or control of any one else. 自主自由なる

Be on the fence, to—to be undecided in respect to two opposing parties; to occupy a position of non-committal. 兩派の何れにも味方せず、どちらとも就かず

Be ours+infinitive—let it be our part+infinitive; take upon ourselves the duty of+gerund .....することを吾人の義務責任とせよ

Be out of one's mind, to—to be insane. 狂氣なり

Be packing, to—to go off; to leave a place. 出立する、立去る

Be or form part of, to—to belong to; to aid in forming.....に屬す、.....の一部たり

Be ploughed, to—to fail to pass in an examination. *Plucked* is also so used. 試驗に落第する

Bereft of reason—insane. 精神を喪失せる、狂せる

Be resolved into, to—to be separated into the elements which compose it. 分析さるる

Beside one's self, to be—to be out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or rational beings. 知覺精神を失ふ、精神錯亂せる

Beside the question—aside from the question; not pertaining to the question. 問題外

Bess o'Bedlam—a female lunatic vagrant. *Bess* is a contraction of Elizabeth. 狂せる浮浪女

Best man—the only or principal groomsman in a wedding ceremony. 主もなる花聟附添者

Best part, the—the greater part. 大部分、大かた

Betake one's self to, to—to use; to avail one's self of; to resort to. 利用す、身を入れる

Bete noire, a—a person particularly disliked; the pet object of one's dislike. French. 蛇蝎

Be that as it may—however that may be. そは兎も角もあれ、そは如何やうになるとも

Be the cause of, to—to cause. 惹起す

Be the worse for, to—to be injured, or harmed, or made worse. 害をうく、愈よ惡しくなる

Bethink one's self, to—to reflect; to think of. 追想する、想起する

Bet one's basnet against the cap of an apprentice, to—to bet a more valuable against a less valuable stake. "Basnet" was a light helmet. 小賭物に對し大賭物を賭る

Betray the cloven foot, to—to reveal a treacherous diabolical spirit. 惡性をあらはす

Better be the head of an ass than the tail of a horse—be foremost amongst commons than the lowest of the aristocracy. 貴族中の下位に在るよりは寧ろ平民中の首位に居るべし、牛後より雞口となれ

Better half—a man's wife: a com-

plimentary term for a married woman. 妻

Better not look a gifted horse in the mouth — take gifts without inspection. In ascertaining the age of a horse, it is usual to examine the teeth. 贈物は調ぶべからず

Better off, to be — to be in better state, circumstances, or condition. 工合よし、都合好し

Better part — the chief part. 至要なる部分

Better than one's self, to be — to do more than one has promised. 人の期待する以上のことを爲す

Between ourselves, or us — belonging to ourselves alone; confidential; speaking confidentially. 兩人間の秘密、人には言れぬ事、内々で云へば

Between Scylla and Charydis — between two menacing dangers. Avoiding one you fall into the other. Scylla was a rock, and Charybdis a whirlpool, on the coast of Sicily, and the narrow passage between was very much feared by mariners because of its double danger. Now they are looked on as harmless. 兩危難の間に介まる、進退維谷る

Between the lights—between daylight and the time of artificial lighting; the period of twilight. 光と燈火を用ゆる時刻との間、薄明りの時間、黄昏

Between two fires, to be — to be threatened from two quarters. 前虎後狼同時に迫る

Between two lights — during the night; between two days. 夜間

Between wind and water (Naut.) in that part of the ship's side which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface. 船の動搖又は海水の高低等により屢々水上に現ろゝ船體若くは船底の部にて

Between wind and water — exactly in the right line, as along the wave line of a ship; in a critical spot, so as to damage. 毀損を免れざる危き點にて

Between you and me, &c. — in strict confidence; it must go no further; I say it privately. 内々の話しなるが、大きな聲では言はれぬが

Between you and me and the bed-post — don't reveal a word of what I say. A phrase used when anything is spoken confidentially. 同上

Betwixt and between — in a middling position. 中

Beyond all hope — unexpectedly. 思ひ掛なく

Beyond conception — inconceivable; not to be understood. 想像する能はず、解し難し

Beyond control — ungovernable; not capable of being managed. 奈何んともする能はず、制し難し

Beyond or without dispute — indisputably; incontrovertibly. 疑ひもなく、爭ひ難く、確かに

Beyond measure—more than can

be measured or expressed; excessively. 非常に、過度に

Beyond one, to be—to pass one's comprehension. 理會し難し

Beyond one's depth—deeper than one can walk in; beyond one's knowledge or ability. 己れが知識若くは才能の及ばざる、渉り得る丈けよりも深き

Beyond one's self—beside one's self; excessively affected with anything. 我を忘る、非常に感動して

Beyond sea(Law)—out of the state, country or kingdom. 海外に、國外に

Beyond the mark—beyond the limit or purpose; excessive. 過度に、過分に

Beyond the sea or **seas**—out of the state, territory, realm, or country. 海外に、領域外に、國外に

Beyond the veil—in the other world; in the regions of dead. 他界にて、あの世にて

Bib and Tucker—a phrase often used colloquially as equivalent to table napkin. 手巾 (俗語)

Bid adieu or farewell to, to—to give salutations at parting; to leave. 告別す

Bid beads, to—to pray prayers. "Bid" in the sense of "pray" has probably no radical connection with "bid"=to command, and is now obsolete. "Beads" was originally "prayers." The word "bead" was then applied to the little balls used for counting the prayers, and is now used of any small ball. 祈禱する

Bide one's time, to—to wait for the fit or suitable time. 時機を待つ、時の到るを待つ

Bid fair, to—to be likely, or to have a fair prospect; to promise. 望有り、見込あり、前途……するらし

Bid God speed, to—to favor; to wish success. 嘉みす、成功を祈る

Bid welcome, to—to receive a guest with professions of kindness. 歓迎す

Big in clamour—bursting with cries of grief. 啼聲を發する

Big wig—a person in authority; a high or powerful person. 権勢ある人

Big with—full of; ready to bring forth. 滿盈したる、懐姙したる

Bill at sight—a bill which will be cashed when presented. 一覽拂の手形

Bill of adventure—a writing signed by a person who takes goods on board of his ship, wholly at the risk of the owner. 海上の損害は船主共責に任ぜざる旨を記せる船積荷物受取證

Bill of costs—a statement of the items which form the total amount of the costs of a party to a suit or action. 訴訟入費の勘定書

Bill of credit—1. a paper issued by a state, on the mere faith and designed to circulate as money. 2. a letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant, desiring him

to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. (一) 債券 (二) 信用手形

Bill of entry—a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for exportation. 貨物届け書 (税關への)

Bill of exceptions (Law)—a statement of objections to the decision, or instructions of the judge in the trial of a cause, made for the purpose of putting the points decided on record so as to bring them before a superior court or the full bench for review. 控訴狀

Bill of exchange (Com.)—a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person named a certain sum of money therein mentioned. 爲替手形

Bill of fare—a list of the articles of food provided at a meal. 獻立書

Bill of health—a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port. 出帆の際乘組人一同の健康證書

Bill of lading—a written account of goods shipped, by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the owner or agent of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. 船積證書

Bill of mortality—the account of the number of death in a place in a given time. 死亡表

Bill of parcels—an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing the kinds, quantities, and prices of the goods sold. 賣渡品目錄

Bill of particulars (Law)—a detailed statement of the items of a plaintiff's demand in an action, or of the defendant's set-off. 原告の要求或は被告の反要求の綱目書

Bill of rights—a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people. 人民權利の定書

Bill of sight—a form of entry at the custom house, by which goods, respecting which the importer is not possessed of full information, may be provisionally landed for examination. 貨物假陸揚げの爲めの稅關届書

Bill of store—a license granted at the custom-house to merchants, to carry such stores and provisions as are necessary for a voyage, custom free. 關稅免除にて航海用の糧食を運送する免許狀

Bind over, to (Law)—to oblige by bonds to appear at court. 法廷に出頭することを約さする

Bind to, to—to contract. 契約す

Bird of ill omen—one who always predicts evil or calamity. 常に不吉を預言する人

Bird of night—the owl, which only goes abroad at night. 鴞

Bird of passage—a migratory bird; one who shifts from place to place. 候鳥 (わたりどり)、浮浪人

Bird's-eye view—1. a general view seen from above, as by a flying bird. 2. general; not entering into details. (一) 上より瞰下したる眺望(鳥目觀)(二)一覽、大體の觀察

Birds of a feather—persons of like character. 同類の輩

Bit by bit—in small piecemeal; gradually. 少しづゝ、漸々に

Bite one's lips—to show signs of disgust and mortification. 切齒する

Bite one's thumbs at, to—to show contempt for. 賤しむ、輕蔑する

Bite on the bridle, to—to suffer great hardships. 難儀する

Bite the dust, or ground, to—to be killed in combat; to be disgracefully beaten; to fall. Homeric phrase for 'die in battle.' 斃る、敗る、倒る、戰死する

Bit of one's mind—a good scolding; a serious reproof. 嚴しき叱責

Bitternes of feeling—hate. 憎惡、嫌惡

Bitter or hard pill to swallow—a disagreeable experience to undergo; something wounding to the pride. 苦々しき事柄、面目を失ふ事

Black and blue—the dark color of a bruise in the flesh. 黑痕、あざになる程

Black and white—written definitely on paper in ink. 白紙に墨なればはつきり書きたる

Black as ink—very gloomy; hopeless prospect. 暗憺、望みなき有樣

Blackball, to—to reject or exclude by putting blackballs into a ballot-box. 排斥す(投票箱に黑球を入れて)

Black blood—execution. 死刑の執行

Black eye—a blow. 毆打

Black frost—cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of white or hoar frost. 草木凍結して黑色に變ずるほどの嚴寒

Black list—a list of persons suspected of insolvency. 分散の嫌疑ある人の姓名表

Black-mail—extortion of money from a person by threats of exposure or of prosecution. 脅迫して金を取ること

Black Monday—the Monday on which school re-opens. 月曜日のこと

Black vomit (Med.)—a copious vomiting of dark colored matter resembling coffee-ground. 黑きものを澤山吐くこと

Blank bar—a plea, in an action of trespass, put in to oblige the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed. 被害を訴へたるとき原告をして其被害の場處を示さしむること

Blank deed, mortgage, writ, &c.—the customary form of such documents, generaliy in print, with spaces left to be filled by names, dates, amounts, &c. 契約用紙

Blank indorsement—an indorse-

ment which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made. 被裏書人の名を記せざる裏書

Blank verse—poetry in which the lines do not end in rhyme. 韻を押さざる詩

Bleed, to—to draw money from; to induce to pay. 錢を引出す、拂出さする

Blessed be God!—a pious form used in praising God: "thank God." 有難たや

Blessed me!—an exclamation of surprise; a contraction for "May God bless me!" まあー、あらまー

Blessed tomb, the—the tomb of Jesus in Jerusalem. ヱルザレムに在る耶蘇の墓

Bless one's self, to—to be astonished. 喫驚する

Bless one's self with, to—in one's possession. 己れの占有中に

Bless one's star, to—to account one's fortune happy; to felicitate one's fortune. 己れの運命を幸と思ふ、己れの好運を祝す

Bless thee—elliptical for "I bless thee." 君の幸福を祈る

Blind deity or **god, the**—god of love; Cupid. 戀愛の神、キューピツド

Blind harbour—a harbour with only one narrow outlet to the sea. 唯一の狹き口を有する港

Blindman's buff—an ancient game still very popular with children. One of the company is blindfolded, and the fun of the game consists in his efforts to capture the others. 目隱し遊び

Blind side—the side of a person's character most susceptible to approach or appeal; the weak or impressible side. 弱點

Blind usage—custom, as contrasted with written law. 習慣(明文法に對して)

Block out, to—to begin to reduce to shape; to lay out. 設く、計畫する

Block the wheels, to—to prevent progress; to hinder. 遮ぎる、進行を妨ぐる

Block up, to—1. to obstruct. 2. to support by means of block. (一)塞ぎ妨ぐ、(二)支へる

Blood heat—the natural temperature of the human body. 體溫

Blood is thicker than water—kinship will cause a man to befriend his relatives; it is better to trust for kind treatment to one's kinsmen than to strangers. 信賴すべきは他人よりも親戚にあり

Blood is up—the excited feeling or passion; anger. 憤怒する

Blood of the vine—wine. 葡萄酒

Blow away, to—to drive by a current of air, or by the wind. 吹去る

Blow a hurricane, to—to blow furiously or with violence. 烈しく吹く、暴風起る

Blow down, to—to throw down or lay flat, by the wind. 吹き倒す

Blow great guns, to—to blow violently, tempestuously. 暴らく吹く

Blow hot and cold, to—to favor a thing at one time, and to treat it coldly at another; to appear to both favour and oppose; to be irresolute. 或は容れ或は斥くる、不決斷なる

Blown up—inflated. 得意になさるゝ

Blow off, to—to let off; to suffer to escape, as steam. 放つ、吹き出す、逸出せしむ

Blow one's trumpet, to—to brag; to sound one's own praises. 自讃自賛する、法螺を吹く

Blow one up sky-high, to—to scold severely. 嚴しく叱る

Blow out, to—to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. 吹き消す

Blow over, to—to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; to subside. 消散す、靜まる

Blow up, to—to raise in the air, or to scatter by explosion of gunpowder or the like. 爆裂せしむ

Blow up, to—to abuse or scold violently. 痛く罵る、ひどく叱る

Blow up, to—to fill with air; to swell. ふくらす、膨脹せしむ

Blow upon, to—to blast; to taint; to bring into disfavour or discredit; to render stale, or worthless; to inform against. 害する、汚がす、不信用ならしむ、つまらぬものとなす、惡るく言ふ

Bluebeard—a brutal husband. Blue-beard was a brutal noble in Brittany who married a number of wives and murdered them. His real name was "the chevalier Raoul." The last wife whom he wedded was entrusted on one occasion with the keys of the castle during her lord's absence, with strict orders, on pain of death, not to open one special room. Her curiosity, however, proved too strong, and she disobeyed, only to find therein the corpses of her predecessors. She sent to her relatives for aid, and her sister Anne looked out from the watch tower to see if the rescuers were coming. 殘忍なる夫

Blue blood—aristocratic descent. 貴族の血統

Blue Books—official publications of the British Government. So called because their covers are blue in colour. 英國政府の外交文書

Blue-devils—1. the apparitions supposed to be seen by habitual drunkards; a form of delirum tremens. 2. depression of spirits; hypochondria. (一) 酔客に見ゆると傳ふる幽靈、(二) 憂鬱、神經病

Blue funk—a state of terrified expectation; a condition of frightened suspense. 將來を恐怖し居ること

Blue Hen—a nickname for the state of Delaware in the United States. A Blue Hen is a native of the State. 合衆國デラウエア州の綽名

Blue-light—a signal used at sea to show that a ship wants help. 船舶が救助を要する時用ふる信號

Blue-nose — a man from Nova Scotia. 北米カナダ領ノヴアスコシア人の綽名

Blue ribbon—the Order of the Garter. ガーター勳章

Blue-stocking—1. a literary lady. 2. a female pedant. (一)女學者、(二)學問自慢の女

Blue vault—sky. 蒼穹、天空

Bluff, to (usually with off)—to turn aside; to repulse rudely. 逐ひやる、すげなく拒絕する

Blunt the edge of, to— to impair the force of; to weaken. 弱める

Blunt the sabre's edge, to—to turn enemies into friends. 敵を變じて味方となす

Blurt out, to—to speak out with unconversational frankness. 打明けて語る

Board of health—a body of men appointed to have charge of the sanitary condition or public health of a town or city. 市の衞生委員

Boast of heraldry—the pride of long descent. 家柄の自慢

Boat the oars, to—to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat. 漕ぐを止めて撓を措くこと

Bobby, a — a policeman, so called from Sir Robert Peel who organized the modern British police. Bobby is a common contraction for Robert. 巡査

Body and soul—entirely. 全く

Body forth, to—to picture to one's self in distinct form by means of imagination. 想像力にて判然と心中に畫く

Body politic — 1. the collective body of a nation or state as politically organized, or as exercising political functions. 2. a corporation. (一)國家、(二)自治體

Bog trotter—one who lives in a boggy country: satirical term for Irishman. 沼地に住む人 (愛蘭には沼地多き故彼地の人に附くる嘲稱)

Boil away, to—to evaporate by boiling. 煎盡くる

Boil over, to—to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat; to break out into unrestrained indignation. 沸溢れる、怒り出す

Bold Baron—"Bold" is a conventional epithet applied by poets and ballad writers to describe a baron, considered as a military leader. Bold は將軍と見なさゝる baron に附加する慣用語なり

Bon gré, mal gré—whether one likes it or not. French. 否やでも應でも

Bona fide—in good faith; trustworthy. Latin. 善意なる、誠實なる

Bonded goods—goods left in charge of the officers of customs, for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house. 保稅貨物

Bon mot—a witty saying. French. 頓智ある言

Bonne bouche — a sweet morsel; something which pleases. French. 一口の美味、喜ばすもの

Book of time—history. 歷史

Boon companion — properly a "good companion," that is, a "companion in merriment." The word *boon* is hardly used except in this phrase. 遊び仲間

Border upon, to—to come near to. に近し、に瀕す

Bored to death—exceedingly annoyed. 非常に煩はさるゝ、いたく困らされる

Born a soldier—one with a natural aptitude for the profession. 天性軍人に適したる

Borne in upon one—impressed upon one's mind. Generally used of some foreboding or warning about the future. A phrase common in religious circles. 心に印象する

Born in the purple—born a prince. Purple is the imperial colour. 皇子と生れる、竹の園生

Born on Christmas Day or **Good Friday**—It is a popular article of faith that those who are born on either of these days, have the power of seeing spirits and even of commanding them. 此日に生れたる人は妖精を見且つ之を指揮するの力すらありとは俗人の妄信する所なり

Born on the wrong side of the blanket—of illegitimate birth 私生の

Born with a golden spoon in one's mouth — born to great splendour; heir to great wealth. 富貴に生れたる

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth—born in luxury, or to luck or wealth. 同上

Borrowed plumes — something which a person wears or puts forward as his own, but which is not. 借衣、他人に借りて纏ふ裝飾

Bosom friend — a very intimate friend. 親友、知己

Both of a hair—both alike. 兩ながら相似たる

Both the one and the other—This phrase indicates that some statement is applicable to each of two things mentioned. 兩つながら、孰れも

Bottle-holder — one who aids a boxer; hence, one who encourages and aids. 助手

Bottomless pit—hell; the abode of evil spirits. 地獄

Bound back, to—to spring back; to rebound. 跳ね反る

Bound for, bound to—destined for; going or intending to go. ..... へ向けて往く

Bound hand and foot—having the feet and the hands tied or confined. 手足を縛られて

Bound in honor—obliged, as a matter of honor. 名譽にかけて .....せざるを得ず

Bound over to the peace—obliged to be well-behaved, under severe penalties in case of misbehaviour. 監視に附せらる

Bound up in, to be — to be extremely attached to or absorbed in. 深く熱心す、專心身を委ぬ

Bowels—carnal passions. 情慾

Bowels of mercy—compassionate feelings; pity. 慈心

Bowing acquaintance—a slight acquaintance. 淺き知合

Bowl out, to—to stop in a successful career. A cricketing phrase. 成效の進路を妨止する

Bow the knee before, to—to submit to. 屈從する

Bow the knee to, to—to kneel before; to worship. の前に跪く、禮拜する

Bow the knee to Baal, to—to conform to the prevailing or fashionable worship of the day. See the Bible, *II Kings* XIX, 18: 'Yet I have left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed to Baal.' 流行の宗教を奉する

Box and needle—a mariner's compass. 羅針盤

Box the compass, to—1. to name the points of the compass in their order. 2. to hold all the different beliefs or theories in succession. (一) 羅針盤の方位を順次に指名す、(二) 總ての異說を順次に信ずる

Box up, to—to box; to inclose in a box. 箱につめる

Boy's play—trifling. 瑣細な事、つまらぬ事

Brace about, to (Naut.)—to turn the yards around. 帆架を回轉する

Branch off, to—to form a separate part; to diverge. 分る、岐る

Branch out, to—to speak diffusively; to extend one's discourse to other topics than the main one; to enlarge the scope of one's business. 冗蔓なるほどに絮說す、枝葉にわたる、事業の規模を擴張す

Bran-new or **brand new**—unworn; recently made or purchased. 新しき、買いたての

Brass—impudence; boldness; excessive self-confidence. 厚顏、鐵面皮

Brass farthing—a symbol of what is worthless. 價値なき物

Bread and butter—bread with butter; buttered bread. 牛酪を塗りたる麵麭

Bread and butter—material welfare; what sustains life. 物質上の幸福、生命を維持する物

Bread buttered on both sides—very fortunate circumstances. 甚だ幸福なる事情

Bread-basket—a vulgar name for the stomach. 胃袋

Break a fly upon the wheel, to—to inflict a punishment disproportional to the offence; to employ great exertions for insignificant ends. 犯罪に不相當の刑罰を被むらする、雞を割くに牛刀を用ひる

Break a house, to (Law)—to remove any part of a house, or of the fastenings provided to secure it, with violence or a felonious intent. 人の家宅に侵入する

Break a jest, to—to give utterance to a jest. 戲言を放つ

Break a lance, to—1. to fight as a knight; because when knights encountered on horse-back, their

lances were generally broken by the shock. 2. to try one's strength. Those who engage in a tournament generally broke their lances when they met their opponents. (一) 古武士の如く戰ふ、(二) 力を試めす

Break a path, a road, or the like, **to**—to open a way through obstacles by force. 路を押開ける

Break away, to—1. to disengage one's self abruptly; to come or go away against resistance. 2. to become dissipated, as the clouds. (一) 俄に離る、强て離れ去る (二) 、散す

Break bread with, to—to share one's hospitality. 馳走の相伴する

Break bulk, to—to destroy the entirety of a load by removing a portion of it; to begin to unload. 積荷の一部分を解く、積荷を卸しかける

Break cover, to—to burst forth from a protecting concealment, as game when hunted. 隱場處から飛び出す

Break down, to—to crush down; to fail completely; to overcome; to lose control over one's feelings. 壓し倒す、失敗する、弱はる、感情を制し得ぬ

Breakers ahead—dangers or difficulties in prospect. 前途に橫はる危難

Break forth, to—to issue; to come out suddenly. 急かに現はれ出づ、發す

Break gates, to—to remain outside the College gates after the hour for closing (an Oxford and Cambridge University phrase). 門限に遲くれる

Break ground, to—1. to commence digging. 2. to open a subject; to begin to execute a plan. (一) 地を堀り始める (二) 事をはじむ、着手す

Break in, to—to train; to discipline. 馴らす

Break into, to—to force one's way into; to enter by breaking. 押入る、破り入る

Break in upon, to—to enter violently or unexpectedly; to interrupt; to take anything from; to diminish. 突然押入る、妨げる、減する

Break jail, to—to escape from confinement in jail, usually by forcible means. 脫監す

Break joints, to—to lay bricks, shingles, &c., so that the joints in one course shall not coincide with those in the preceding course. 瓦などの繼ぎ目の相重ならぬように列べる

Break loose, to—to escape suddenly from confinement. 禁錮を破つて出づ

Break news, to—to impart startling information in a gentle manner, preparing the recipient gradually for the shock. 凶報を物和かに告ぐる

Break no squares, to—to give no offence; to make no difference. 意に逆らはず、違ひなし

Break of, to—to cause to reform a habit; to get rid of. 矯めしむ、除く

Break of beauty—unfolding of beautiful flowers. 美しき花の開くこと

Break of day—the dawn. 天明

Break off, to—to separate by breaking; to discontinue; to desist. 折る、絶つ、止める

Break off with, to—to cease to have communications with; to renounce the acquaintance of. 絶交する

Break one's fall, to—literally, to diminish the violence of one's fall: metaphorically, to mitigate the evil; to lessen the blame attaching to the action. 第一義にては墜落の激勢を殺ぐ、第二義にては災害を減する、行爲に伴ふ非難を減少する

Break one's fast, to—to partake of food after fast. This phrase gives the derivation of the term "breakfast" for the first meal of the day. The fast broken is only the abstinence from food during the night. 斷食後に喫食する、此語より朝餐を breakfast と云ふ事となれり其所謂 fast とは夜間の斷食なり

Break one's heart, to—to die of disappointment; to be mortally disappointed; to cause bitter grief or sorrow to one. 失望して死す、絶望さする、悲嘆の思をさする

Break one's jests, to—to utter one's jests; to crack one's jokes. 戯言を放つ

Break one's mind, to—to disclose one's thoughts; to tell what is in one's mind. 考を打明ける、意中を語る

Break one's plans, to—to reveal one's plans. "Break" in this sense is always used of news or information that requires care or delicacy in telling. 計策を打明ける、計策を洩らす

Break one's self of anything, to—to get rid of it. それより免かる、それを除く

Break one's sleep, to—to disturb one's sleep. 睡眠を妨ぐる

Break one's spirit, to—to dishearten; to discourage. 沮喪せしむ、氣を挫く

Break one's word, to—to violate one's promise. 約を破る、言を食む

Break open, to—to open by breaking. 押開く

Break out, to—to break through all restraint. 破り出る

Break out, to—1. to appear suddenly. 2. to become covered with cutaneous eruption. 3. to begin suddenly to speak. (一)俄に現はれ出づ、起る、(二)發疹する (三)突然發言する

Break over, to—to transgress limits; to disregard. 犯す、顧みず

Break prison, to—to make one's escape from confinement. 脱檻する

Break sheer, to (Naut.)—to be forced by wind or current, out of a position. 押流さる

Break short off, to—to break off

abruptly; to stop at once. 突然止む、中絶す

Break silence, to—to interrupt or put an end to silence. 發言す、沈默を破る

Break squares, to—to depart from an accustomed order. 秩序を失ふ

Break the back, to—1. to dislocate the joints of. 2. to disable (一)脫骨す、(二)挫折せしむ、弱はらす

Break the back or **neck of** (*a day's work*), **to**—to finish the hardest part of (a day's work). 仕事の最も骨の折れる部分を仕終る

Break the camel's back, to—to be the last thing which causes a catastrophe. The proverb runs 'It is the *last* straw that breaks the camel's back.' 災害の近因となる

Break the heart, to—to bring to despair or hopeless grief; to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow. 斷腸せしむ、悲歎せしむ

Break the ice, to—to commence a conversation where there has been an awkward silence; to speak first on a delicate matter; to get through the first difficulties; to overcome obstacles and make a beginning. 話を仕出す、言惡き事に就き口を開く、困難を排して始むる

Break the journey, to—to leave the train and stop, with privilege of resuming their journey on the same ticket. 滊車にて旅行するとき同一の切符にて再び上車し得る中途の驛にて下車する

Break the neck of anything, to—to accomplish the stiffest part of it. 最も困難なる部分を仕終る

Break the ranks, to—to disarrange and confuse the ranks. 隊伍を亂だす

Break the record, to—to beat all previous records and thus do a feat never known before. 是迄になき優れたる技を爲す

Break the thread, to—to sever continuity; to interrupt. 連絡を斷つ、妨遮する

Break through, to—to force a passage. 路を押開いて通る

Break through the clouds, to—to begin to shine through broken clouds 雲間より輝きはじむ

Break to the harness, to—to train to draw a vehecle. 車を引く樣に馴らす

Break to the rein, to—to train to carry a rider in the saddle. 乘り馴らす

Break up, to—1. to become separated into parts or fragments. 2. to be dissolved; to disperse. 3. to break open. (一)解け碎く、(二)解散す、散す、(三)押開く

Break up house-keeping, to—to cease to manage one's household affairs. 一戶を構ふることをやめる

Break upon, to—to discover one's self suddenly. 突然と現はれる

Break upon a wheel, to—to execute or torture, as a criminal, by stretching him out upon a cart-wheel, or a wooden frame, in the

form of a cross, and breaking his limbs with an iron bar. 車輪の上に横はらせ手足を破りて罰し又は拷問す

Break with, to—to fall out; to part friendship. 絶交す、争ふ

Breast up a hedge, to—to cut the face of it on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants. 生垣の一面を苅り落す

Breath and time—breathing time. 休息時間

Breathe one's last, to—to die. 死す

Beathe upon one's fair name, to—The metaphor is from the dulling of bright or transparent things as metals or glass, by breathing upon them. 金屬又は玻璃の如き光輝あり又は透明なる物に息を吹いて曇らするに比喩したる語なり、名を汚す

Breathing time—time of recreation. 休息時間

Breath of air—air in gentle motion. 微風

Breath of life—sign of life given by breathing. 生氣、氣息

Bred in the bone—innate. 生得の、固有の

Breed in and in, to—to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related. 同種の動物より産殖す

Brick box—a small brick house. 小さき練瓦の家

Brick in the hat—drunk; intoxicated. 酩酊して

Bridge over, to—to provide for an emergency; to make a passage when the way is obstructed. 事變に備ふ、難場を切抜ける

Bridle up, to—to express scorn or resentment by holding up the head and drawing in the chin. 頭を擧げ腮を引込めて輕蔑或は怒を表はす

Bring about, to—to effect; to accomplish; to cause to happen. 致す、成す、遂ぐ、起らしむ

Bring or raise a hornet's nest about one's ears, to—to cause a host of critics or enemies to rise up against one. 多くの敵を作る

Bring an action or a suit against, to—to prosecute judicially; to sue. 告訴す、訴訟を起す

Bring a thing home to people, to—to say something which interests people, and whose meaning they fully grasp. 理解し易く説く

Bring back, to—to recall. 呼回へす、回憶せしむ

Bring down, to—to cause to come down; to humble, or abase. 下げる、屈せしむ、貶する

Bring down the whole house, to—to draw out general and noisy applause from the entire audience. 滿堂の大喝采を博す

Bring forth, to—to produce. 産す、生す

Bring forward, to—to cause to advance. 進ましむ

Bring grist to the mill—to procure needful supplies; to be a

source of profit. 必要なる供給を得る、利益の源となる

Bring home, to—to prove; to make personal; to feel the force of. 親しく感ぜしむ、證する

Bring in, to—to produce, as income; to induce to join; to introduce; to collect. 生ず、引入れる、誘ふ、集める

Bring in a verdict, to—to render a decision or judgment—said of a jury. 判決をなす(陪審が)

Bring in one's train—to induce; to inspire; to tempt; to incite. 誘引する、鼓吹する、誘ふ、勵ます

Bring into court, to—to seek to adjust by law. 訴へる

Bring into court, to—to adduce as an authority. 證據として提出する

Bring into order, to—to make orderly; to arrange. 整頓す

Bring into play, to—to bring into use or exercise. 働かす

Bring off, to—to bear or convey away; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape. 運出す、逃れしむ、免れしむ

Bring on, to—to originate, or cause to exist. 起す

Bring one's father's grey hairs to the grave, to—to hasten his death by causing him grief. 親に苦勞を掛けて早く死せしむる

Bring one's pigs to a pretty market, to—to sell at a loss; to manage one's affairs badly. 損して賢る、拙く事務を處理する

Bring one's self home, to—to recover what one has previously lost. 恢復する

Bring one's self to, to—to get the courage, energy, decision, or whatever may be necessary to a certain act. 忍んで……す、敢てす

Bring one to a realizing sense of, to—to make one comprehend completely. 充分に覺らする

Bring one to the scratch, to—to cause one to come to a decision. 決心せしむる、斷行せしむる

Bring out, to—to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment. 曝露す、明かならしむ

Bring over, to—1. to convey across. 2. to cause one to change sides or opinions. (一) 持ち渡る、(二) 黨派又は意見を變せしむ

Bring over the coals, to—to administer rebuke; to find fault with. 非難する、告むる

Bring round, to—to persuade; to induce;—sometimes, to cause to change; to revive consciousness. 誘ふ、說伏す、變せしむ、蘇生せしむ

Bring suit, to (Law)—to institute an action. 訴訟を起す

Bring to, to—1. to restore consciousness; to resuscitate. 2. to check the course by arrangement of the sails; to keep nearly stationary. (Naut.) (一) 我に復る、蘇生す、(二) 停まらしむ

Bring to an end, or **close, to**—to cause to cease; to finish. 終らしむ、結了す

Bring to bear, to — to apply; to use with; to happen; to come to pass. 應用す、起ろ

Bring to book, to—to call to account; to require to explain or prove. 辨解せしむ、證明せしむ

Bring together, to—to cause to come together; to collect. 集める

Bring to life, to—to restore or revive as a person apparently dead; to resuscitate. 蘇生せしむ

Bring to light, to—to discover; to make public; to expose to view; to reveal. 發見す、公けにす、顯はす

Bring to notice, to — to make known. 知らしむ

Bring to pass, to — to cause to happen; to bring about; to effect; to accomplish. 果す、成就す、起らしむ

Bring to terms, to—to cause to surrender, or submit, or agree to something. 降參をなさしむ、承伏せしむ

Bring to the gangway, to (Naut.) —to punish a seaman, by tying him up and flogging him at the gangway, the usual place of punishment. (水夫を) 罰す

Bring to the hammer, to — to sell at auction. 競賣す

Bring to the scratch, to—to cause one to come to a decision to act. 斷行せしむ

Bring to the touchstone, to—to test, or try. 試驗する

Bring to trial, to—to cause a judicial examination; to try. 審問す

Bring under, to—to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience. 壓服す、服從せしむ、制す

Bring up, to—1. to bring to notice; to present. 2. to train; to rear. (一) 示す、(二) 養育す、飼養す

Bring up, to (intrans.)—to come to the end of one's course. 一生の終を告ぐ

Bring up, to—(of a sailing vessel) to stop; to cease moving. 停める (帆船に云ふ)

Bring upon the carpet, to—to find fault with in a formal way; to demand an explanation of past conduct. 嚴しく非難する、申開を要する

Bring up the rear, to — to constitute the rear guard; to be in the rear. 殿となる

Bring up with, to—to approach. 近寄る

Bring up with a round turn, to —to bring to a sudden halt. 突然停める

Bring word, to—to convey a message or tidings. 使命若くは報告を傳ふ

Bristle up, to—to show anger or defiance. 怒又は侮の色を表はす

Broach a subject, to—to mention first or make public a matter. 事を吹聽す

Broach to, to (Naut.)—to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback, and expose the vessel to the danger of oversetting. 急に風の方へ傾く

Broad and wide—through the whole extent. 全般に、廣く

Broad as it is long—the same one way as the other. 彼此相同じ

Broad daylight—daylight everywhere diffused; full daylight; when it is quite light. 白晝、白晝に

Broad mirth—coarse mirth. 粗野なる嬉遊

Broad nonsense—obviously without sense; gross nonsense. 全くの譫語

Broad shoulders—a sign of strength. 强壯の徵

Broad way, the—the way that leads to destruction. Biblical expression, Matt. vii. 13. 滅亡に導く路

Broken by age and desease—weakened by age and desease,—"broken" has the additional meaning of permanent injury. 老年と病氣との爲めに衰へたる

Broken down—prostrated with grief; disconsolate. 悲に沈みたる、怙懦なる

Broken fortunes—financial reverses; loss. 倒産、損耗

Broken heart—grief; despair. 悲哀、絶望

Broken reed—an untrustworthy support. 憑みにならざる杖柱

Broken words—a few, faint, half inarticulate words. 弱き明晰ならざる言語

Bronze Age—a supposed prehistoric age of the world which followed the Stone Age. 青銅時代（石器時代の次）

Brood over, to—to remain long in close or anxious thought about. 思案に沈む

Brother Jonathan—a typical American. 亞米利加人

Brought down into the dust, to be—to be brought into a low condition. 屈伏せしめらる

Brought to account—literally "compelled to give an account or explanation of" and hence "blamed or punished." 第一義は「辨解を强て要めらる」第二義は「責めらる、非難さるゝ、罰せらる」

Brought to bed, to be—to be delivered of a child. 分娩す

Brought to justice, to be—to be arrested and punished for a crime. 捕へられて罰せらる

Brown August—August is called brown because in that month the leaves become brown. 八月には草木の葉が枯れて褐色となる故に斯く云ふ

Brown, Jones, and Robinson—representatives of Englishmen of the middle class. Their adventures were published in *Punch*, the London comic journal. 英國中等社會の代表者

Brown study—a state of mental absorption; absent-mindedness. 沈思、放心

Bruised reed—one who is easily discouraged or easily injured. 心弱き人

Brummagem ware—goods made

in Birmingham. Generally used of cheap worthless goods. バーミンガム出來の品物、安物

Brush up, to—to paint; to cleanse; to renew; to improve. 塗る、清める、改善す、新たにす

Brute of a dog, a—a savage or vicious dog. "Of a dog" is used idiomatically to describe the class to which an individual belongs. Some says that this may be interpretted as a case of apposition. 惡い犬

Brutum fulmen—a harmless thunderbolt. Latin. 無害の霹靂、虛喝、虛勢

Bubble and squeak—fried beef and cabbage. Also used contemptuously of what is little prized. つまらぬ物

Bubble bursts—the utter vainty of ambitious hopes is suddenly made manifest. A bubble is the favorite type of disappointment of ill-founded hopes. Thus the South Sea Company and similar companies that after inspiring unbounded hopes of wealth, suddenly ruin all concerned in them, are called bubble companies. 過度の望は忽ち水泡に歸す

Bubble reputation—honor of being talked about which is not generally a lasting one. 一時の名譽

Buckle on one's armor, to—to prepare for conflict. 爭の用意をなす

Buckle to, to—to apply one's self with vigor to; to engage with zeal in; to bend to. 銳意熱心す、專心身を委ね、奮發して從事す

Build on, to—to build one's hopes on; to count on. 期す、當にする

Build up, to—to increase and strengthen; to settle, or establish. 助長す、設立す

Bull in a china shop—something in a place where it will do an excessive amount of damage. 非常の損害を爲すへき位地にあるもの

Bung up, to—to close up as the eyes; to disfigure;—hence to unfit for use. 閉づ(眼などを)、容を壞る、使用に堪へざらしむ

Burden of proof (Law)—the necessity or duty of proving something bearing on the question at issue. 擧證の責任

Burial service—the religious service performed at the interment of the dead. 埋葬の時の祈禱

Buridan's ass—a man of indecision. Buridan, the Greek sophist, maintained that if an ass could be placed between two haystacks so that its choice was evenly balanced between them, it would starve to death. 決斷なき人

Buried or sunk in oblivion—entirely forgotten. 全く忘れらる

Buried in thought—thinking so deeply as to forget everything about one. 思に沈んで

Burn daylight, to—to light candle before dark; to waste time. 暗からざるに點燈す、時間を徒費す

Burning question—a subject causing widespread interest; a ques-

tion demanding solution. 衆人注意の焦點となる問題、解説を要する問題

Burning head—discontent. 不滿、不平

Burn midnight lamp or **oil, to**—to study till midnight. 夜半まで勉強する

Burn one's boats, to—to leave no means of retreat; to act irrevocably. 退却の方法を存せず、取返しの出來ぬことをする

Burn one's fingers, to—to get one's self into unexpected trouble; to suffer damage, by taking part in other people's affairs. 不慮の迷惑を蒙むる、他人の事に與りて難を招く

Burn or hang in effigy, to—to burn or hang an image or picture of the person, whom it is wished to disgrace. 辱を與へんと思ふ人の肖像を焼き又は絞首す

Burn out, to—1. to destroy or obliterate by burning. 2. to burn till the fuel is exhausted, and the fire ceases. (一)焼つくす、(二)薪盡きて火消ゆるまで焼く

Burnt child dreads the fire, a—those who have suffered are wary. 危難に逢ふたるものは警戒する

Burn the candle at both ends, to—to squander in two ways; to be doubly extravagant. 二重に浪費す

Burn to a cinder, to—to burn so much as to resemble a cinder. 灰燼の如くなるまで焚く

Burnt out of house and home, to be—to be driven out of house, &c., by the burning of it. 焼け出さる

Burst away, to—to disperse rapidly in various directions. 急に四方に散ず

Burst forth, to—to escape by a sudden or violent removal of obstacles. 突然脱出す、衝出づ

Burst into tears, to—to take to crying suddenly. 急に泣き出す

Burst out, to—to break forth suddenly. 忽ち泣き又は笑ひ出す

Bury the hatchet, to—to make peace. 和睦す

Business walks—the sphere of business. 事務の範圍、實業社會

Buster, in for a—determined on an extensive frolic or spree. 大騒ぎ好き

Bustling race—merchants collectively. 商人

Butcher's meat—such animal food as a butcher deals in, beef, mutton, lamb, etc., as distinguished from fish, fowl, shellfish, and such like. 魚鳥貝類より區別して屠獣者の販賣する肉類(牛肉、羊肉等)を云ふ

But for—if there had not been; without the aid, presence, or operation of. 若し何々がなかつたならば

But few—only a few. 只僅の

But just—that and no more; barely; scarcely. ほんの……だけ、辛ふじて、纔かに

But now—just now. 只今、今しがた

But that—1. used after doubt in the sense of "that." 2. that not

3. if not. 4. without that. (一)何何すること (二)何々せぬこと (三)何々がなかつたならば (四)何々することなく

But then—an emphatic "but." but の重調なるもの

Butter a person, to—to flatter him. 諂ふ

Butter both sides of one's bread, to—to gain advantage from two parties at one time. 同時に雙方より利益を得る

Butterd fingers—fingers through which a ball slips. Used contemptuously of a cricket player who fails to hold a ball. 玉の滑り落ち易き指

Butter to butter is no relish—something substantial is required as a basis for what is merely a relish. 實の有るものにあらざれば美味にあらず

Button ear (in dogs)—an ear which falls in front and completely hides the inside. 前面に垂れかゝる耳

Button-hole, to—to bore; to detain in conversation to weariness. 人を引留めて倦むまで話す

But too— only too; more than anything ought to be; exceedingly. The word "too" as distingnished from "very" signifies excess; and "but" (=only) shows that the excess is to be regretted. It is equivalent to "indeed" or "alas." 甚しく、何々だとも

But weak—quite weak. 全然弱き

But what—1. used after doubt in the sense of "that." 2. that or who not. 3. except those who. (一)何々すること、(二)何々せぬ所の、(三)何々するものの外

Buy a pig in a poke, to—to buy a thing without seeing it, or knowing definitely its quality or value. 物を見ないで又は善く調べずに購ふ

Buy in, to—to purchase stock in any fund or partnership. 株を買込む

Buy off, to—1. to influence to compliance; to cause to bend or yield by some consideration. 2. to detach by a consideration given. 3. to gain the liberty by payment of money. (一) 利を以て聽從せしむ (二) 買收す (三) 金錢を以て自由を購ふ

Buy on credit, to—to purchase on a promise to take payment at a future day. 掛にて買ふ

Buy one's time, to—said of an apprentice, who pays his master for an unexpired remainder of the time for which he is bound to serve, in order to be released from his indentures. 金を拂ふて期限内に年期奉公を罷む

Buy or sell flat, to—to buy or sell divedend-making stocks or securities having interest coupons attached, without making account of the interest accrued since the last preceding payment of dividend or interest. 前回支拂以來積りたる利息を勘定せずして利札付の株券類を買ひ又は賣る

Buy out, to—to purchase the share

or shares of in a stock, fund, or partnership, by which the seller is separated from the company, and the buyer takes his place. 株を買ひ取る

Buy over, to—to gain by bribery. 賄賂を贈りて味方とする

Buy the refusal, to—to give a small sum of money for the choice of purchasing or not purchasing, at a fixed price at a specified time. 手附金を渡す

Buy up, to—to exhaust the supply of, by purchase to forestall the market. 買占むる

Buzz a bottle, to—to share equally what remains in a bottle, or to pour out the last drops from a decanter. 德利の中に殘りたる酒を分けて飲む、德利の酒を清む

By, to be—to be past. 過去つた

By.....—not later than; at or before—used in expression of time. までには

By accident—unexpectedly. 不意に、料らず

By all means—certainly; without fail. 是非とも、必ず、どうしても

By all odds. By long odds—by eminent superiority; very much. 遙かに勝ぐれて、格段に

By a long chalk—very considerably. A phrase applied to one's inability to do anything. なかなか、とても

By a long way—by any means. 何としてでも、何とかして

By and by—pretty soon; before long. 間もなく、やがて、程なく

By any means. By any manner of means—in any way; possibly; at all. 何とかして、何としてゞも

By bucketfuls—in great quantities. 多量に

By common consent—by general agreement; without dispute or opposition. 異議なく、皆々同意にて

By day—during the day. 晝間

By degrees,—step by step; by little; gradually. 徐々に、少しづゝ、漸次に

By dint of—by the force of; by means of. に依りて

By express—by a regular and rapid method of conveyance, designed for the transmission of parcel, goods and the like. 急便にて

By far—in a great degree; very much. 殊に、格段に

By fits. By fits and snatches. By fits and starts—impulsively and irregularly; at intervals. 不規則に、折節に

By good rights—most reasonably; properly; correctly. 當然

By hand—with the hand, in distinction from instrumentality of tools, animals, etc. 手にて（器械などの力を藉らずに）

By heart—in the closest, or most thorough manner; by rote. 十分に、諳んじて

By Heaven—I swear by Heaven. An oath. 天に誓ふて言はん

By hook or by crook—one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect. 如何にかして、何とでもして

By inches—by slow degrees; gradually. 徐々に、漸次に

By itself—alone; separately. 獨り、それだけで、離れて

By Jingo—a mild oath having no definite meaning. 誓ふ詞

By-law—a law or regulation made by a society or corporation for its own government. 內規

By leaps and bounds—by startling rapid stages. 長足の進歩を以て、駸々と、跳躍して

By main force—by great strength; by strong exertion. 强て、强力を以て

By many—this phrase is used after the adjectives 'first' and 'last' to signify that several have preceded or succeeded, and is equivalent to 'by no means!' 決して……ならず

By means of—through the agency or assistance of; by the method of. に依り の力を藉り、 の助けを以て

By might and main—with utmost exertion of strength. 力を極めて、全力を盡くして

By my faith—surely. 實に、疑なく

By my heels I care not—expresses great scorn. 輕侮の語

By my honor—surely. 確かに

By my truth—means nearly the same as 'on my honor!' 確かに

By night—during night. 夜間

By no means, by no manner of means—not in any degree; cetainly not. 決して……せず、どうしても……ならず

By occasion of—in consequence of; by reason of. の故に、に由りて、の爲めに

By ones—one at a time; singly and in order. 一つ宛

By one's confession—as one's self allows. その自認に據れば

By one's self, to be—to be alone; solitary. ひとりで

By order—according to the direction, or the command. 命に依り

By profession—by occupation; (not applied to mechanical, agricultural, or the like pursuits.) 其業は、を業とす

By rail—by railroad. 鐵道にて

By reason of—on account of. の爲めに、の故に、由り

By right or by rights—rightfully; suitably. 當然に、適當に

By right of—by reason of; in virtue of. の爲めに、に由りて

By rote—by repeating mechanically without exercise of the understanding. 諳誦にて

By rule—according to rule; by direction, or authority of rule. 規則に從つて、法則通りに

By slow degrees—not fast; by slow movements; very gradually. 遲々として、最も緩漫に

By snatches—hastily, and in small portions at a time. 倉卒に少しづゝ

By some means or other—in one way or another. 何とかして

By stealth—secretly; slily; in a secret or clandestine manner. 竊に

By surprise—at unawares. 不意に

By the book—with accuracy. 精密に

By the bushel—in great quantities. 多量に

By the bye; by the way—in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand; (phrases introducing a remark related to the subject) 序ながら曰ふ、それはそうと、時にれー

By the ears—in close personal contest; quarrelling. 摑みみ合ひに、喧嘩して

By the hand of—through; by means of; through the instrumentality of. に依り、の力を藉り

By the job—at a stipulated sum for the piece, or for each piece, of work done. 請負にて

By the laws of nature—universally and necessarily. 一般に且つ必然に

By the lee (naut.)—having changed the direction of the course so much that the wind takes the sails aback from the other side—said of a vessel. 船尾の邊りに帆の來るほどに甚しく風下の方に向ふて

By the light of Heaven—surely. 慥かに、屹度

By the mark, (seven)—the depth of the water is (7 fathoms, or 42 feet.)

By then—at or before that time. その時までには

By the name of—known or designated as; called. といふ名の

By the pound, yard, dozen, etc.—at the rate of ; according to the rate or proportion of. の率にて、の割合にて

By the rood—'rood' means a wooden cross, and in particular the cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified. 誓ふ詞

By the run(naut.)—altogether, instead of slacking off. 緩々でなく一度に全く

By the side of—close at hand; near to; adjoining. 傍に、接して

By the sweat of one's brow—laboriously; by toil. 額に汗して、辛苦して

By this—after such an interval; by this time. もはや、此時までに

By trade—by occupation, or employment (especially mechanical employment). 其職は、……な職とす

By turns—1. at intervals. 2. one after another; alternately. (一)折々、間を隔てゝ、(二)更はるゝゝ、かはり番に

By twos and threes—in groups of two or three each. 二三人宛連れ立ちて

By virtue of—through the force of; by authority of; by reason of. に依りて

By way of—for the purpose of; in character of; via; through. として、を經て

By way of being, to be—to be able to be classed as; to come into the category of. の類なり

By wholesale—1. in the mass. 2. without distinction or discrimination. (一) 卸賣にて、(二) 無差別に

By word of command—by merely commanding. 單に命令により

By word of mouth—by actual speaking; orally. 口上にて

By yea and nay—by my troth; assuredly; without doubt. 確かに、疑なく

C

Cacoethes scribendi—a mania for scribbling. 書癖

Cadet Midshipman— a young man passing a course of study at the Naval Academy. 海軍少尉候補生

Cadet Engineer— a young man in process of education for a naval constructor and engineer. 海軍技師候補生

Cadmean victory, a—a victory in which the victors suffer as much as their enemies. 勝者敗者共に害を被むる戰

Caeteris paribus—other things being equal. Latin. 他の事情均しければ

Calculated to, or **for, to be**—to be fitted to; suited to; adapted to. に適當す

Calculate on, to—to expect. 豫期する、的(あて)にする

Calf love—the juvenile passion of a young man for a girl; immature sexual affection. 少年の戀愛

Call a bond, to—to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid. 證書面に記せる仕拂金額を拂ふべき旨を通知す

Call a crowd, to—to attract, or cause to assemble a large number of people. 多人數を集まらす

Call a spade a spade, to—to be plain-spoken; to call things by their right names. 直言す

Call attention to, to—to invite, lead, or direct the act of attending or heeding; to point out. 注意を喚起す、指示す

Call away, or **off the attention, to**—to distract the attention; to divert the mental application. 心を他に轉ぜしむ、氣を散らす

Call back, to—to recall; to summon **back; to** retract or take back. 呼戻す、取消す

Call cousins, to—to claim relationship. 親戚なりと稱へる

Call down, to—1. to call some one on a lower level than the speaker. 2. to lower one's pride. 3. to defeat. 4. to invoke (by prayer) the blessing or curse of Heaven. (一)下に居る人に呼び掛くる、(二)傲慢を挫く、

(三)敗る、(四)天の幸福を祈る

Call for, to—to demand; to require. 要求す、要する

Call forth, to—to bring, or summon to action. 呼出す、勵まし起す

Call heaven to witness, to—to take oath; to swear by heaven. 宣誓す、天に誓ふ

Call in, to—1. to bring in from outside, as the notes in circulation, etc. 2. to invite to come together. (一)集收する(流通紙幣等)、(二)招き寄す

Calling of the sea—a term used in some parts of England for a ground swell. When this occurs in a windless night, the sound is often heard many miles inland. 英國の或地方にて大浪を云ふ

Call in question, to—to express doubt or dissent; to treat as not entitled to confidence. 疑を挟む、異議を唱ふ

Call loan—money loaned on collaterals, on condition that it may be demanded at any moment. 何時にても要求し得る條件にて附加抵當つきの貸金

Call names or a name, to—to apply opprobrious epithets to; to call by reproachful appellations; to abuse. 罵詈す、惡口す、綽名(あだな)を呼ぶ、侮辱する

Call off, to—to summon away; to divert; to prevent; to hinder; to declare a draw. 呼去る、他に轉せしむ、妨ぐる、引分にする

Call off the dogs, to—to break up a disagreeable conversation. 面白くなき談話を止むる

Call of the house, (Legislative bodies)—a calling over of the names of members to discover who is absent, or for other purpose. 議場にて出席又は賛否等を知る爲めに議員の名を呼ぶこと

Call on, or upon, to—to make a short visit; to require or demand as a duty or obligation; to invoke; to appeal to. 訪問す、要求する、懇請する、祈る

Call out, to—1. to summon to fight; to challenge. 2. to summon into service. 3. to emit a loud voice; to scream; to say something in a loud voice. (一)挑む、(二)徵集す、召集す、(三)大聲を發する、叫ぶ、大聲で何事かを言ふ

Call out at, to—to speak very loudly; to yell at. 高聲に話す、大呼する

Call over, to—1. to read or repeat in order. 2. to send the voice over some intervening space or obstacle. (一)一々に呼ぶ、順次に讀みあげる、(二)或空間又は障碍物を隔てゝ聲を掛る

Call over the coals, to—to administer rebuke; to find fault with. 咎むる、非難する

Call the roll, to—to call over the list of names of persons belonging to an organization, in order to ascertain who are present and who are absent. 出席缺席を慥かめるために名簿を讀みあげる、點呼する

Call to, to—to address loudly. 高聲に話しかける

Call to account, to—to require one to give a statement; to call for explanation or vidication of conduct. 始末書を差出さしむ、辯解を求む

Call to mind, to—to recollect; to revive in memory. 憶出す、回想す

Call to order, to—1. (Legislative and other assemblies.) to call attention of the presiding officer to a violation of parliamentary rules. 2. to make a formal opening of a public meeting. (一)議員若くは會員の議事規則を犯したる事を議長若くは會長に注意する、(二)開會する

Call to remembrance, to—to recall; to recollect. 回想す、想起す

Call to supper, dinner, etc., to—to bid or invite to a meal. 食事に召ひ又は招く

Call up, to—1. to bring into view or recollection. 2. to bring into action or discussion. (一)眼前に浮み出す、憶ひ出す、(二)實行或は討議に付す

Calumet of peace—the pipe of peace. The calumet is used by North American Indians as a symbol of peace and war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace and to refuse it is to reject them. 和睦の煙管

Can best spare—can best do without; shall least feel the loss of. 一番なくてすまされる

Can boast of—can claim as one's own; possess. 自分のものと主張し能ふ、有する

Can but—can only; can barely; (denoting that this is all or the worst, that can happen.) の外なし、に過ぎず、……するのみ

Can it be possible? —this phrase expresses intense astonishment of the speaker. 不思議ですね—

Canned goods—a general name for fruit, vegitables, meat, or fish preserved in air-tight cans. 鑵詰品

Cannot afford (a carriage)—have not sufficient money to engage or hire (a carriage). (馬車)を雇ふ金を持たぬ

Cannot bring one's self to—hesitate; is unwilling. 躊躇す、好まず、欲せず

Cannot but — can not avoid, or forbear; must (denoting a constraint or necessity of some kind). せざるを得ず、するを禁ずる能はず

Cannot contain one's self—cannot restrain one's self. 堪へ兼ぬる、感情を抑え兼ぬる

Cannot help—must (denoting a constraint or necessity of some kind). せざるを得ず

Cannot make head or tail of—can make nothing of; cannot understand. 了解する能わず

Cannot tell—do not know; is unable to perceive any difference (usually followed by 'from.') 知らぬ、辨別し難し

Canvassing agent—a person who

is engaged in soliciting subscribers to a book, or periodical, or newspaper. 書籍雜誌新聞紙等の購讀豫約を依賴する遊說員

Cap and bells, the—these were carried by fools in the middle ages, as tokens of their office. The "fools" were licensed jesters. 中世の滑稽者の記章

Capful of wind, a—a slight breeze 微風

Cap and knee—taking off one's cap and bowing one's knees. 帽を脫し膝を屈むること

Capillary attraction—the attraction which causes a liquid to rise in capillary tubes, or interstices, above its level outside. 細管引力

Cap in hand—symbolic of reverence or submission. 尊敬又は服從を表はす

Capital crime—a crime punishable with death. 死罪

Cap the climax, to—the phrase means that what happens at the end is the very worst or most disagreeable of all. かてて加へて

Cap the globe, to—to surpass everything. 萬物に超越す

Cap verses, to—to compose or recite a verse beginning with the final letter of a verse given by the previous speaker. A favourite pastime. 尻取に詩句を作り又は誦す (遊戲)

Car of phaebus—the sun. 太陽

Cardinal points—the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian, and the prime vertical circle. 四方、基點

Care for, to—to attach importance; to desire; to love. 大切に思ふ、欲する、好む

Care killed a cat—This proverb refers to the depressing effects of care upon the bodily health. It even killed a cat, which has *nine* lives. 心勞は健康を害するを云ふ

Care nothing about, to—to be indifferent to. 心掛けず、頓着せず

Cark and care—anxiety and care. 苦勞心配

Carpet knight, a—a knight may be dubbed in time of peace upon the carpet: he is called a knight of the carpet, because the king sits in his regal chair of state, and the gentleman kneels before his sovereign's foot-stool. A "carpet knight" was thus distingnished from a knight-banneret," *i. e.* a knight dubbed on the field of battle for valiant deeds. The word "carpet-knight" is, however, contemptuously used in the secondary sense of a knight whose achievements belong to the "carpet" (*i. e.* the lady's boudoir, or carpeted chamber), instead of to the field of battle. 平時に叙せられたる勳爵士、軍功に依らず寵幸に依りて叙せられたる勳爵士

Carriage and four, a— a carriage drawn by four horses. 四頭立の馬車

Carriage and pair, a—a carriage

drawn by a pair of horses. 二頭牽の馬車

Carried, to be—to be highly excited. 大に奮激させらる、醉わさる

Carried away—delighted; well pleased; influenced excessively. 甚しく歡ぶ、非常に感動させらる

Carry all before one, to—to be eminently successful, or popular; to bear down all obstacles. 大に成功す、大に人氣を得る、總ての障碍を壓伏する

Carry anything on one's sleeve, to—to reveal it to the public gaze. 公衆に示す

Carry away, to (Naut.)—to break off. 折る

Carry away the bell, to—to gain the first place. 優勝す

Carry coals to Newcastle, to—to do something superfluous or unnecessary; to lose one's labor. 無用の事を爲す、骨折損をする

Carry conviction, to—to cause to be believed; to convince. 確信せしむ、信服せしむ

Carrying trade—the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, by water, from one country or place to another. 運漕業

Carry into execution, to—To perform; to execute. 實行す

Carry it, to—to prevail. 勝つ

Carry it off, to—to refuse to succumb; to pretend indifference. The phrase is used when a person is placed in an awkward or humiliating position, and tries to hide his feelings of shame or confusion. 平氣な風をする

Carry matters with a high hand, to—to be arrogant, domineering, tyrannical and the like. 專横の振舞をなす、凌虐す、壓制す

Carry off, to—to aid; to supply what is lacking; to gain; to cause the death of. 幇助する、補ふ、獲る、殺す

Carry off the palm, to—to obtain the prize; to be victorious; to obtain the ascendency or victory. An allusion is to the Olympic games in Greece, where palm branches were placed in the hands of the victors. 賞品を得る、勝利を得る

Carry on, to—1. to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue. 2. to manage, or prosecute. (一) 進め行る、助成す、繼續す、(二) 處理する

Carry on, to—to conduct in a rude manner; to be hilarious. 粗暴の擧動をなす

Carry or wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to—to expose one's inmost thoughts to one's neighbours. 內心を打明かす

Carry one's point, to—to overrule objections in favor of one's plan. 自己の計畫の爲めに故障を壓倒する

Carry out, to—to put into execution; to bring to a successful issue; to accomplish. 實行す、成就す、遂ぐる

Carry over, to—to carry across; to

transport from one place to another. 輸送す

Carry sail, to—to have more or less sail unfurled. 帆を揚ぐ

Carry stock, to—to hold stock bought for a customer until the customer is ready to take it or sell it; said of a broker. 得意客の爲めに買ひたる 株を預り置く（仲買人が）

Carry the day, to—to succeed in a struggle or contest 勝利を得る

Carry the wind, to—to toss the head as high as the ears, as a horse. 頭を耳まで擡ぐ（馬が）

Carry through, to—to support to the end; to sustain, or keep from falling; to complete. 支へ了ふす、持續す、完了す

Carry too far, to—to exceed the proper bounds; to persist in too long. 過度に行ふ、適度を超ゆる

Carry weight, to—when men perform a race, a superior man carries weight to equal him to the other; to possess authority; to have force. 競走にて力を均一にする爲めに優者は重量を負ふ、權威を有す、勢力を有す

Carte blanche—full freedom; perfect liberty to act in anything as one please. French. 完全なる自由

Case in point, a—a fitting illustration; an illustrated example. 好適例

Case stands thus, the—matters are in the following condition. 事態下に述ぶるが如し

Case stated or agreed on—a statement in writing of facts agreed upon, and submitted to the courts for a decision of the legal points arising on them. 事實陳述書

Cash balance (Book-keeping)—the account standing on the debtor side of the cash account. 正金借方の差引殘額（簿記の語）

Cash price—the price at which an article will be sold for immediate payment. 現金賣の直段

Cash sales—sales made for ready money, in distinction from those on which credit is given. 現金賣

Cast about, to—to contrive. 工夫する、計畫する

Cast about for, to—to seek for. 搜索す、求む

Cast anchor, to—to let go an anchor to keep a ship at rest. 投錨す

Cast an eye or a glance, to—to look at. 見る

Cast anything into one's teeth, to—to reproach one for it. それを責むる、それを尤むる

Cast a sheep's eye, to—to give a modest, diffident look, or a loving glance. 羞を含て見る、秋波を注ぐ

Cast aside, to—to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient. 放擲す、斥け去る

Cast a star upon, to—to speak slightingly or reproachfully of; to depreciate; to disparage. 賤しむ、輕蔑す、誹謗す

Cast away, to (Naut.)—to wreck, as a ship; to waste. 難破す、浪費す

Cast down, to—1. to throw down. 2. to deject, or depress, as the mind. 3. to turn the eyes downward. (一) 投げ落す、(二) 沮喪落膽す、(三) 眼を下に向ける

Cast eyes upon, to—to direct the eyes towards. 眼を……に向ける

Cast forth, to — to throw out or reject, as from an inclosed space; to emit, or send abroad. 投げ出す、吐き出す

Cast horoscope, to — to determine future. 運命を卜する

Cast in a different mold, to be— to be made after a different patterns; to be quite unlike. 型がちがふ、まるで相背す

Cast in one's lot with, to — to join; to share in common with. 加はる、與かる

Cast in the same mold — alike in natural traits of character. 酷似す

Cast in the teeth, to — to retort reproachfully; to upbraid; to twit. 責む、叱罵す

Cast or throw into prison, to—to imprison. 獄に投ず、禁錮す

Cast into space, to—to throw away. 放棄する

Cast into the shade, to—to throw into comparative obscurity. 光を失はしむ、顔色なからしむ

Castles in Spain—possessions that have no real existence. The Spanish gentry do not live in castles or country-houses but in towns. 空中樓閣

Castles in the air—visionary projects; schemes that have on solid foundation. 空想、根據なき企畫

Cast lots, to — to use or throw a die, or some other instrument by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is by previous agreement determined. 骰子を投げる (事を決するため)

Cast off, to — to discard or reject; to drive away; to put away; to disburden. 尿ける、投棄る、解脫す

Cast off trammels, to — to free one's self from restraint. 拘束を脫す

Cast of the eye—squint. 偏視 (やぶにらみ)

Cast of thought, a—air or look indicating thoughtfulness. 思案顔

Cast oil on troubled water, to— to make quiet. 鎭むる

Cast on, to—to refer, or resign to; to charge upon. 託す、委す

Cast one's eye on anything — to recollect it. それを想ひ出す

Cast one's self on, to—to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve. 身を任かす

Cast out, to—to reject, or return out; to send forth; to quarrel. 逐出す、棄つ、發す、喧嘩す

Cast pearls before swine, to—to give what is precious to those who are unable to understand its value. A biblical phrase. 價格を知らざる者に貴重なる品を與ふ、猫に小判を與ふ

Cast the first stone, to—to blame. 咎むる、非難する

Cast up, to—to compute; to reckon;

to throw up; to reproach. 計算す、投げ上る、責むる

Cast young, to—to miscarry. 流産す

Cat has nine lives, a—a proverb expressing the prevailing belief that it is very difficult to kill a cat. 猫は殺し難しといへる俗説を現はす諺

Cat's sleep—a sham sleep, like that of a cat watching a mouse. 狸寝入、眠れる様子をなすこと

Catch a crab, to—to fall backward by missing a stroke. 櫂を漕ぎ誤つて後方へ倒る

Catch a glimpse of, to—to get a hurried view of. ……を一瞥す

Catch at, to—to endeavour to seize eagerly or quickly. 切に或は急に捉へんとす

Catch a Tartar, to—to lay hold of or encounter a person, who proves too strong for the assailant. 己れの力に合はぬ勁敵を捕ふ、強敵に逢ふ

Catch a weasel asleep, to—to find a person careless, or off his guard. 不意を襲ふ

Catch fire, to—to become ignited; to be inspired by passion or zeal. 火が着く、熱中する

Catch hold of, to—to seize. 捕へる

Catch it, to—to get a scolding or the like. 叱らる、罰せらるゝ

Catch one napping, to—to gain an advantage over one, through his inattention. 人の不注意に乗じて勝を占む

Catch one tripping, to—to discover in error or wrong doing. 過失又は悪業を為すを見付くる

Catch sight of, to—to gain a view of. 見る、認む

Catch the breath, to—to stop breathing for an instant. 瞬時呼吸を止める、気息を殺す

Catch the ear, to—to engage and attach. 悦ばす、懐くる

Catch the eye, to—to gain the notice; to attract the attention. 注意を引く、目につく

Catch the heart, to—to touch or move the heart. 感動さする

Catch the idea, to—to apprehend the meaning; to understand. 其意を解す、了解す

Catch the point, to—to apprehend the meaning. 意味を暁る

Catch up, to—to cease to be behindhand; to overtake. 追付く

Catch up, to—to snatch; to take up suddenly. 俄に取る、急に攫む

Catch upon the hip, to—to get into one's power; to get at a disadvantage, or have an opportunity of doing another harm. A wrestling phrase. 制する、人より優勢を有す

Catch with chaff, to—to deceive easily. 容易く欺く

Cause célèbre—a famous law case. French. 有名の訴訟

Cause the face to shine, to—to be propitious. 罪を恕して恩を與ふる

Caution, a—something to be avoided or dreaded. 忌避すべき物、恐るべき物

Cave in, to—of land, to slip, to fall

into a hollow: to give way; to succumb. 崩れて穴となる、落つる、挫ける

Caviare to the general—not pleasing to ordinary people: said of what though costly and rare, is little esteemed by the vulgar. Caviare is a substance, prized by epicures, which is made from the roes of sturgeons and other fish caught in the rivers of Russia. 俗人の喜ばざる

Celestial Empire, the—a name for China. 支那の一名

Celestial fire—heaven-sent inspiration; sparks of genius; the inspiration of the poet. 天啓、天來、天才の光明、高邁なる詩想

Cental system—the method of buying and selling by the hundred weight. 百ポンドにて賣買する法

Centered in—confined to; devoted to. 限られたる、奉事する

Center in, to—to have its center or principal point; to be concentrated in. を中心とす、に集中す

Centrifugal force—that force by which a body moving in a curve, tends to fly off from the axis of motion, in a tangent to the periphery of the curve. 遠心力

Centripetal force—that force which acts on the body by drawing it towards a centre. 求心力

Century-living crow, the—the epithet "century-living" is based on a tradition that the crow lives to a very great age. 鴉は長命なりとの傳説に基ける語なり

Ceres's golden reign—the cornfields and other fields of ripe grain. 成熟したる穀物の畑

Certified check—a bank check, the validity of which is certified by the bank on which it is drawn. 振向け銀行證明付銀行手形

Cessation of arms—an armistice, or truce agreed to by the commanders of armies, to give time for a capitulation, or for other purposes. 休戰

Chalk out, to—to lay out; to draft; to describe. 設計す、圖取す、記す

Challenge the array, to (Law)—to except to the whole panel of jurors; to claim that none of the jurors shall sit in trial. 陪審官全體の忌避を申立つ

Chamber of commerce—a committee appointed to take cognizance of matters affecting the general or special interests of trade, to memorialize government, to diffuse useful information, &c. 商業會議所

Chancellor of the exchequer—a member of the British cabinet upon whom devolves the charge of the public income and expenditure. 出納大臣

Chance of survivorship—the chance that one individual of a given age [as 20 years] has of surviving another of a given age [as 60 years]. 若年の者が老年の者よりも長命するといふことの實らしきこと

Chances are against anything—

it is impossible. それは有り得られざることなり、それは爲し難きことなり

Change color, to—to turn pale. 青くなる

Change hands, to—to change owners; to take the other side of the argument. 所有者を變する、反對の議論に與みす

Change of tide—critical moment. 危機

Change one's crown for roses, to—to neglect one's duty for amusement. Among the ancients it was the custom to crown with a garland of roses those sharing in a wine banquent. 娛樂の爲めに職分を怠る（古昔酒宴に列する者は薔薇花の飾環を冠むるを常とせり）

Change one's mind, to—to form a different opinion. 說を變ず

Change one's quarters, to—to take another temporary residence. 寓居を換ゆ、轉寓す

Change one's self, to—to change one's clothes. 衣服を更へる

Change one's tune, to—to change from joy to sorrow; to change one's manner of speaking. 喜より悲に變ず、談話の調子を變ず

Change the legs, to—to change the gait, as a horse. 步き樣を變する

Chapter of accidents, a—a list or record of accidents; chance; an unforeseen course of events. 變事錄、不測の事

Charles's wain—the Charles's or farmer's wagon; a cluster of stars commonly called the Plough. 北斗星

Charming body of voice, a—a person with a charming voice. 音聲の美なる人

Chaw-bacon, a—a countryman; a boor. 田舍者

Cheap as dirt—very cheap; low-priced in comparison with the value. 甚た安直なる、二束三文

Cheap of anything, to be—to have received no more than one's deserts in the way of affronts or punishment. 相當の罰を受けた

Cheap trip—an excursion by rail or steamer at a reduced fare. 割引の滊車又は滊船旅行

Cheat the weary night, to—to while away the night; to make the night which would otherwise be weary, pass with less irksomeness 長き夜を退屈せずに過ごす

Cheek by jowl—in familiar proximity; close; side by side. 親近なる、密接したる、相並んで

Cheese, the—what is excellent or first-rate. 上等のもの

Chew the cud, to—to dwell with pleasure upon some memory. 既往の快樂を追想する

Chide away, to—to drive away by reproaches. 罵りて逐拂ふ

Chief corner stone, the—the most important support of anything. 柱石、最も大切なる支柱

Child of fortune—one peculiarly prosperous and successful. 幸運の寵兒、仕合せよき人

Children of the soil, the—the

aborigines; the people of the land, 土人

Children that have no names—illegitimate children. 私生の子

Child's play—light work; something very easy to do. 容易なる事

Chime in with, to—to agree with; to harmonize with. A phrase taken from the ringing of peals of bells, which are so constructed that their tones are in harmony with one another. 一致する、調和する

Chip of the old block, a—one with the characteristics of his father. 父に能く肖たる子

Chisel, to—to cheat or defraud. 欺く

Choke damp—Carbonic acid. 炭酸瓦斯

Choke off, to—to get rid of; to stop one's talking. 避ける、話を遮り止む

Choose sides, to—to select parties for competition in any exercise. 組を分つ

Chop logic, to—to argue in a pedantic fashion. 學識を衒ふて議論する

Chop up, to—to cut into small pieces. 刻む

Chop upon—to meet suddenly. 突然出會ふ

Chop yarns—to tell stories. 長話をする

Christian charity—charity is the virtue upon which Christianity specially insists. It includes not only the performance of kind acts, but slowness to take offence and the habit of putting the most kindly interpretation upon what others do and say. 博愛は基督教の殊に重んずる所の德にして仁惠の行を爲すのみならず猥に憤らず常に他人の言行を善く取ることを謂ふ

Christian volume—New Testament 新約全書

Christmas logs—it was formerly customary in England to burn at Christmas in the fire great logs of wood called yule-logs. 往時英國に基督降誕日に大木頭を焚く習慣ありたり

Chronic disease—a disease which is inveterate or of long continuance. 慢症、痼疾

Chuck up, to—to give in or surrender. 降服する

Chum up with, to—to make friendly advances to. 親む、入魂にする

Church session—a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church. 長老會

Church triumpnant—the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare being over: distinguished from the church militant, which is still engaged in warfare on earth. 此世にて害惡を征服し終りて天國に昇れる教會

Ci-devant—former; of a previous time. French. 以前の

Cinder, a—a wine-glassful of liquor, used to mix with a tumbler of effervescent or other water. 他の飲料に混和すべき一杯の葡萄酒

Circle of sea, the—circular expanse of sea surrounded by the horizon. 四方地平線に圍まれたる廣濶なる海

Circulating library—a library from which books can be taken for use at home or elsewhere under certain restrictions: distinguished from a *reference library*, where books may be consulted but not carried away. 書籍を貸付くる文庫

Circulating medium—that which is commonly received as the representative of the value of articles bought and sold, and is used in making exchange; coin and bank-notes or other paper convertible into coin on demand; currency. 流通の媒介、通貨

Circumstances alter cases—it is necessary to modify one's conduct by the particular circumstances or conditions of each case. 行爲は事情により變ずる要あり

Circumstantial evidence (Law)—evidence obtained from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature; evidence not direct and positive. 情供證據

Cite a case, to—to name a case or event, in illustration. 例を引く

Civil action or suit (Law)—a legal process or suit to recover property or to obtain damages and the like—distinguished from criminal action. 民事訴訟、私訴

Civil authorities—the persons who exercise power in a state or nation, the officers of government. 文官(武官と區別して云ふ)

Civil field—civil war. 內亂

Civil law—the ancient Roman law, with the modifications thereof which have been made in the different countries into which that law has been introduced: as opposed to criminal law, the law laid down by a state regarding the rights of the inhabitants. 羅馬法、民法

Civil life—life in the society of one's fellows 社交的生活

Civil list—1. the civil officers of governments, as judges, embassadors, secretaries, &c. 2. hence the appropriations of public money for the support of civil officers. More recently in England the civil list embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch's household. (一)文官、(二)文官費、帝室費(英國にては)

Civil power—civil government; government by law and according to the constitution as distinguished from military government. 政權(武權と區別して云ふ)

Civil service—the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval. 文職

Civil war—a war between different sections or parties of the same country. 內亂

Civil year—the year which any nation has adopted for the computation of time. 曆年

Claim one's pound of flesh, to—

to demand payment of debts due to one, even where their payment involves much suffering. The phrase from Shakespear's *Merchant of Venice*, where Shylock the Jew insists upon Antonio giving him a pound of his flesh, according to an agreement previously made. 嚴しく貸金を督促す

Claim relationship with, to—to assert family connection. 親戚の關係を言張る

Clap eyes on, to—to see. 見る

Clap hands, to—to make an agreement. 約定をする

Clap hold of, to—to seize roughly or suddenly. 荒々しく或は突然捕ふる

Clap on, to—to add or put on quickly. 急いで添へ或は置く

Clap together, to—to put together with a quick motion. 速に合はす

Clap up, to—to conclude suddenly, 急に結了する

Classical tripos examination—the final university examinations for classical honors. 英國ケムブリッヂ大學にて古文學の學位を得る爲めの最終試驗

Claw another's back, to—to flatter another; to favor one another. 諂ふ、阿れる

Claw me and I'll claw thee—favor me and I shall do you good in return. 恩を我に施せば我其恩に報ゆべし

Claw off, to (Naut.)—to turn to windward and beat; to prevent falling on a lee shore. 風上の方に回轉す

Clay cottage of the mind—the body. 肉體

Clay creature—humanity. 人間

Clean hand—innocence; blameless; integrity. 潔白、方正

Clean hands—free from guilt. 無罪、潔白なる身

Cleanness of teeth—want of food. 食物の缺乏

Clean out, to—to ruin or make bankrupt any one; to take all he has, by purchase, chicane, or force. 零落又は破產せしむ、總ての所持品を取る

Cleanse the Augean stables, to—to perform a tremendous work of purification. This was one of the labours of Hercules. Augeas, king of Elis, had a stable large enough to contain many thousand oxen, which had not been cleaned for many years. He hired Hercules to clean it out in one day, a task which he accomplished by turning the river Alpheus through it. 大掃除を爲す

Clear a ship at the custom-house, to—to exhibit the required papers, give bonds, and get permission to sail. 必要の書類等を示して出航の許可を得

Clear a ship for action, to—to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement. 甲板上の阻礙物を掃除す

Clear as crystal—very clear; perspicuous; (said of a writer's style).

太だ明晰なる、明亮なる(文體に就て云ふ)

Clear as noon-day—perfectly intelligible. 至て明亮なる、明々白々たる

Clear away, to—to remove. 除き去る

Clear conscience—no thought of wrong-doing. 善心

Clear of—rid of; free from. を脱す、を免かる

Clear off or **away, to**—1. to become free from clouds or fog. 2. to remove; to discharge, as debt. (一)晴れる、(二)掃ふ、除く、消却する

Clear one's estate, to—to clear off the debts that encumber one's estate. 土地を抵當としたる負債を消却す

Clear out, to—to depart; to quit the town. 去る、出發す、都會を立退く

Clear the land, to (Naut.)—to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room, and be out of danger from the land. 陸地を離る(船の危難の虞なき程に)

Clear the track, to—to get out of the way 傍へ避ける、のく

Clear the way, to—to make the way open. 道を明ける

Clear thing, the—the right thing to do. 爲して宜しき事

Clear up, to—1. to become fair. 2. to make plain and clear to the understanding. (一)晴れ上る、(二)解く、明かにす

Clerky skill—skill in penmanship. 能書

Clinch an argument, to—to establish an argument; to make it conclusive. 論定す、議論を確然不可爭のものたらしむ

Clip the wings of, to—to invalidate; to cripple; to lessen the power of action. 無效にす、打壞す、掣肘す

Close a bargain, to—to make an agreement. 約定する

Close at hand—near, (in time or distance). 近き、逼りたる

Close breeding or **in and in breeding**—between animals nearly akin. 血統近き動物間の生殖、同種屬の雌雄より生殖せしむる事

Close design, a—a secret plot. 陰謀

Close-fisted—niggardly. 吝嗇なる

Close in upon, to—to inclose; to confine by surrounding. 圍む

Close one's peepers, to—to shut one's eyes. 眼を閉る

Close out, to—to sell all the stock in store. 店の品物を悉皆賣る

Close over, to—to meet, as waters, above an object and hide it from sight. 覆ふ

Close quarters—nearness; near together; a crowded condition. 近接、稠密

Close stretched—tight fitting. 緊着したる

Closeted with, to be—to confer with; to have a private interview with. 商議す、密談す

Close to—adjoining; near. 近く、接して

Close to the wind (Naut.)—Directed as nearly as possible to the point from which the wind blows. 風の吹來る點に可及的近く向いて

Close upon—following soon; directly after. 踵を接して、次で

Close upon (a century) — nearly (a century). 殆んど（一世紀）

Close with, to—1. to accede to; to consent or agree to. 2. to grapple with. (一) 肯んず、同意す、(二) 格鬪す

Cloth, the—clergyman; the position of a clergyman. 僧、僧の位

Clothed in the roman purple—faithful to the Church of Rome. 羅馬教を信仰する

Cloth measure—the measure of length and surface by which cloth is measured and sold. For this object the standard yard is usually divided into quarters and nails. 段物を度り賣る尺度

Cloth of Arras — tapestry. This was, in former times, called so, from Arras, a town of France famous for its manufacture. 掛毛氈

Cloth of gold—cloth embroidered and interwoven with gold threads. 錦

Coach and six, a—a coach drawn by six horses, such as only very wealthy people formerly used. 六頭牽の大馬車

Coached up, to be—to be taught by a private tutor for examination. 自ら教師を賴みて試驗の支度する

Coasting trade—the trade which is carried on between different ports of the same country, as distinguished from foreign trade. 沿海貿易

Coasting vessels—vessels engaged in the coasting trade. 沿海貿易用の船舶

Coat of arms reversed—when a knight is disgraced as a traitor, his scutcheon, or coat of arms is reversed, that is, turned upside down, and fixed to the gallows. 勳爵士が叛逆人として死に處するとき其紋章を倒に絞架に付着す

Cock and bull story—an unlikely story; a tedious, trifling story. 虚らしき話、つまらぬ長たらしき話

Cock is always bold on its own dunghill, a—every-one fights well when surrounded by friends and admirers. 各人朋友知己と俱に居るときは強し

Cock of the roost—chief person; master-spirit; leader of a party. 主動者、首領

Cock of the walk—chief person; one without rival; a leader. 泰斗、頭領

Cock one's toes, to—to die. 死す

Cockpit of Europe, the—a name applied to Belgium because of the number of great battles that have been fought on its soil. The cockpit is an enclosed area where game-cocks fight. ベルジヤムの異名

Cock the eye, to—to wink. 瞬きする

Cohesive attraction—attraction

between ultimate particles of matter, causing simply a union of those particles. 凝聚力

Coin money, to—to gain wealth rapidly. 迅速に金を儲く

Cold as a stone—exceedingly cold. 極めて冷かなる

Cold as charity—a proverbial phrase expressing ironically great coldness or indifference. 甚だ冷淡なること

Cold-blooded murder—one committed without provocation or after ill-temper has had time to subside. 憤ふることなく又は憤怒の鎮まりたる後人を殺すこと

Cold steel—sword. 劍

Cold supper—an evening repast where the meats, etc. are cold. 冷ゑたる食品を用ゐる晩餐

Cold without—brandy with cold water and without sugar. ブランデーを冷水に和し砂糖を加ふざる飲料

Colin Tampon—the nickname given to a Swiss. 瑞西人の綽名

Collateral security—security for the performance of convenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security. 附加擔當

Collect one's thoughts, to—to reflect. 反省す、同想す

Colored man—a negro. 黑人

Comb a man's head, to—to give him a thrashing. 強く打つ

Come—used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action. さあ—

Come (thanksgiving)—the following (thanksgiving). 次の(感謝祭日)

Come about, to—to occur in the order of things; to take place: to take possession of. 起る、出來す、獲る

Come a cropper, to—to have a fall. 落つる

Come across, to—to meet with; to fall in with. 出會ふ

Come across the mind, to—to enter the mind. 心に入る、思ひ出す

Come after, to—1. to follow. 2. to come to obtain. (一) 隨ふ、續く、次ぐ、(二) 追求す

Come along—hurry. さあ—行ふ

Come and go, to—to appear and disappear alternately in rapid succession. 急速に相續きて交々來り又去る

Come and go upon, to—to rely upon. 倚賴する

Come at, to—1. to reach; to arrive within reach of; to gain. 2. to come forward, in attack. (一) 達す、到る、(二) 向ひ來る、敵對し前む

Come-at-able—accessible. 近づき易き

Come away, to—to depart; to leave. 去る、出で往く

Come between, to—1. to occur between. 2. to separate; to estrange. (一) 間に起る、(二) 別つ、離す、疎隔す

Come by, to—to obtain; to gain; to acquire. 得る、獲る

Come Captain Stiff over a person,

to—to be arrogant in behaviour towards him. 人に對して威張る

Come, come—sometimes expresses rebuke and sometimes haste. おい、おい、さあさあ

Come down, a—a fall; a lowering of a person's dignity. 墜落

Come down a peg, to—to be lowered or humiliated. 貶さる

Come down, to—to give money; to subscribe. 出金する

Come down with, to—to pay down. 現金にて拂ふ

Come forth, to—to come out from a state of confinement, nondevelopment, and the like. 出て來る

Come forward, to—to make progress; to advance. 進み出づ

Come home, to—1. to come close; to touch the feelings, interest or reason; to affect deeply. 2. to be loosened from the ground (Naut.). (一) 迫る、深く感ぜしむ、(二) 下から弛み來る

Come high, to—to be expensive; to cost much. 價高し

Come in at the hawse holes, to—to enter the navy at the lowest grade. 最下級にて海軍に出仕する

Come in for, to—to appear and claim a share of. 來つて自己の分前を要求す

Come in its turn, to—to come in its due order of succession. 順次に來る

Come in one's way—to be accessible to one; to be within one's reach. 近接し易し、得らるべし

Come in sight, to—to come into view. 見える

Come in, to—to become fashionable; to be brought into use; to enter. 流行する、用ふるやうになる、入る

Come into, to—to join with; to take part in; to agree to. 加はる、與かる、同意す

Come into collision, to—to run into with force. 衝突す

Come into force, to—(of a law or regulation) to begin to be enforced. 施行せらる (法律命令規則に云ふ)

Come into one's mind, to—to enter one's mind. 心に浮ぶ、思ひ出す

Come into play or operation, to—to come into use; to be used or employed. 用をなす、使用せらる

Come into possession, to—to acquire; to obtain. 獲る、得る

Come it strong, to—to do or say too much. 爲し過ぎ又は言ひ過ぎる

Come low, to—to be cheap; cost little. 價低し

Come near, to—1. to approach in place. 2. to be equal to. (一) 近づく、(二) 匹敵す

Come next (Sunday)—the following (Sunday). 次の(日曜日)

Come of, to—1. to be related to, or descended from. 2. to result from. (一) より出づ [後裔]、(二) より生ず

Come of age, to—to attain majority. 成年に達す

Come off, to—to be performed; to turn out; to happen. 實行せらる、……であることが知れる、起る

Come off second best, to—to be worsted in a contest. 敗らる

Come off well, to—to be successful; to gain a victory. 成功する、勝利を得る

Come on—come with me. 一緒にお出で

Come on, to—to approach; to advance; to progress. 近よる、進む

Come on the carpet, to—to be introduced. 行はれる、導き入れる

Come or go in at one ear and go out at the other, to—to receive no lodgment in the memory; to be immediately forgotten. 記憶に殘らぬ

Come out, to—1. to become public; to appear; to be published. 2. to end or come to an issue. 3. to be introduced into society; (said of a young lady). (一) 世に出づ、公けにせらる、(二) 終る、(三) 交際社會へ初めて入る（若き婦人に云ふ）

Come out first (in the debate)—to get the better of; to win. 勝つ

Come out with, to—to let be known; to tell. 知らする、告ぐる

Come over, to—to deceive. 欺く

Come.....over one, to—to act like .....to one.....の如く待遇する

Come post, to—to come expeditiously. 急ぎ來る

Come pouring, to—to rush like a river. 大河の如く突進する

Come round, to—1. to recur regularly. 2. to recover, or revive. (一) 定期に廻る、循り遲へる、(二) 恢復す、蘇生す

Come round (a person), **to**—to gain influence over; to wheedle. の上に勢力を得る、だます

Come round to, to—to agree, consent, or fall into line after opposition. 反對を止めて同意する

Come short, to—to be deficient; to fail. 缺乏す、失敗す

Come short of, to—to be less than is desired or necessary; not to come up to (the requirement). 足らず、達せず

Come the old soldier over one, to—to impose on one. 欺く

Come to, to—1. to recover consciousness. 2. to amount to. 3. to obtain. (一) 蘇生す、(二) 總計.....となる、達す、(三) 得る

Come to a crisis, to—to arrive at the point of necessary termination or change; the decisive or turning point. 危機に迫る

Come to a head, to—1. to suppurate, as a boil. 2. to develope to a culminating point; to mature. (一) 膿を生ず、(二) 成熟す

Come to an end, to—to cease; to stop. 終る、止む

Come to an understanding, to—mutually to understand or agree upon. 意相通ず又は互に折合ふ

Come to an untimely end, to—to die prematurely. 時ならぬに死す、非命の死を遂ぐ

Come to a pretty pass, to—to be in a bad state. 悪しき情態にあり

Come to a stand-still, to—to be stopped; to cease. 止まる

Come to be, to—to become. なる

Come to blows, to—to quarrel to the extent of violence; to engage in combat. 腕力に訴ふ、撃ちあふ

Come to close quarters, to—to engage in direct or hand-to-hand conflict, as with an enemy. 接戦す

Come to grief, to—to meet with an accident; to be ruined or destroyed. 不慮の難に逢ふ、零落する、

Come to hammer, to—to be sold at auction. 競賣にさるゝ

Come to hand, to—to be received; to be taken into possession. 到達す、手に入る

Come to life, to—to revive; to come to. 蘇生す

Come to light, to—to appear; to be disclosed or made public. 現はる、露顯す

Come to loggerheads—to quarrel. 爭ふ

Come to naught, to—to fail; not to succeed. 失敗す、成功せず

Come to no good, to—to fail. 失敗す、無效になる

Come to one's estate, to—to come to majority. 成年に達する

Come to one's knowledge, to—to become matter of information or knowledge; to be made known to one. 知れる

Come to one's self, to—to revive. 蘇生する

Come to pass, to—to occur; to take place. 起る

Come to points, to—to fight with swords. 刀を以て闘ふ

Come to terms, to—to make terms; to make an agreement; to agree. 約を結ぶ、合意す

Come to the ears of, to—to be communicated to 耳に入る、聞ゆ

Come to the front, to—to come forward prominently; to become the subject of public discussion. 著しくなる、世間の問題となる

Come to the gallows, to—to be executed for crime. 死刑に處せらる

Come to the point, to—to speak on a subject without superfluous words. 的切に語る、要領を說く

Come to the push, to—to be seriously tested. 嚴格に試驗せらる

Come to the rescue, to—to aid; to help. 救ふ、助く

Come to the same thing, to—to be the same; to give the same result. 同じ、畢竟同一なり

Come to the scratch, to—to come to a decision to act. 斷行する

Come true, to—to be found to have been true. 眞であつたことが分る

Come under the head of, to—to be reckoned among; to be classed with. 屬す、部に入る、中に數へらる

Come upon, to—to light upon; to find unexpectedly; to meet with. 襲ふ、不意に見出す、遭ふ

Come upon one's track, to—to take the path one has taken, that is, to chase one. 追ふ、追蹤する

Come upon the heels of, to—to follow closely. 追ふ、追蹤する

Come upon the parish, town, &c., to—to become so poor as to be sup-

ported at public expense. 貧窮して公費の救助を仰ぐ

Come upon the stage, to—to appear upon the scene of action; to figure in public life. 社會の舞臺に立つ、世に著はれる

Come up to, to—to rise to. に昇る

Come up to a person in the street, to—to accost him in the street. 往來で人に話し掛くる

Come up to the chalk, to—not to disappoint. 失望せしめず

Come up with, to—to overtake. 追付く

Come what would—happen what might; whatever might happen. 何が起らうとも

Commanding intellect—an intellect or mind which readily acquires powers over other minds. 他人を服さしむる才智

Commanding view—a view that has much within the sphere of vision. 廣く見渡す眺望

Commercial world—the people engaged in commerce, or the exchange of merchandise on a large scale, between different places or communities. 商業界、一般商業家

Commissioned officer—an officer who has a commission, that is, one who receives his appointment and authority from the civil power,—in distinction from a warrant officer who receives his appointment and authority from a commissioned officer. 將校(下士と區別して云ふ)

Commit a bill—to refer or intrust it to a committee or others, to be considered and reported. 議會にて議案を委員に付托して調査の上報告せしむ

Commit for contempt, to—to send a person to prison because he is disobedient or disrespectful in a court of justice. 法官侮辱罪を以て收監する

Commit one's self, to—to act or speak in such a manner as to bind to a certain line of conduct. 或事を爲さざるべからざる樣な行動又は言論をする

Committee on ways and means—persons appointed in a legislative body to provide means for raising money. 議會にて公費調達の方案を委托せられたる特別委員

Commit to memory, to—to learn by heart, or so as to repeat from memory; to memorize. 諳んず、記憶す

Commit to the hands of, to—to intrust to; to give in charge. 委托す

Common carrier (Law)—one who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. 運輸商

Common consent—general agreement. 一般の同意

Common good, the—the interest of the community at large. 公益

Common law—the unwritten law; that body of rights, rules, and maxims concerning persons and property which have authority by reason of long usage and universal reception,—in distinction from the

written or statute law. 習慣法、不文法（明文法と區別して云ふ）。

Common people, the—the people in general. 一般人民

Common pleas—one of the three superior courts of common law at Westminster (Eng.), whose jurisdiction is confined to civil matters. Courts of this name exist in several of the United States, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. 民事高等法院（英國にて）、民刑事裁判所（米國にて）

Common prayer—the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. 監督教會の祈禱式

Common prison—that part of prison which is occupied both by criminals and debtors. 監獄中負債者と犯罪人とを共に禁錮する場所

Common proof, a—a thing commonly proved; a matter of everyday experience. 普通に證明せらるる事、日々經驗する事

Common school—a school maintained at the public expense, and open to all. 公立小學校

Common sense—1. such ordinary supply of intelligence, that if a person be deficient therein, he is considered foolish. 2. sound practical sagacity; wisdom of a general kind displayed in the method of dealing with various situations and difficulties. (一) 常識 (二) 實用的智慧、世才

Common time—the time of marching, in which ninety steps, each of twenty-eight inches, are taken in one minute. 並足（一分間に九十歩の進行）、

Common track—ordinary course. 通常の行路

Commune with one's own heart, to—to reflect; to meditate by one's self; to busy one's self with one's thoughts. 反省す、獨り沈思默想す

Compare notes, to—to exchange opinions, &c., in order to learn one another's views. 互ひに意見知識等を交換する

Complimentary ticket—one given as an expression of regard, courtesy, or praise. 優待券

Component part—one of the parts of which anything is composed. 一物を組成する一部分

Composed of, to be—to be made up; to be formed by uniting two or more things, and the like..... より成る、を以て組成す

Compounding a felony—the act of a party immediately aggrieved, who agrees with a thief or other felon that he will not prosecute him, on condition that he return to him the goods stolen, or who takes a reward not to prosecute. 盜難（若くは其他）の被害者にして盜品の返還を條件として加害者を告訴せざるを約する事、報酬を取りて告訴をなさゞる事

Compound interest—that interest which arises from the principal with the interest added; interest on interest. 重利

Con amore—with goodwill; hearti

ly. Italian. 善意より、哀情より

Con by rote, to—to learn by heart. 暗記する

Concentred or concentrated all in self, to be—to be utterly selfish. 利己心深し

Condemned out of one's own mouth—testifying against one's self; having said or admitted something which shows one to be guilty or wrong. 自ら罪あること若くは悪きことを認む、己れの非を自證す

Condescend (to go), **to** — to show the favor of (going). (行いて) 下さる

Condition, to—to require to pass a new examination, as a condition of remaining in the class or college. 依然同級若くは同校に留まるを條件として新に追試験を受けしむ

Conditions of sale—the terms on which it is proposed to sell property at auction. 競賣條件

Conduct one's self, to—to behave. 己を處する

Confidential communication—a statement or matter of information furnished to another in confidence or secrecy, and not to be disclosed;—especially a statement made to one's professional adviser, as a lawyer, physician, &c. 秘密の陳述

Conflicting evidence—evidence opposing or contrary to that previously given. 前の證據と反對する證據

Confound you!—may God confound you. いまいまゝい奴、いまいましい畜生め

Confusion on confusion—to one's utter confusion or dismay. 周章狼狽して

Confusion worse confounded—confusion increased. 一層の混亂

Congressional district—a political division of a state, entitled to a representation in congress (U. S.). 米國にて國會に代議士を出す權ある地區

Conjure up, to—to raise up or bring into existence without reason, or by unnatural means. 道理なく又は不自然の手段にて起す

Connive at, to—to fail or forbear, by intention, to see a fault. 惡しきことを故ざと見ぬふりす、默許す、見遁がす

Conscientious scruples—reluctance to do what is wrong. 讓憶

Conscious of, to be—to know and recognize the acts and affections of one's own mind. 自覺力

Conscious of a feeling that....., to be—to feel that.....何々することを感する

Conscious power—the consciousness of power. 自覺力

Conservative party—one of the two great political parties, distinguished for its adherence to established institutions and prerogatives. 保守黨

Consistently with—agreeably to .....に從ふて

Consist in, to—to be constituted by; to have foundation, or sub-

stance in; to lie in. に在り、に存す

Consist of, to—to be composed, or made up of. より成る、を以て組成す

Contents of the larder, the—the articles of food which one has in the house. 家内にある食品

Contingent use—a use made dependent on a future event. 未必條件に懸る使用

Contraband of war—goods which neutrals are prohibited from carrying during war to the belligerent parties or which a belligerent has, by the law of nations, the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to an enemy, and which are liable to seizure and confiscation. 戰時禁制品

Contract one's self out of, to—to get rid of by making a contract. 契約を結んで免る

Contradict the bans, to—to forbid the proclamation of marriage. 結婚の公告を禁ず

Contrary to all expectation—different from what was universally expected or contrary to it. 一般の豫期に反して、圖らざりき

Conversant with, to be—to treat of; to be occupied with. 係はる、與かる

Convertible terms — words or forms of expressions that may be interchanged. 互に換用し得べき辭

Convulse with laughter, to—to cause to laugh immoderately. 抱腹絕倒せしむ

Cook a person's goose for him, to—to cause his death. 殺す

Cook up, to—to contort or prepare; to tamper with or alter. 拵らへる、變更す、取膳らふ

Cool as a cucumber—refreshingly cool; self-possessed. 爽冷なる、落付たる

Cool hundred, (or any sum), a—the large sum of a hundred pounds (or any sum). 百磅(又は若干)の大金

Cool off, to—to lose the heat of excitemment or passion; to become more moderate. 冷却す、怒が鎭まる

Cool one's heels, to—to wait. 待つ

Co-operative store—a store established by operatives on the principle of joint-stock associations. The members or stockholders make their family purchases at the store and participate in the profits. 消費組合店

Cope with, to—to strive or contend on equal terms, or with success; to match. 匹敵す

Cordial waters—weak spirits, flavored with peppermint, cloves, etc., used to cheer up the spirits. 薄荷丁子等を加味したる弱き酒精(興奮飲料)

Corn in Egypt—a plentiful supply of provisions: a familiar phrase borrowed from the Bible. 食物の豐なること

Corn-stalk—a name given to the

children of Australian settlers, especially in N. S. Wales. 濠州移住民の兒童

Corpus vile—the subject of any experiment. Latin. 經驗の目的物

Corresponding month—the month occupying the same place in the year; the month of the same name. 同月

Cost what it will—no matter what it will cost for me. 何程の損失を被むるも

Cotton-lord—a rich cotton-manufacturer. 富たる棉布製造主

Cotton to a person, to—to fawn upon him; to make advances to him. 媚る

Cough down (a tedious speaker), **to**—to stop him by simulated coughing. 一齊に咳嗽を爲して面白からぬ演說を止めさす

Couleur de rose—rose colour; highly flattering. French. 甚しき諂諛

Council of war—an assembly of officers called to consult with the commander-in-chief, in regard to measures of importance. 軍議

Counter jumper—a shopkeeper's assistant; a retail dealer's shopman. 番頭

Count for anything, to—to increase or add to the strength or influence. 與つて力ある、役に立つ

Count for nothing, to—to have no value or weight. 直打なし

Count in, to—1. to declare elected by a fraudulent counting of the votes; (U. S.) 2. to reckon among the numbers. (一) 投票の計算を誤つて當選を宣告す [米國にて]、(二) 算入す

Count not your chickens till they are hatched—be sure that a thing is actually in your possession, before you speak of it as yours. 不確實なる利益を的(あて)にするな

Count noses, to—to count the numbers of a division. 議場にて反對と贊成との員數を算ふ

Count on or upon, to—to rely upon; to trust to; to expect 倚賴す、信任す、期す、的(あて)にす

Count out, to—1. to declare not elected, by a fraudulent counting of the votes, (U. S.) 2. to reject, or fail to reckon in any enumeration. 3. to declare the House of Commons adjourned, because there are not forty members present. When the Speaker has his attention drawn to this fact, he must count the number present, and finding it so, declare the sitting over. (一) 投票の計算を誤つて落選を宣告す、(二) 算入せず、省く、(三) 下院にて議員が定足數に滿たざるを以て延會を宣言す

Coup de grace—a finishing stroke. French. 最後の止めをなす

Coup de main—a sudden bold attack, without previous approaches. French. 大膽なる突擊

Courier-dove—a variety of the domestic pigeon used to convey letters from place to place. 傳書鳩

Course of events—orderly progress of events; customary or established sequence of events. 自然の趨勢、世の成行

Course of things—the condition of things; the movement and direction which affairs have. 事態、趨勢

Courtesy titles—titles assumed by the family of a noble, and granted to them by social custom, but not of any legal value. Thus the eldest son of Duke of Devonshire is Marquis of Hartington in ordinary speech, but merely Spencer Compton Cavendish, a commoner, according to strict law. As a commoner he sits in the House of Commons. The eldest son of a marquis is allowed the courtesy-title of earl, the eldest son of an earl, that of viscount. Younger sons of peers are allowed the courtesy-title of lord or honourable, and the daughters, that of lady or honourable. 貴族の敬稱

Court of record—a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial. 判決錄等を永く保存する裁判所

Court of St. James's or St. Jame's—the English Court. 英國の皇居

Courts of admiralty—courts having cognizance of questions arising out of maritime affairs, and of crimes committed on the high seas. In England these courts are held before the Lord High Admiral or his deputy. In America, there is no admiralty court distinct from others, but the cognizance of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction is vested in the district courts of the United States. 海事裁判所

Cousin Betty—a half-witted person. 愚人

Cousin german—cousins having the same grand-father; cousins. 同祖父の從兄弟從姉妹、從兄弟從姉妹

Cousin Miche or Michael—the nickname given to a German, as 'John Bull' to an Englishman, and 'Brother Jonathan' to an American. 日耳曼人の綽名

Coute que coute—at any cost; at all hazards. French. 價の如何を問はず、如何なることあらうとも、是非に

Cover into, to—to transfer to. へ交付す、に引渡す

Covers were laid for so many—dinner was prepared for so many guests. 何人前の食事を用意した

Crack a bottle, to—to drink in a friendly way. 會飮する

Crack a crib, to—to break into a house with the intention of robbing it. A burglar's phrase. 盜み取る爲めに押入る

Crack a crust, to—to get along fairly well in the world; to make a small but sufficient income. 可なりに暮らす、小額なれど十分なる壓入を有す

Crack anything up, to—to praise it highly. 稱揚する

Crack a tidy crust, to—to be successful in life; to make a comfortable income. 立身する. 安樂なる歲入を有す

Crack credit, to—to destroy one's credit. 信用を害す

Cracked up—highly extolled; boasted of. 大に賞贊せらる、誇揚せらる

Crack hand, a—one who is expert; an adept. 妙手、巧者

Crack of doom, the—the end of the world. 世界の末期

Crack tryst, to—to break an engagement. 約束に背く

Crazy bone—the prominent bone, at the end of the elbow. 肘端

Cream of the jork, the—the best part of the jork. 訣竅の妙處

Creative spirits—persons of great imagination. 想像力に富みたる人

Creature comforts—those things which contribute to our bodily comfort and enjoyment. 肉體の安樂愉快に寄與する物

Credat Judaeus—a phrase implying disbelief. Latin. 誰が之を信じても

Crichton, a—a person endowed with every admirable quality of mind and body. James Crichton, a Scottish gentleman who lived in the sixteenth century, was a prodigy of learning and accomplishments. He was murdered in Germany at the age of 23. 身心共に善美なる人

Cried, to be—to have the bans of marriage announced in church. 禮拜堂にて結婚の廣告をさる、

Crime has been brought home to a person, a—he has been clearly proved guilty of a crime. 有罪なりと證據立てられた

Criminal action or suit—a prosecution for the commission of a crime. 刑事訴訟、公訴

Crocodile tears—pretended grief; false or affected tears. 空涙、愁を裝ふ

Croesus, a—a man of great wealth. Croesus was a wealthy king of Lydia in Asia Minor. 富豪

Crooked sixpence—a lucky thing; a talisman. It used to be considered lucky for one to carry about a crooked sixpence on his person. 護符、御守

Crook in the lot—any trial in one's experience. 經驗中の患難

Crop out, to—1. to appear above the surface. 2. to come to light; to be manifest. (一) 表面上に現る、(二) 顯はる

Crop up, to—to come up incidentally; to happen unexpectedly. 偶然に現れ出づ、不意に起る

Cross and pile—money. 金錢

Cross as two sticks—very ill-tempered; very irritable. 甚だ不機嫌なる、意地悪き

Crossed in love—rejected as a lover; jilted. 戀慕して振捨てらる

Cross examination—the examination of a witness which is made by the opposing counsel, or the

counsel opposing the side which called the witness. 反問（法庭にて對手の證人を詰問すること）

Cross one, to — to thwart one's wishes. 人の願望を妨害する

Cross one's brow, to—to make the sign of a cross on one's forehead (as a charm against supernatural evils). 額に指頭にて十字架を模する（魔を掃ふ爲めに）.

Cross one's mind, to—to occur to one. 心付く、思浮ぶ

Cross one's steel with, to — to measure swords with, that is, face in single combat. 決闘する

Cross or coin — silver or copper money. 銀貨又は銅貨

Cross star — ill-fortune. It was commonly believed in ancient times that the stars at the time of a man's birth indicated and controlled his fortune. 不運、薄命

Cross swords, to—to have a duel. 決闘する

Cross the hand with silver—Fortune-tellers, who in England and other countries are most frequently of Gipsy race, begin their operations by having their hands crossed with a silver coin. They pretend that this is an indispensable preliminary to divination. 卜占を頼む

Cross the path of any one, to—to thwart him. 目的を妨ぐる

Cross the Rubicon, to—to take a decisive step; to venture on a great and dangerous undertaking. 果斷なる手段を取る、危險なる大事を決行す

Crow over, to—to triumph over; to be exultant towards. 勝ち誇る

Crowd sail, to—to carry an extraordinary force of sail, in order to hasten the progress of the ship. 非常に強く帆を掛ける

Crowned with success—successfully completed; resulting in success. 首尾よく成就す、好結果を得る

Crown of desire—chief desire. 主なる希望

Crow's feet — the wrinkles which age or trouble causes to form about the eyes. 老年又は辛苦の故に眼の邊に生ずる皺

Crush a cup, to—to empty a cup; to quaff. 杯を飲み干す、暴飲する

grush out, to—1. to force or separate by pressure. 2. to completely overcome or destroy. (一) 押出す、(二) 鎭壓す

Cry against, to—to protest against. 反論する

Cry at the top of the voice, to—to cry in the highest pitch of the voice; to cry as loud as possible. 聲を限りに叫ぶ、精一杯高聲にて呼ぶ

Cry cockles, to — to be hanged: from the gurgling noise made in strangulation. 絞殺さる

Cry cupboard, to—to be hungry. 飢ゆる

Cry down, to — to decry; to depreciate; to dispraise. 非難す、誹る

Crying shame ; burning shame—a notrious shame. 大恥辱

Cry of blood, the—the demand of vengeance, which by a strong scriptural metaphor is supposed to be uttered by the blood of the slain. 復讐を要求すること

Cry off, to—to retreat from a bargain; to refuse to carry out an engagement. 破談する、破約する

Cry on, to—to call upon; to invoke; to announce; to assert. 要求する、祈請する、告知する、確言する

Cry one's eyes out, to—to weep inordinately. 大泣きする

Cry one's self to sleep, to—to fall asleep tired with crying. 泣き疲入る

Cry out, to—to exclaim; to scream; to clamor. 叫ぶ

Cry out against, to—to complain loudy of, with a view to censure; to blame. を論難す、罵る

Cry out upon, to—to exclaim against: to consure. 責むる、非難する

Cry over spilt milk, to—to spend time in useless regrets. 無益な後悔をする

Cry quits, to—to acknowledge that one's account with another is clear; to cease struggling. 他人との計算濟たるを承認す、爭ひを止める

Cry roast meat, to—to be unable to keep one's good fortune to one's self; to proclaim one's good luck. 好んで自己の幸運を口外する、自己の幸福を吹聽する

Cry to, to—to call on in prayer; to implore. 祈願する、哀訴す

Cry up, to—to enhance the value and reputation of, by public and noisy praise; to extol. 聲價を上ぐる、稱揚する

Cry wolf, to—to give false alarm; to warn of danger, where there is none. 僞の警報を傳ふ、危急ならさるに危急を呼ぶ

Cudgel one's brains, to—to think with effort. 苦慮する、腦漿を絞りて考ふ

Cui bono?—for whose benefit; what good will it do? Latin. 誰の爲めか、何の益あるか

Culminating points—highest points; crisis. 頂點、危機

Cultivate a person's friendship, to—to endeavor to get his goodwill. 人の愛顧を得んと勉むる

Cum grano salis—making some allowance. Latin. 斟酌して

Cup and can—intimate friends. 親しき友

Cup and gold—golden cup. A hendiadys. 金盃

Cupboard love—affection springing from an interested motive. 利慾に基く愛

Curb-stone broker—an operator in stocks (not a member of the stock exchange), who executes orders by running from office to office, or by transactions in the street. 株式周旋人 (株式仲買人に非す)

Current of events—the general course of events; the ordinary procedure; the progressive and con-

nected movement of those things which come to pass. 大勢、時勢、事態

Curry favor, to—to seek to gain favor by flattery, caresses, kindness, or officious civilities. 媚びて愛顧を求む、取入る

Curse by bell, book, and candle, to—a solemn form of excommunication used in the Roman Catholic Church in which the clergyman pronounces the formula of excommunication, the bell is tolled as for the dead, the book from which the formula was read is closed, and a lightened candle is cast upon the ground, effect being to exclude the excommunicated from the society of the faithful. 破門の式を行ふ(羅馬教にて)

Curse me—an oath, meant to assure others of one's sincerity. 眞實を證する誓

Curse of Scotland, the—a name given to the playing card called the nine of diamonds. ダイヤモンドの九と稱するカルタ札の異名

Cursive hand—a running handwriting. 早書き

Curtain lecture—a lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband within the bed-chamber, or in bed. 床の內にて妻が夫に述べる小言、口舌

Cussedness—wilful obstinacy; unreasonable behaviour. 剛腹

Custom-house broker—an agent who acts for merchants in the business of entering and clearing goods and vessels, and in the transaction of general business at the customhouse. 海關仲買人

Custom of merchants—the branch of law which comprises the rules relating to bills of exchange, partnership, and other mercantile matters. 商業習慣

Cut across, to—to pass over or through, in the most direct way. 眞直に通過す

Cut a dash, to—to get one's self looked at and talked about for a showy appearance. 目立つ事を爲して衆人に注目され又は評判さる

Cut a dido, to—to play a trick, or prank. 惡戲をする

Cut a feather, to—to make the water foam, in moving. 水を泡だいす

Cut a figure, to—to make a display; to be conspicuous. 目立つ

Cut a man's comb, to—to humble him. 降だす、屈辱する

Cut and come again—an expression implying plenty; no lack. 澤山、不足なき

Cut-and-dried—prepared beforehand; formal; not spontaneous. 豫め準備したる、偶然ならざる

Cut and long tail—good and bad. 善惡

Cut and run, to—to quit work or occupation, and start off at once. 仕事を罷めて直ちに去る

Cut and thrust—keen; forcible. 鋭き、烈しき

Cut a passage through, to—to make a passage through by means

of some cutting instrument. 通路を切り開く

Cut a ridiculous figure, to—to appear in a ridiculous position; to present an absurd appearance. 失態を演ず、笑柄となる

Cut a sorry figure, to—to make a poor appearance. 不體裁をする

Cut a swath, to—to make a show; to do something to be looked at and talked about. みえを飾る、衆人の注視し又は評判する事を爲す

Cut away—be off at once. 疾く去れ

Cut blocks with a razor, to—too delicate for one's occupation. In cutting blocks we need knife, but not delicate razor. 職業に對して餘りにかよわき

Cut capers, to—to play pranks; to frolic. 惡戲をする、ふざける

Cut down, to—to reduce; to diminish; to lessen. 減ずる

Cut in or **into, to**—to interrupt; to join in any thing suddenly. 遮ざる、切込む、申言する

Cut it too fat, to—to overdo a thing. 事を爲し過ぎる

Cut off, to—to deprive of life; to destroy; to sever; to separate. 殺す、切り離す

Cut off one's nose to spite one's face, to—to act from anger in such a way as delibrately to injure one's self. 怒に乘して自己を害する所行をなす

Cut off with a shilling, to—to leave the small sum of one shilling as a legacy; to disinherit. シルリンゲの遺産を遺す、相續權を奪ふ

Cut of one's face, the—the turn of one's features; one's physiognomy. 相貌

Cut of one's jib, the—one's personal appearance; the peculiarities of one's dress and walk. A sailor's phrase. なりふり

Cut of the jib, the—the peculiar appearance or expression of a person. 一種特別のなりふり

Cut one another's throats, to—to engage in a ruinous competition, in which each party suffers. 雙方に有害なる競爭をする

Cut one's acquaintance, to—to drop intercourse with one; to intentionally avoid recognizing one. 交を絶つ、故らに知らぬ振をする

Cut on or **cut one dead, to**—to refuse to recognize in public. 知らぬ振りをする

Cut one's coat according to the cloth, to—to be economical; to keep expenses within one' income; to adapt one's self to circumstances. 儉約する、入を量りて出づるを制す、事情に應ず

Cut one's eye teeth, to have—to be acute or knowing. 鋭どき、如才なき、怜悧なる、狡智なる

Cut one's lucky, to—to run off; to decamp. 逃る、逃亡する

Cut one's own throat, to—to pursue some course ruinous to one's own interests. 自己に有害なる所行をする

Cut one's stick, to—to go off; to depart. 立去る

Cut one short, to—to interrupt another while speaking. 他人の話を妨遮する

Cut or sting to the quick, to—to thrill; to cause to feel deeply; to cause to suffer in feeling. 深く感せしむ、心を苦ましむ

Cut out, to—1. to shape or form by cutting; to contrive; to adapt. 2. to remove and take the place of; to frustrate; to out-do. 3. to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor. (一) 截りて形づくる、工夫す、適合せしむ、(二) 除いて之に代る、挫く、勝つ、優る、(三)奪ひ去る[船を]

Cut out for (a sailor), **to be**—to have natural propensities for (a sailor). 天性(航海者)に適す

Cut out work for, to—to arrange or provide for something to be done. 爲すべき仕事を與ふ

Cut recitation, or prayers, to—to absent one's self from recitation, etc., without excuse. 暗誦若くは祈禱のとき無斷缺席す

Cut short, to—to arrest or check abruptly; to bring to a sudden termination; to abridge; to diminish. 遽に中絶す、縮める、減省する

Cut stick, to—to run away. 逃亡する

Cut the ground from under one, to—to leave one in an illogical position, with no reasonable argument in his favour. 人の論據を破る

Cut the Gordian knot, to—to solve a difficulty in a speedy fashion; to break through an obstacle. There was a knot tied by a Phrygian peasant, about which the report spread that he who unloosed it should be king of Asia. It was shown to Alexander the Great, who cut it in two with his sword, saying "'Tis thus we loose our knots." 忽ちに困難を解く、妨礙を排斥する

Cut the knot, to—to solve the difficulty. 困難を解く

Cut the teeth, to—to have the teeth pierce through the gum and appear. 齒を生ず

Cut to the heart, to—to grieve. 悲ませる

Cut under, to—to undersell. 人よりも低價に賣る

Cut up, to—1. to cut in pieces. 2. to injure; to wound; to hurt; to mortify. (一) 細斷する(切りこまざく)(二) 害す、傷く、惱ます、苦します

Cut up, to—1. to play pranks. 2. to criticise severely. (一) いたづらする、(二) 酷評す

Cut up rough, to—to resent any treatment; to show a disposition to quarrel. 憤る、爭はんとする氣色を現はす

D

Damn with faint praise, to—to praise, but so stintedly that it is understood to mean disparagement, or blame. 少しく褒めて毀貶若くは非難の意を表はす

Damon and Pythias — sworn friends. The classical name of Pythias is Phintias. He offered to die for his friend Damon. 盟友

Dam out, to—to keep out by means of a dam. 堤にて堰き止る

Damp one's ardour for, to—to make one give up the idea of. 何々せんとの念を止めさする

Dance and pay the piper, to—to labour to amuse and have the expense of the entertainment besides. 慰めた上に其入費を拂ふ

Dance attendance, to—to stand and wait obsequiously; to be in waiting, with a view to please or gain favor. A phrase used in contempt. 卑屈に侍候す、媚を呈する

Dance away, to—to dance continuously and enthusiastically. 熱心に舞續くる

Dance upon nothing, to—to get hanged. 絞殺さるゝ

Danger's self, the—the very danger itself. In poetry, the noun 'self' is often introduced after another noun of the possessive case. 危險其者（詩の用語）

Dangle about or after, to—to hang upon importunately; to beset. うるさく着き纏ふ、傍を離れず

Darby and Joan—a happy old couple, devoted to each other. They are characters in a popular ballad. 幸福なる老夫婦

Dark ages—the period of intellectual darkness in Europe from the decline of classical learning about the 5th century till the revival of learning in the 15th century. 歐羅巴の暗黒時代

Dark as a pocket—very dark; admitting little or no light. 頗る暗き

Dark as a wolf's mouth—the same as the above. 同上

Dark as midnight—very dark. 甚だ暗き

Dark as pitch — extraordinarily dark. 非常に闇黒なる

Dark continent, the—Africa. 亞非利加

Darken the door, to—to enter in at the door. 戸口より入る

Dark horse—in racing, a horse whose chances of success are not known, and whose capabilities have not been made the subject of general comment or wager; also a person yet unthought of for office. 其勝敗の運知られずして其力量未だ衆評に上らざる競馬、意外の候補者（官職の）

Dark hour—time of gloom and suffering. 不幸艱難の時

Dark house—grave. 墓

Dark lantern—a lantern with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light. がんどう提燈

Dash forward, to—to rush on rapidly. 急に突進す

Dash off, to—to form or sketch rapidly or carelessly; to execute with careless haste. 急き描く、匆卒に作る

Daughter of faith—hope. 期望

Daughters of memory—The Muses are sometimes called so. 文學技藝を司る女神を云ふ

David and Jonathan—inseparable friends. A biblical allusion, as Damon and Pythias is a classical allusion. 刎頸の友

Davy Jones—a sailor's familiar name for the spirit of the sea; the devil. 海の魔(航海者の俗語)

Davy Jones's locker—the place where dead men go (a common expression with sailors). It is also used for the sea, the common receptacle of every thing thrown overboard. 溺死者の趣く冥土(航海者の俗語)又海を云ふ

Day after day—one day after another; each day in succession. 日々に、日を追ふて

Day after the fair, a—too late. 時機遲れて

Day by day—daily. 日々

Day in, day out—day by day; every day. 日々、毎日

Day of doom, the—the day of the last judgement, when all the world will be judged by God, and the wicked will be doomed to eternal punishment. 最終審判日

Day of rest, the—Sunday. 日曜日

Days of grace—days, usually three, allowed by law or custom, for the payment of a note or bill of exchage, after the specified time of payment. 商法上約束手形又は爲替手形支拂の猶豫日數(通例三日)

Day star, the—the sun. 大陽、日

Days that are no more, the—past days. 過き去りたる日

Dead against—decidedly against. 斷じて容さず

Dead and safe, to be—to be dead and safe in heaven. 死して安全に天國に在り

Dead as a door nail—absolutely dead. 全く死したる

Dead as a herring—the same as the above. The herring is a fish which dies immediately after it leaves the water. 同上

Dead beat—Utterly exhausted; utterly done up. 疲かれ切ツて

Dead beat, a—a worthless idler who sponges on others. 厄介者、居候

Dead drunk—stupefied with liquor. 爛醉したる

Dead failure—a complete failure. 全き失敗

Dead head—one who receives free tickets to theaters, public conveyance, etc; a sponger. 無賃切符を

受くる人(劇場又は舟車等の)、居候

Dead heat —a race in which the competitors come in even. 勝負なき競走

Dead jump—utmost rapidity or exertion. 至極の迅速又は奮發

Dead language—a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and is known only in writing. 死語、最早世に用ひられぬ國語

Dead letter—1. a letter, which after lying for a certain time uncalled for at a post-office, is then sent to the general post-office to be opened. 2. that which has fallen into disuse or become obsolete. (一)郵便の沒書、(二)廢文字

Dead letter office, the—the department in the Post office where unclaimed letters are kept. 郵便局内の沒書保管課

Dead level—a monotonous or unvarying plain. 少しも變化なき平坦

Dead lift, to be at a—to be in a difficulty where one needs help; a hopeless exigency, 非常に困難する

Dead lock—an interlocking, or counteraction, which produces an entire stoppage. 遮斷、妨止

Deadly or mortal sins—willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away or weaken divine grace; sins which are heinous and regarded as more difficult of forgiveness—distinguished from venial sins. 神罰を免れざる大罪惡、重き罪障

Dead man's part—in law, the portion of an intestate person's movables beyond the share which goes by right to his wife and children. A technical phrase. 遺言を遺さゞる人の動產中妻と子女の受くべき分前以外の部分(法律語)

Dead on for the object—pointed directly to the object. 直接目的に向つて

Dead-reckoning—the method of determining the place of a ship from the record of the log-book, without the aid of celestial observations. 天體の觀測によらず航海日記簿より推して船の位置を斷定する事

Dead secret—a secret that is not divulged. 漏れざる秘密

Dead set against, to be—to be utterly opposed to. 全く反對する

Dead set upon some one, to be—to attack him resolutely. 斷然攻擊する

Dead sleep—very sound sleep. 熟睡

Dead to—without. 無く

Deaf as a post—exceedingly deaf. かな聾

Deal by, to—to treat, either well or ill. 遇す、取扱ふ

Deal in, to—to sell or trafic in; to have to do with. を商なふ、係はる

Deal out, to—to distribute; to dispense. 分配す、配與す

Deal with, to—1. to treat in any manner; to use whether well or ill 2. to trade with 3. to have tran-

sactions of any kind with. (一) 遇す、取扱ふ、(二) 取引す、賣買す、(三) 應對す、交渉す

Dear! Dear me!—an exclamation expressive of some emotion, as surprise, fear, grief, pain and the like. あゝ、マア、オヤ!

Dear ones—children. 小兒

Death!—horrible! The word is here an exclamation of horror. 怖ろしや

Death-blow—a blow causing death; total extinction. 致死の打撃、滅絶の原因

Death on anything, to be—to be very fond of anything. 大に嗜好する

Death on doing anything, to be—to be extremely eager in regard to it. 或事に關して非常に熱心なる

Death staring one in the face—in constant expectation of dying. 絶へず死を期して

Death to my fame—it would be ruinous to my reputation (expressing the consequence of the fulfilment of the condition mentioned), or, may my reputation be ruined. それに餘の名譽を損す、名譽などはどうなとなれ

Debt of honor—a debt, the payment of which can not be enforced by law, but must depend on the good faith or honor of the debtor; a debt for which no security is given. 法律の救正を與へさる負債、無低當の負債

Debt of record—a debt which appears to be due, by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a cognizance. 判決又は承認書等にて證し得る負債

Debt of nature—death. 死

Deceive one's self, to—to be mistaken. 誤る

Decisive battle—a battle which ends a struggle. 全局の勝敗を決する戰、決戰

Declare one's self, to—to publish, or announce, one's opinion. 意思を公けにす、意見を發表す

Declare war, to—to announce war publicly. 宣戰する

Deed of light—good deed. 善行

Deep calls unto deep—the sound of waves resounds everywhere. Psalm, xlii. 7. 涙の音が響渡る

Deep in a person's books—greatly indebted to him. 人に多くの債を負ふ

Deep need—great need. 大なる必要、甚しき缺乏

Deep sense—pathos; emotion. 感動

Deep water, or waters—trouble. 困難

Decoration day—a day (May 30), appointed for the decoration, with flowers, of the graves of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the late civil war (U. S.). 南北戰爭にて戰死せし陸海軍人の墳墓を花にて飾りて祭魂する日 (五月三十日)

Defiance of the process of nature—an attempt to do things in impossible way. 事理に背いて事を爲さんとすること

Delicate question—a question

needing prudent management. 深慮を以て取扱ふべき問題

Delicate transaction—a crime. An euphemism 犯罪

Delirium tremens—a delirious disorder of the brain produced by excessive drinking. 過度の飲酒より發する精神錯亂

Deliver up, or over, to—to give up to another's possession; to resign. 引渡す、交付す

Demand notes—notes payable on demand or presentation without grace, and bearing legal interest, after a demand has been made, if not so written. 請求拂の手形

Democratic party—one of the principal parties in the United States distinguished, among other things, for its advocacy of state right or limitation of the powers of the general government, and for opposition, more or less, to the principle of protection of home manufactures by means of a tariff 米國二大政黨の一なる共和黨（中央集權を非として諸州分權を主張し保護貿易に反對するを主義とす）

Demon's penal element—fire, the element by means of which the devils inflict punishment on the wicked in hell. 火

Demurrer to evidence—an exception taken by a party to the evidence offered by the opposite party, and an objection to proceed further, with a reference to the court. 對證抗告（相手方の證據法律上不十分なりとして訴訟進行に異義を申立るを）

Deny one's self, to—to deny one's self the indulgence of bodily appetites and carnal inclinations; to exercise self-denial. 食慾情慾を制する、己に克つ

Deny one's self from anything, to—to abstain from anything. 或ものを禁する

Depend upon, to—1. to rely upon for support. 2. to trust; to believe. (一) 依賴す、依り繋ろ、(二) 信任す、信用す

Depend upon it—you may be certain. 屹度、必ず、請合、確かに

Depress the pole, to—to cause it to appear lower or nearer the horison. 極星を低く（水平線に近く）現はれしむ、(船を赤道の方に馳らす)

Deprive of, to—to bereave of; to take away. を奪ふ、を取り去る

Derive itself, to—to flow on; to proceed. 由來す、出づ

Descend to particulars, to—to treat specially and minutely. 委曲詳細に亘る

Desist from, to—to give up; to abandon. 止める

Despair drove him to suicide—despair compelled him to commit suicide. 彼は失望して自殺せり

Deuce is in it, the—you are very unfortunate. 汝は甚だ不幸なり

Deuce of anything, the—nothing at all. 少しもなし

Devil, the—a phrase used to contradict a statement that has just

been made or to express dissent from it. 決して……ぜぬ、決して……に非ず

Devil a bit—not at all. 少しもなし、決して……ず

Devil-may-care — reckless; heedless. 不注意なる

Devil of a temper, a—a very bad temper. 極悪の氣質

Devil's advocate, the—one who brings forward malicious accusations; one who tries to prove the existence of unpleasant qualities. 誣告者、人の非を指摘する人

Devil's booth, the—the vanities and sinful pleasures of this world. 此世の浮華逸樂

Devil's tatoo — a drumming with fingers or foot on a table or other flat surface, from listlessness. 指又は足を以て机或は床などを連打す(びんぼうゆすり)

Devil take the hindmost—the one who is last must suffer. 最も後ろい者は害を受く

Devil to pay—serious trouble. 大困難

Dew—tears. 涙

Dew of sleep, the—"Dew" is used metaphorically of anything refreshing, particularly of sleep. 快眠

Dewy-dark, dewy-gloomy—looking dark with dew in the early dawn. These epithets well describe the darkening effect of dew upon grass in the early dawn. 早曉に露に濕ひて黑く見ゆる

Diametrically opposed—directly opposite, like the two ends of a diameter. 正反對なる

Diamond cut diamond—a phrase used when one sharp person outwits another. 一才子が他の才子に智惠負けするを云ふ

Diamond of the purest water—a diamond of the first quality. The phrase is often employed to denote anything of great value or rarity. 純良なる金剛石、貴重品

Diamond pin--a pin tipped with one or more diamonds, and worn in a scarf or necktie. 金剛石を尖端に着けたる頸紐に刺す針

Die a martyr, to—to be a martyr at the time of death. 死する時義死者たり

Die a natural death, to—to die a death not exceptional nor violent, but in the ordinary course of nature. 壽命にて死す、天壽を終る

Die away, to — to disappear by degrees; to become gradually inaudible. 次第に消え失せる

Die doubly, to—to die not only bodily but in the remembrance of one's fellowmen. 死して人にも忘らるゝ

Die down, to. Die off, to. Die hard, to — to struggle hard against death; to be long in dying. もがき死にする、次第に滅する

Die down, to — to be gradually extinguished. 次第に滅する

Die game, to—to die in a courageous manner (like a game-cock) 勇敢に死する

Die in harness, to—to continue at

one's occupation until one's death; to refuse to retire from active life. 死ぬ迄業務を執る、隠居せぬ

Die in one's shoes, to—to die on the scaffold. 斬首臺上に死する

Die in the last ditch, to—to resist to the utmost; to make a desperate resistance. 最後まで抵抗する、必死の抵抗を爲す

Die in the pain, to—to be tortured to death. なぶり殺さる

Die is cast, the—the question is decided. 事は決定したり

Die out, to—to become extinct; to disappear. 消失す、滅す

Die poor (or rich) **to**—to be poor (or rich) when one dies. 死するとき貧し(或は富めり)

Die the death, to—to die by judicial sentence. 死刑に處せらる

Different pair of shoes, a—a different case 別事

Dig up the hatchet, to—to renew hostilities. 戰端を開く

Dime novel—a novel which is sold for a dime or ten cents. It is usually trashy; and hence the term is sometimes used in general to denote sensational literature. 十錢小説、人情本

Dine off, to—to eat for dinner. 食事に食ふ

Dine out, to—to dine elsewhere than at home. 餘所で食事する

Diner-out—one who goes much to dinner-parties. 屢々宴會に趨く人

Dine with Democritus, to—to be cheated out of one's dinner. 食を欺き取らるゝ

Dine with Duke Humphrey, to—to go without a meal, like those who, unable to procure a dinner, loitered about Duke Humphrey's Walk, in Old St. Paul's, so called because Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Algans, had a monument there. 食事せずに居る

Dine with Mahomet, to—to die. 死去する

Dine with Sir Thomas Gresham, to—equivalent to 'to dine with Duke Humphrey.' The London Exchange was founded by Sir T. Gresham a merchant in Queen Elizabeth's time, who gives his name to 'Gresham's Law' in political economy. The Exchange was a favourite lounging-place for penniless men. 食事せずに居る

Dine with the Cross-Legged Knights, to—to have no dinner to go to. The crosslegged knights are the effigies of the Round church. In this church at one time lawyers met their clients, and here a host of vagabonds used to loiter about all day, under the hope of being hired as witnesses. 食事なしに居る

Dinner is on the table—dinner is ready. 食事の用意出來た

Dip in gall, to—to make very bitter. 劇しくする

Diplomatic body or **corps**—the whole company of foreign ministers, envoys, ambassadors and the like, resident at the court or

capital of a nation. 駐劄各國公使

Directly (one enters)—as soon as (one enters). (入る) や否や

Direct tax—a tax assessed directly on possessions, incomes, or polls, as distinguished from taxes on merchandise, or customs, and from excise. 直稅、直接に地所家屋所得人頭等に課する租稅 (物品稅關稅營業稅などに對していふ)

Disadvantage of time—unfavorable time; unenlightened age. 不利なる時、未開の時代

Discharge an office, to—to perform a duty or a service. 任務を盡す

Dish, to—to frustrate; to suppress; to cheat; to vanquish. 失はしむ、禁遏す、欺く、破る

Dished out of, to be—to be cheated out of. 欺き取らるゝ

Dismount cannon, to—to throw from their carriages or to break the carriages or wheels. 大砲を引落す、砲車を壞す

Disorderly conduct — drunkenness. An euphemism 酩酊

Dispense with, to—to permit the neglect or omission of, as a form, a ceremony, an oath; to suspend the operation of, as a law; to give up or do without, as services, attention, &c. 免す、中止す、棄つ、無くして辨ず

Display the cloven foot, to—to show hidden designs or an evil purpose. "The cloven foot" is one of the marks of the devil. 惡意を現わす

Display the red flag, to—to defy or dare to battle. 戰を挑む

Disposed, to be—inclined to; minded to; willing to. …と欲す、に意あり

Dispose of, to—1. to determine the fate of; to exercise the power of control over. 2. to pass over into the control of some one else; to alienate; to part with; to get rid of; to sell. (一) 處分す、指揮す、(二) 譲り渡す、手放す、除く、賣拂ふ

Distant relation, a—one remotely connected with us by birth or marriage. 緣の遠き親戚

Divine comforter—the Holy Spirit of God. 神の聖靈

Divine humanity—Christ, who is God incarnate. 基督

Divine master—Christ. 基督

Divine right of kings—a theory, first explicitly held by James I. of England, that the king is above the law, and answerable for his actions to no one. 帝王の神權說

Divine thoughts—thoughts upon religious subjects, such as the birth of Christ. 宗教上の問題に關する意見

Dixie Land—the ideal paradise of negro songs. Dixie was a planter in Manhattan Island, who removed his slaves to one of the Southern States, where they had less to eat and more to do. 黑人の唱歌中に在る樂土

Do—1. sometimes has an intensive force. It is frequently used to

strengthen requests or entreaties, and is equivalent to "pray" or "please" e.g. He *does* go—he *actually* or positively goes. Do let us have = I beg of you. 2. has the slang meaning of "cheat." "overreach." 3. to visit and examine a place of interest or a country, as a tourist or pleasure seeker. 4. 'Do' serves as substitute for other verbs to save repeating them (as in 'I did n't mean to speak, but if I do (=I mean to speak), &c,).' (一) 語勢を強むる爲めに用ゐることあり (請求請願を強むるに用ゐること屢あり pray 又は please に同じ) (二) 欺く (三) 遊覽に出掛ろ、見物に歩ろく (四) Do は他の動詞に代用することあり

Do a bad or an ill turn, to—to injure. 害ふ、損ふ

Do a bit of stiff, to—to give money for a bill; to cash a bill. 爲替手形を支拂ふ

Do a courtesy, to—to be submissive. 從順なり

Do a (or the) favor, to—to oblige by doing something; to do a polite action. 或事を爲してくれよ、親切なる事を爲す

Do a person a service, to—to do some special act of kindness or courtesy; to assist. 特別の親切又は禮儀を施す、用をする、助ける

Do a person brown, to—to deceive him completely; to hoodwink him. 欺く、目を暗ます

Do a person in the eye, to—to cheat him. 欺く

Do a sum or sums, to—to make arithmetical calculations; to solve mathematical problems. 算術の計算をする、數學の問題を解明する

Do away with, to—to abolish; to destroy; to remove; to put away. 廢する、殺す、除く、遠ざく

Do brown, to—to do well or thoroughly. 善く爲す、十分にやツてのける

Do by, to—to treat. 待遇す

Do chores, to—to run errands; to go to various places on business of some sort. 使に歩く、或る用事にて所々へ行く

Do credit to, to—to be creditable to; to commend; to praise. の譽れとなる、を推薦す、稱める

Do death, to—to kill; to cause to be killed. 殺す、殺さす

Do duty, to—to officiate; to discharge the duties of an office or station; to be used in place of; to take the place of. 任務を盡す、代る

Do for, to—to put an end to; to ruin; to disappoint, to suit; to provide for. 殺す、滅する、零落せしむ、失望せしむ、適合さする、用意する

Doctors differ—there exists a grave difference of opinion. A phrase employed somewhat playfully. 諸說紛々たり

Dodge with one, to—to follow in his track. 追蹤する、跡を追ふ

Does it lie in one's mouth?—can one with propriety say it? それを言ふは不當にあらざるか

Does your mother know you're out?—a quizzical expression used to a person who seems too simple and childish to take care of himself. 小兒らしき人に言ふ戯言

Dog cheap—very cheap. This *dog* is said to be a different word from *dog* signifying animal. 甚だ廉なる

Dog-in-a-blanket—a kind of pudding made of dough and suet and enclosing jam. Also called *rolly-polly*. 麥粉と凝脂とヂヤムで作りたるプヅヂング

Dog in the manger—one who can not use or enjoy something, and yet will not allow others to do so. A Dog lay in a manger, and by his growling and snapping prevented the oxen from eating the hay which bad been placed for them. "What a selfish Dog!" said one of them to his companions; "he cannot eat the hay himself, and yet refuses to allow those to eat who can." *Esop's Fables.* 己れに不用なる物をも他人に享用せしめざる人

Dog Latin—a debased mediæval form of Latin, used by physicians, lawyers, and others, to whom the language was only partially familiar. 訛りたる羅甸語

Dog of Montargis, the—the name of the French dog which brought its master's murderer to justice by the hatred it variously displayed towards him. 主人を殺したる者を刑に處せしめたる佛國の義犬の名

Do good, to—to benefit; to perform deeds of kindness. 利益を與へる、親切な事をする

Do good to, to—to act kindly toward; to bless or favor. 親切にする、惠む

Do grace, to—to do honor; to do respect. 尊敬する、優遇す

Dog's-ear a book, to—to turn down the corners of its pages so that they resemble a dog's ears. 書物の紙の角を折る

Dog's life, a—a miserable life; a state of oppression and misery, 不幸なる生活、抑壓を受くる不幸なる境遇

Dog's nose—a drink composed of gin and beer. ヂンとビールを混和したる飲料

Dogs of war, the—famine, sword, and fire. 飢饉と瘡痍と兵燹

Do honor, to—to treat with respect 尊敬す、優遇す

Do honor to, to—to render distinguished; to confer or reflect honor on. 譽を與ふ、名高くす、面目を施す

Do I live to see.....?—is it positive fact that I see.....我が何々を見るは確實なる事實なるか

Doing well, to be—to be getting along well. 幸福に暮らす、榮える

Do justice to, to—1. to give credit for one's deserts; to judge fairly. 2. to eat with an appreciative appetite. 3. to partake plentifully of; to eat heartily. 4. to be a faithful likeness of (as a picture). 5. to act honestly towards; to treat fair

ly. (一) 人の價値を認むる、公平に判斷す、(二) 味ふて食ふ、(三) 澤山に分前を取る、腹一杯喰ふ、(四) ヨク肖る(繪等に云ふ)、(五) に對して正直にする、公平に取扱ふ

Dolce far niente—sweet idleness. Italian. 逸居

Dolly shop—a shop where rags and refuse are sold, distinguished by the sign of a black doll. 英國にて黑人形を看板とする屑屋

Do me the favor of—do me a good turn of. 何々して下さい

Dominical letter—the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the sabbath or dies Domini, the Lord's day. 曆にて安息日(日曜日)を示すに用ゆる字

Donation party—a party assembled at the house of some one, as of a clergyman, each one bringing some present. (U. S.) 贈物會(米國にて各員贈物を携へて牧師などの家に集まる會)

Done brown—1. roasted. 2. cheated thoroughly; befooled. (一) 炙らる、(二) 十分に欺かる、馬鹿にせらる

Done for, to be—to be defeated or ruined. 負かさる、破ぶらる、零落する

Done over or up, to be—to be exceedingly wearied, fatigued, tired, exhausted. いたく疲勞す、弱はり切る

Donkey means one thing and the driver another, the—different people see from different standpoints, their own interest in every case directing their judgment. 人々其利害を異にするを以て意見を異にす

Do no good to, to—to be useless; not to profit or avail. 無用に屬す、甲斐なし

Don't halloo till you're out of the wood—be careful about showing premature signs of exultation. 早まつて喜ぶな

Don't you know—a phrase constantly inserted in conversation, sometimes apologetically, sometimes to secure the better attention of the listener. Many use it quite mechanically. れ—

Don't you see—you comprehend, do you not? れ、さうでせう

Do odd jobs, to—to do little pieces of business; to attend to small order. 小仕事をする、小注文を受る

Do off, to—to take off; to remove. Usually contracted into 'doff.' 取り去る、除く

Do off hand, to—to do without preparation, or instantly. Usually contracted into 'don.' 用意なしに或は卽席に爲す

Do off with, to—to take off; to stop; to cease or give up. 取り去る、止る、中止する、廢する

Do on, to—to put on; to clothe one's self in. 着る、着服する

Do one a favor, to—is equivalent to 'to do one a good turn which see.

Do one good, to—1. to benefit. 2.

to gratify. (一) 益す、(二) 滿足を與ふ、喜ばす

Do one a good turn, to—to perform an act of kindness to a person; to assist one. 人に親切なる行を爲す、人を助くる

Do one or **one's self credit, to**—to bring honor or repute upon one; to raise the estimation of one. 面目を施こす、名譽を揚げる

Do one proud, to—to make one feel flattered. 悅ばす

Do one right, to—to do one justice; to pledge in drink. 公平に批評す、公平に取扱ふ、祝盃を傾くる

Do one up, to—to vanquish or defeat; to exhaust; to deprive of strength. 負かす、疲らす、力を失はす

Do one's best, to—to do all one can, or as well as one can. 盡力す、及ぶ丈け努む

Do one's bidding, to—to obey; to comply with one's orders or requests. 遵ふ、命令或は請求に應ず

Do one's copies, to—to practice writing from a copy. 手習する

Do one's diligence, to. give diligence, to. use diligence, to—to exert one's self; to make interested and earnest endeavor. 出精す、精勵事に從ふ

Do one's duty, to—to perform, accomplish, or fulfil one's duty. 本分を果たす

Do one's duty by, to—to perform one's duty towards one. 人に對し本分を果す

Do one's heart good, to—to please one; to refresh one. 人を悅ばしむ、快く感ぜしむ

Do one's level best, to—to put forth all one's power; to do all that one can. 全力を盡す

Do one's utmost, to—to do everything within one's power. 同上

Door must be either shut or **open, the**—it must be one way or the other. 其は何れかならざる可からず

Do or **say over again, to**—to repeat; to do or say a second time. 繰返へす、再び爲し或は言ふ

Do out of, to—to cheat out of; to obtain by fraud or deceit; to prevent. 欺き取る、妨げる

Do over, to—to make over; to perform a second time. 仕直す、再び爲す

Dorcas society, a—a woman's association for providing poor people with clothing. It receives the name from Dorcas or Tabitha who made clothes for the poor. See the Bible, Acts IX, 39. 貧人に衣食を給する婦人の協會

Do reverence, to—to do honor. 尊敬する

Doric lay—pastoral song, so called because Theocritus, Bion, and Moscus wrote their pastorals in the Doric dialect of the Greek tongue. 牧歌

Do right, to—to do well; to act rightfully. よく爲す、正しく行ふ

Dote upon, to—to be excessively or

foolishly fond of; to love to excess. 熱愛す、愛に耽る

Do the business, to—to accomplish what is desired. 目的を達する

Do the city, to—to visit the sights of the city. 市内を見物する

Do the handsome thing by, to—to treat generously. 寛待する、大度を以て待つ

Do the honor or **honors, to** — to take the position of a host in showing civility to guests; to show civility or attention. 主人となつて客に愛想をなす、懇ろに遇す

Do the job for a man, to— to kill him. 殺す

Do the right thing by somebody, to—to treat him in a correct or suitable manner; to behave kindly to him; to assist him. 正しき又は適當なる仕方にて取扱ふ、親切にする、助くる

Do the trick, to—to be successful; to have the desired effect. 成功する、望み通りの結果を得る

Do things by halves, to — to be unskillful; to lack thoroughness. 拙く爲す、よいかげんにして置く

Do time, to—to be imprisoned; to serve a term of imprisonment. 禁錮さる

Do to death, to—to murder. 殺す

Do to or unto, to—to treat. 取扱ふ

Double ale—strong ale. 強き麥酒

Double-dealing—deceit. 欺騙

Double lines, the—the name given in Lloyd's publications to the record of losses and accidents. ロイドの公告中の損失及び事變の記錄を云ふ

Doubles or quits — When two persons have been playing for a stake, the loser or winner may give a second challenge for the same amount. The result of the second venture either leaves the loser twice as badly off as before or makes both parties even. In making this second challenge the phrase *doubles or quits?* is used. — 一度賭をして負けたる者再び同額の賭をすることあり其時用ゐる語なり

Double X—a superior quality of beer. 上等のビール

Do up, to—1. to pack together and envelope; to pack up. 2. to iron and starch. 3. to accomplish thoroughly; to execute. 4. to make tidy. 5. to fatigue. (一) 荷作りす、包裝す、(二) 糊を引て火熨を掛ける、(三)完成す、(四) 奇麗にする、かたづける、(五) 疲らす

Douse the glim—put out the light. 燈を消せ

Do well, to—to prosper; to succeed. 榮ゆ、成功す

Do well, to (Followed by an infinitive)—to be for one's interest, advantage, and the like. 利益になる、得策たり

Do well by, to—to assist; to benefit; to act justly towards; to do one's duty by. 助くる、利益を與へる、……に對し正しく行ふ、……に對し本分を果す

Do we so—let us do so: imperative. そうしませう

Do what one can—although one tries all one can. 總ての手段を盡すも、どうしても

Do with, to—to be concerned or connected with; to treat. 關係する、處する、取扱ふ

Do without, to—to get along without; to dispense with. 廢す、用ひぬ、用ひずし辨ず、無くてすむ

Down at heels—having bad or untidy shoes; in poor circumstances. きたなき靴を穿てる、憐れな有樣なる

Down brakes! — put down the brakes to stop the train. 列車を停むる爲めに制動機を下ろせ

Down grade—a descent, as on a graded railway. 降り阪

Down in the mouth—low-spirited; dejected. 落膽したる

Down on one's luck—in ill luck. 不運なる

Down on one's marrow-bones—on one's knees, as in confession—hence, humble; acknowledging a fault. 跪く、屈伏する、謝罪する

Down the wind—in the direction of, and moving with, the wind. 風の方に、風に沿ふて

Down to the country—away into the country from London (hence 'down to the Derby,' 'down to Scotland.' ロンドンより田舍へ

Down train, a—a train away from a city. 下り列車

Down upon a person, to be—to reprove or find fault with him; to attack. 咎むる」非難する、攻撃する

Down with—crush; degrade. 打倒せ、引下ろせ

Down with the dust—put down the money. 金を預けろ、金を拂へ

Down with the helm—an order to push the helm to leeward, in order to put the ship about. 舵を風下の方にやれ

Do wonders, to — to perform strange, surprising, or difficult things. 奇なる事、驚くべき事又は困難なる事を成す

Do wrong, to—to act wrongfully; to judge unfairly; to do injustice; not to appreciate one's good qualities. 不正に行動する、不公平に判斷する、不正を行ふ、人の善き性質を認識せぬ

Draconian laws—a code made by Draco. These laws were so severe that they were said to be written in letters of blood;—hence, any laws of excessive rigor. ドレコーの制したる法典、苛酷の法律

Drag in by the head and shoulders, to — to introduce abruptly and without sufficient apparent cause. 故なく唐突に導き入れる

Drag into, to—to make one share. 引入れる

Drag its slow length along, to—to move slowly and wearily. 徐行す

Drain the cup, to—to empty the drinking vessel. 杯を飲み干す

Draw a bill upon one, to — to request one to pay to a third party

a certain sum designated in the bill. 手形に記せる金額を何某へ拂渡さん事を先方へ求む

Draw a cover, to — to send the hounds into a cover to frighten out a fox. 狐を隱れ場所から追出す爲めに獵犬を送る

Draw a line, to — to discriminate; to distinguish. 區別す

Draw, or shoot, a long-bow, to — to tell large stories; to exaggerate. 大袈裟に話す、誇張す

Draw an inference or a conclusion, to — to infer; to conclude. 推定す、斷定す

Draw a parallel, to — to compare; to trace a resemblance or similarity. 比較す、對照す

Draw a person out, to — to lead a person to express his real opinions or show his real character. 人に其本心を明かし又は其本性を表はさしむ

Draw attention, to — to invite, or lead to the act of attending or heeding. 注意を惹く、氣付さす

Draw a veil over to — to conceal. 隱くす

Draw back, to — to retreat. 退く、退却す、あとじさりす

Draw cuts, to — to draw lots, as of paper, etc., cut of unequal lengths. 鬮を引く

Draw hard the cords of society, to — to enforce severe laws. 酷法を施行す

Draw in, to — 1. to bring or pull in. 2. to entice; to inveigle. (一) 引込む、(二) 引誘ふ、釣出す

Draw in one's horns, to — to repress one's ardor; to withdraw from pretentions; to take back boastful words. 鋭氣を挫く、大言をやめる、閉口す

Draw interest, to — to receive money in payment for the use of money. 利息を得る

Draw it fine, to — to be too precise. 精密に過ぐ

Draw it mild, to — to speak within bounds; not to exaggerate. 適度に語る、大袈裟に言はず

Draw lights, to — to learn lessons. 敎訓を得る

Draw lots, to — to determine an event by drawing one from two or more things whose marks are concealed from the drawer. 抽籤す

Draw near, to — to approach; to be near. 近づく

Drawn game or battle — one in which neither party wins. 勝負なき勝負事、勝敗の決せざる戰

Draw off, to — 1. to take away from. 2. to write in due form. 3. to retire. (一) 拔き取る、(二) 書認む、(三) 退く

Draw on, to — 1. to direct the payment of money by an order or bill of exchange. 2. to approach (of a fixed date). (一) 爲替手形にて金錢の支拂を指圖す、(二) 近よる

Draw one's screw, to — to draw one's salary. 給料を得る

Draw on one's imagination, to — to make imaginative or lying

statements. 想像的又は虚偽の談話を爲す

Draw on one's memory, to—to try to remember. 記憶せんと勉むる

Draw out, to—to induce to relate; to render communicative. 誘ふて語り出さしむ

Draw over, to — to attract; to entice; to allure. 引きつける、誘引す

Draw rein, to—to slacken speed; to stop. 速度を緩るめる、止むる

Draw the curtain, to—to draw it aside so as to discover what is behind; to draw it forward in front of anything so as to hide it; to conceal. 幕をあける、幕をしめる、隠くす

Draw the line, to—to fix a limit. 限界を定む

Draw the wool over one's eyes, to—to cheat or hoodwink him. 欺く、騙す

Draw up, to — 1 to arrange in order. 2. to compose in due form; to draft; to form in writing. 3. to stop. (一) 排列す、(二) 書認む、起草す、(三) 止める

Dream away, out, &c., to—to pass in reverie or inaction. 夢想し去る、爲すともなく空しく過ごす

Dregs of the population — the vilest and lowest part of the people. 無頼の下等社會

Dress circle—a gallary in a theatre, containing the prominent and most expensive seats. 劇場の上等桟敷

Dress up, to—to put a false coloring on; to garble; to embellish. 虚飾す、粉飾す

Dress up or out, to — to dress elaborately, or pompously. 立派に着飾る、粧ふ

Drink a measure around the table, to—"measure" is a loving cup to be passed round from guest to guest. 盃を飲み回す

Drink hard, to—to be intemperate; to use intoxicating liquor exceedingly. 暴飲す

Drink in, to—to receive through the senses. 覚官に感受す

Drink off, to—to drink the whole at a draught. 一飲みに飲み盡す

Drink one's fill, to — to drink enough to satisfy one's self. 十分に飲む

Drink one's self drunk, to — to drink until one is drunk. 酔ふまで飲む

Drink one's self out, to—to drink enough brandy to cover one's own fault. 自己の過失を匿くす程多くブランデーを飲む

Drink one's self to death, to—to kill one's self by drinking. 大酒の爲めに死す

Drink the others under the table, to — to continue drinking and remain sober after the others have completely collapsed. 飲み續けて他の者が酔ひ潰れてもまじめで居る

Drink to the health of, to — to salute by drinking; to drink with the expression of a wish for the

health and happiness of another. .....の爲めに祝盃を擧ぐ

Drink up, to—to drink completely; to exhaust. 飲み盡す

Drive a coach-and-four through any enactment, to—to break its provisions with impunity owing to some legal defect in the draughting. 法文の不完全なるが爲めに罰を受くることなく法令の條項に違反する

Drive a good bargain, to — to make a good bargain; to make a good contract for the transfer of property. 儲かる賣買をする、利益ある約定をなす

Drive a hard bargain, to—to be oppressive or grasping in a bargain. 取引上欲張たることをなす

Drive a roaring trade, to—to be doing a brisk trade. "Drive"= carry on. 盛に商賣を營む

Drive at, to—to aim or tend to a point; to make an effort. 志す、目的とする、力む

Drive away or **off, to**—to constrain or oblige to depart. 逐ふ、去らしむ

Drive feathers or **down, to**—to separate the lightest feathers from the heavier, by a current of air. 輕きものと重きものとを分ける

Drive into a corner—to embarrass; to place in a position where escape is impossible. 困らす、窮追する

Drive one's pigs to market, to—to snore. 鼾をかく

Drive out, to—1. to expel. 2. to ride in a carriage. (一) 放逐す、(二) 馬車を驅る

Drive tandem, to—to drive two or more horses, not abreast but one in front of the other. 縦に二匹以上の馬を並べて車を驅る

Drive to despair, to — to make desperate. 失望せしむ

Drive to one's wit's end, to—to perplex utterly. 當惑さす

Drive to the wall, to—to drive where it is impossible to escape; to push to extremes; to get the advantage or mastery over. 進退谷らしむ、窮追す、勝を制す

Driving rain — rain accompanied by winds. 風に伴ふ雨

Driving wind — wind driven or blowing across anything. 或物の上を越えて吹く風

Drop a courtesy, to—to bow the body slightly with bending of the knees. 辭宜する (膝を曲けて少しく体を屈むる)

Drop a hint, to — to intimate; to suggest; to make an allusion. 暗指す、ほのめかす

Drop astern, to—to fall into the rear; to move back. 他船に乘越さる、退く

Drop away or **off, to**—to depart; to disappear. 去る、消え失せる

Drop down, to—to sail, row, or move down a river, or towards the sea. 流に順て下る、河を下り又海の方へ駛る

Drop in, to—to come unexpectedly; to call informally. 不意に來る、ちよッと立寄る

Drop in the bucket, a—a small

quantity; only a small part. 少量、一小部分、江海の涓滴

Drop off, to—to die. 死す

Drop out, to—to disappar from one's place. 去る

Dropping of the truncheon, the—At a tournament, it is a sign for the combat to cease. 假戰に於ける戰闘休止の合圖

Drop the curtain, to—to let the curtain fall, at the close of a theatrical performance; hence, to close the performance; to close the tale. 幕を下ろす、演劇を終る、物語の局を結ぶ

Drown care, to—to dispel or forget anxiety or grief, by some means. 憂を忘る、悶を遣る

Drown the miller, to—to put too much water in anything. 水を入れ過ぐる

Drug in the market—an article of slow sale, or in no demand. 滯貨、需要なき物品

Drunk as a piper—very drunk. いたく酩酊したる

Drum Major—the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. 鼓手長

Dry as a bone—without moisture, juice, &c. 甚だ乾燥なる、汁氣なき

Dry goods—cloths, stuffs, silks, &c, in distinction from groceries. 羅紗、絹、木綿等の如き太物類、(茶、砂糖、果實、飲料などの雜貨と區別して云ふ)

Dry light—intellect pure and unclouded by passions. 情慾に暗まされざる智

Dry or (moist) **brain**—a dry brain, was in the old physiology, a cause of slow or weak apprehension; a moist brain, of quickness of perception. 古生理學に據れば dry brain は知覺の遲鈍なる原因にして moist brain は知覺の鋭敏なる原因なり

Dry smoke—the carrying of an unlighted cigar between the teeth. 火の着かざる卷煙草を口に啣へ居ること

Dry up, to—1. to become dry. 2. to stop talking. (一) 乾く、(二) 話を止める

Dubious deed—an act the wisdom of which is doubtful. 眞否審ならざる行爲

Duck, a—a charming person. A term of endearment. 最愛の人

Ducks and drakes—skipping flat stones or shell on the surface of water. 貝殻又は扁石を斜に水面に抛ちて跳飛せしむること

Ducks and drakes, to make, to play at (with property)—to waste and squander it foolishly and unprofitably. 財産を浪費す

Duck's egg, a—nothing. A phrase used at schools and colleges in England. 零

Due to—1. owing to; occasioned by 2. proper to be paid or done to another. (一) に基づく、に由る、(二) .....に當然拂ふべき又は盡すべき

Dull as ditchwater—wholly uninteresting. 毫も興味なき

Dumb creatures—creatures destitute of the power of speech. 物言ひ得ざる動物

Dumb dog, a—a person who remains silent when he ought to speak out and protest. 抗言の勇氣なき人

Dumb Ox of Cologne, the — Thomas Aquinas (1224–1274), so called from his dreamy and taciturn disposition. Known afterwards as the Angelic Doctor, and the 'Angel of the Schools.' トーマス、アクイアス（有名の神學者）

Dungeon charnel -- burial vault. 人を葬むる窖

During good behavior — during the fidelity and integrity of official conduct, or so long as the official conduct is good. 不都合の所行なき間、正實に勤むる限りはいつまでも

During pleasure — so long as one pleases. 氣に入る間、隨意に廢し得べき

Dutch auction, a — an auction where goods are started at an extravagantly high price, and then gradually lowered in price until the people show a willingness to buy them. A common method of business among travelling pedlars. 最初に非常なる高價な價へ漸次價を下げて買手を促す競賣

Dutch concert—a concert or musical gathering at which each person sings his own song, without reference to his neighbour. 各人勝手に歌ふ奏樂會

Dutch courage—courage that results from a free indulgence in strong drink. Probably the phrase arises from the extensive use of Dutch gin, known as Hollands. 酒の上の勇氣

Dutch has taken Holland—a quiz when any one tells what is well known as a piece of wonderful news. 知れきつた事を珍づらしき事の樣に人が言ふとき嘲弄する語

Dutch uncle—a clumsy, uncouth man. 粗野なる人、不作法なる人

Dwell on or upon, to—1. to continue on; to occupy a long time with. 2. to be absorbed with. (一) 長く語る、詳說す、(二)……に思を寓らす、思ひ續ける

Dye in the wool, to—to ingrain. 生染めする

E

Each other—each the other. 互に

Eagle watch—sharp, keen watch. 鋭き看守

Early and late—at all times. 何時も、常に

Earth and her waters—land and sea. 陸地と海洋

Ease a ship, to—to put the helm hard alee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching. 舵或は帆を工合して船の動揺を防ぐ

Ease her—the command given when the engines of a steamer are to be reduced in speed; generally followed by the order "stop her." 滊船の速度を減すべき號令

Ease off or **away, to**—to slacken a rope gradually. 漸次に纜を弛める

Ease one's self, to. Ease nature, to—to relieve nature. 大便をする

Easier said than done—this is easier when it is said than when it is done. 言ふは易く行ふは難し

Easily reconciled to anything, to be—to take it easy. 氣樂に心易くやる、心配せぬ

Easop's cock—The fourteenth fable of Æsop tells how a cock scratching up straw in a farm-yard found a jewel, whereupon he said, "You are a very fine thing to those that prize you, but give me a barly or sorn before all the jewels in the world." イソップの雞、物は賞翫する人を待つて價を生ずるとの喩、猫に小判

Eastern gate, the—a favorite image in poetry for that part of the sky from which the sun seems to issue. 東天(詩に用ゐる語)

Easy come, easy go—what is gained without difficulty is resigned or spent without much thought. 容易に得たる物は容易に散す

Easy of belief—not difficult to believe; credible. 信ずるに難からず、信ずべき

Easy tears—tears that come readily 脆き涙

Eat a man's salt, to—to partake of his hospitality; to sit at his table as guest. This, amongst the Arabs especially, constituted a certain sacred bond between host and guest. It is considered unseemly for a person to *eat a man's salt* and then go and speak ill of him. 饗應を享く

Eat away, to—to destroy gradually; to gnaw. 蠶食す、咬み耗らす

Eat crow or **boiled crow, to**— to be forced to do something very disagreeable. 嫌ふべき事をさせらる

Eat dirt, or **dust, to**—to endure mortification or insult. 屈辱を甘受す

Eat humble pie, to—to endure mortification; to submit tamely to insult or injury. 屈辱を甘受す

Eat in, to—used of the action of acid. 腐蝕す

Eat its head off, to—used of an animal which costs more in food than it is worth. 食料だけの働をせぬ(動物に云ふ)

Eat mutton cold, to—to be slighted; to be looked down. 輕蔑される

Eat no fish, to—to live as a good Protestant. In Elizabeth's time to eat fish was a mark of a Papist. 善良なる耶蘇新教徒の生活をする

Eat of, to—to eat a portion of; to partake of. 一部分を食ふ、……を分ち食ふ

Eat one out of house and home, to—to ruin one by the cost of supporting. 食ひつぶす

Eat one's heart, to—to pine away, brooding over misfortune 不幸を苦にして衰へる

Eat one's mutton, to—to dine. 食事する

Eat one's words, to—to take back what one has said; to retract one's assertions. 前言を取消す

Eat out, to—to consume completely; to encroach upon. 消磨す、消費し盡す、 す

Eat the air, to—to be deluded with hopes. 空望を抱く

Eat the bread of idleness, to—to be lazy. 怠けて居る

Eat the calf in the cow's belly, to—to be too ready to anticipate; to be over sanguine of obtaining something. 豫期し過ぐる

Eat up, to—to devour; to consume; to absorb. 呑噬する、消費する、呑み込む

Eat well, to—to have a good appetite. 好んで食ふ

Edge along, to—1. to move by little and little. 2. to move sideways; to move gradually. (一)少しづゝ進ませる、(二)横に動く、段々進む

Edge of the sword—a rhetorical phrase for the sword as the symbol of slaughter. 劍

Egg on, to—to urge; to incite. 勵ます、煽動する

Eggs and butter—buttered eggs; eggs poached in butter and eaten with fried onions, verjuice, nutmeg, etc. 牛酪にて烹たる卵

Eight, an—a crew of a rowing boat, consisting of eight oarsmen; boat itself. 端艇の八人の漕手、端艇

Eight bells—sounded on board ship, at noon, 4 and 8 o'clock. 正午と四時と八時に船中で鳴らす鐘

Eight days, an—a week. 一週

Eight oar, an—the boat itself. 端艇

Either robe—legal robe and ministerial robe = either minister or lawyer. 僧侶或は狀師

Eke out, to—to add or supply what is deficient or scanty; to prolong. 補ふ、延ばす

Elbow-grease—hard scrubbing. 強く摩すること

Elbow out, to—to push aside in passing. 推しのける

Electoral college—the number of men, equal in each state to the number of senators and representatives in Congress from that state, who are elected by popular vote, and who meet in their respective states to vote for a president of the United States. 米國にて大統領を撰擧する各州委員(人民より選出したる)の團體

Electors-at-large (U. S.)—electors chosen to represent the whole of a state, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the congressional districts of a state, as in a presidential election. 米國にて一州全體を代表する大統領撰擧委員

Element, the—the sky or heavens. 天空

Elemental rage—the storm. 暴風雨

Elemental war—battle of the elements, storm, etc. 有形自然界の變動、暴風雨等

Elements, the—the whole material composing the world. The ancients supposed all existing things consisted of what were called the four elements: earth, air, fire and water. 萬物(古人は有體物は風土水火の四行より成れりとせり)

Elevated railroad—a railroad which is made to run high above the streets of a city, by being supported on pillars. 高架鐵道

Elevation of the host—that part of the mass (celebration of the Lord's supper) in which the priest raises the host (the bread representing Christ's body) above his head, for the people to adore. 天主教にて聖餐を高く捧ぐる儀式

Eleven, an—the number of players who form one side at cricket. A cricket club is divided into *elevens*. クリツケツトの一方の組

Emotion that does honor to one's heart, an—a feeling indicative of tender heart. 優しき情を示す感動

Employ one's self, to—to busy one's self; to devote one's time and attention. 從事す、係はる

Empty one's glass, to—to drink the contents of the drinking-glass. 盃を飲みほす

Empty purse, an—poverty. 貧窮

End for end—one end for the other; in a reversed order or position. 彼方の端を此方に、逆に

Ending doom, the—the day of the last judgement. 死後の審判日

End in nothing, to. End in smoke, to—to come to no practical result; to fail signally, or contemptibly or ridiculously. 無效に歸す、大に失敗す

Ends of the earth—remotest regions of the earth. 世界のはて

End to end—having the ends contiguous, or in the same line. 端と端と相繋ぎて、連絡して

Enemy of man, the—Satan. 冤王

Engage in conversation, to—to take part in conversation; to converse. 相語る、談ず

Engage one's self in, to—to concern one's self with. 係はる、關する

Enjoy one's self, to—to feel pleasure and satisfaction; to be happy. 樂しむ、喜ぶ

Enlarge one's creed, to—to become less bigotted, and narrow-minded. 盲信を減する

Enlarged views — comprehensive ideas; broad and tolerant opinions. 濶大なる見解、寛洪なる意見

Enlargement of mind — enlarged views. 同上

Enlist into service, to—to use. 使用する

En masse—in a body. French. 全體に、擧て

Enough and to spare—more than sufficient. 餘計、餘りあるほど澤山

Enough and enough—more than enough. 十二分の

En route—in the course of the journey. French. 途上に

Entangled with, to be—to be so involved as to render extrication difficult. 縺れさする

Enter a profession, to—to engage in a profession; to become a member of it. 職に就く、……業を始む

Enter into, to—to form or constitute a part of; to partake of; to share. 與かる、……の一部分を成す

Enter into one's feeling, to—to sympathife with. 思ひ遣る

Enter into one's views, to—to be favorably disposed to one's ideas and opinions; to adopt them. 他人の意見に同意す、他人の意見を採用す

Enter on or upon, to—to begin; to undertake. 始むる、着手する

Entertain an angel unawares, to—to be hospitable to a guest whose good qualities are unknown. 善人なることを識らずに優待す

Entre nous—the French for 'between ourselves,' used when a confidential statement is made. 內々の話なるが

Epidemic disease — a disease which, arising from a wide-spread cause, acts upon numbers of people at the same time. 流行病、傳染病

Equal to the occasion—not perplexed; able to act. 落着きて、堪ふる

Equity of redemption—the advantage, allowed to a mortgageor, of a certain or reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, after they have been forfeited at law, by the non-payment of the sum of money due on the mortgage at the appointed time. 質地返濟の時期に至り返償せざるときは一旦其土地を債主に取らるいも若干時日以內は再び之を贖ふことを許すの特例（法律上の語）

Erected, to be—to stand. 立つ

Ere long—before long; in no very long time. 久しからずして、間もなく

Ere now—before this time. 今までに、既に

Ere while—formerly; some time before; lately. 往時、此間

Erin's ire—fiery anger characteristic of the Irish people. The Irish have the reputation of being more hot-tempered than the English or Scotch. 愛蘭人の特性なる烈しき怒

Errant knight—a knight wandering in search of adventure. 冒險を求めて遍歷する武士

Escape by or **with the skin of one's teeth, to**—to escape very narrowly; to come within an ace of falling a victim. 辛ふじて逃る

Escape from one's self, to—to forget one's anxiety, suffering, or sorrow. 心配、不幸又は憂愁を忘る

Escape the lips, to—to be uttered —(usually unintentionally). 口を出づ、漏れる (通例無意に發言するを謂ふ)

Escape the sword only to perish by famine, to—to escape the sword only with the result of perishing by famine. The infinitive 'to perish' denotes the result. 劍を逃れて飢に死する

Escape with bare life, to—with life only; that is, one is unable to bring anything. 命からがら遁る

Espouse the cause, to—to take up, or adopt, the cause. 與みす、味方す

Esprit de corps—the desire to defend the institution or company to which one belongs. French. 團体心

Essential part, the—the necessary part; the most important part. 必要の部分、最も重要の部分

Establish a character for (industry)—to gain the reputation of being (industrious). (勤勉家) なりとの名を得る

Estate in expectancy—an estate, the possession of which a person is entitled to have at some future time, either as a remainder or reversion, or on the death of some one. 將來に占有すべき所有地 (法律語)

Estate in severalty—an estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. 獨有地 (法律語)

Estate in tail—a limited, abridged, or reduced fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. 限嗣所有地 (法律語)

Esthetic sense—the capacity of appreciating the beautiful and artistic. 美感

Eternal night—death. 死

Et hoc genus omne—and everything of the sort; and all similar beings or things. Latin. 此類の者皆

Even but now—just now. 只今、今しがた

Even now—already; at this very time. 既に、最早、今方さに

Even so—truly so; precisely so; just in the same manner; for all

that. 正さに然り、丁度之と同じく、その通り、それでも

Even tenor—uniform course or character. 一定の方針或は性狀

Even then—at that very time. 丁度其時に

Ever a—any. 或る

Ever and anon—at one time and another; now and then. 折々、時々

Everlasting Registrar, the—god. 神

Ever recurring—continually returning; periodical. 常に歸り來る、定期の

Ever since—the whole period from some specified time. 以來常に

Ever so—in whatever degree; no matter how; however; very. 如何に……なりとも、甚だ

Every bit—in every respect; quite. 全く

Everybody bids me good morrow—everybody treats me with respect. 人々余を敬重す

Every bullet has its billet—it is appointed beforehand by fate what soldiers will fall in battle; it is no use contending against fate. 戰場に死するは其人の宿運なり、宿運は如何とも爲し難し

Every cloud has a silver lining—there is always some ray of hope in the darkest condition of affairs. 不幸中にも必ず期望あり

Every dog has his day—the period of enjoyment allowed to any creature is a short one. 幸福は短期のものなり

Every man-jack—every man high or low; all without exception. 貴賤を問はず各人、各人皆

Every inch—in every part; thoroughly; preeminently. 何處より見ても、徹頭徹尾、全然、殊に著しく

Every now and then—repeatedly; at short intervals; often; frequently. 時々、屢々、度々

Every once in a while—occasionally. 折々

Every one—all, separately considered; every individual. 各自

Every other—1. every one except the one referred to. 2. every second one, or alternate one. (一)一を除いて其他皆な、(二)一ツ措きの 〔隔日隔同などいふ場合の隔〕

Every quarter—north, south, east, and west. 東西南北

Every way—in all respects; under every respect; completely. 全く

Evil day, the—the day on which payment must be made or the inability to pay be declared. 支拂日

Evil eye, the—malign influence (supposed to exist in the glance of certain persons). 毒害力

Examination paper—a paper submitted to students for a written examination, and containing a list of questions and subjects to be answered in writting, at a single session. 試驗問題紙

Ex cathedra—made with authority; dogmatic. Latin. 獨斷的

Excellent sense—practical wisdom. 實用的才智

Excepting; with the exception of—leaving out; besides. を除いて、の外

Exchequer bills—bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer, by authority of Parliament. 大藏省債券

Exclusive of—not including; not taking into account. を算入せずして、を外にして

Excuse one's self, to—to offer an excuse or apology. 言譯する、謝する

Executive committee—a body of persons appointed to manage the affairs or carry out the wishes and objects of a society or an organization. 事務委員

Executive council—a body of men elected as advisers of the chief magistrate. 參事會

Exempt from—free in respect to that which binds others as a tax, a duty, an evil; not subject to. を免かる

Exert one's self, to—to use endeavors; to strive; to make an attempt. 勉む、努力す

Exhibit a foundation or prize, to—to hold it forth, as a bounty to candidates. 優等者は校費生とすべし若くは褒賞を與ふべしとの旨を告示す

Ex officio—by virtue of one's office. Latin. 職務上

Ex parte—on one side of a case; from one side only. 一方の、片側より

Expectation of life—the mean or average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age. 人生壽命の平均

Experto crede—believe one who has gone through the experience. Latin. 經驗ある人を信ずべし

Exposed to—liable to; in danger of; obnoxious to. に罹り勝なる、に逢ふを免れず

Exposed to view—laid upon to public inspection; plainly visible. 訐かる、露顯せしめらる、明に見ゆる

Ex post facto—after the deed is done. Latin. 事後の

Ex post facto law—a law which operates by after enactment;—as employed in American law, it relates only to crimes. 既往に溯る法律

Express train—a train running at a greater speed, and making fewer stops than ordinary or accommodation trains. 急行列車

Expurgatory index—a catalogue of books forbitten by the Rom. Cath. Church to be read, as teaching things contrary to its creed or principles. 羅馬教會がその信仰個條又は教理に反せる事項を知らしむるを恐れ其閲讀を禁じたる書籍の目錄

Extended views—liberal ways of looking at things. 寛大なる觀察の仕方、寛大なる意見

Extending to—continuing as far as; stretching to. に亘る

Extenuating circumstances—circumstances which lessen or palliate a fault or a crime. 過誤又は罪惡の酌量さるべき情狀

External taxes—Duties or imposts laid on goods imported into a country. 輸入稅

Extremes of fortune—the highest prosperity and the deepest adversity. 榮枯盛衰

Extreme unction—the anointing of a sick person with oil, just before death. 羅馬教會にて病人の將に死せんとする時油を塗る「末期の禮」

Exuberance of thought—wealth of ideas. 思想の豐富

Eye of Greece, the—Athens. A name applied to it by Milton, *Paradise Regained*. 雅典

Eye of heaven, the—a common poetical expression for the sun. 太陽（詩に用ふる語）

Eye of the Baltic—Gothland or Gottland, an island in the Baltic. バルチック海の一島 ゴツトランドを云ふ

Eyes of prey—eyes eager for booty. 獲物を熱心に求むる眼

F

Face about, to—to turn the face in an opposite direction. 後を向く

Face it out, to—to persist in an assertion which is not true; to maintain without changing color, or hanging down the head. 謬見を主張す、恥ぢず又は臆せずに言張る

Face the music, to—to show one's hand; to meet the emergency. 所見を示す、緊急の事變に當る

Face to face—directly fronting each other. 相面して

Facial angle—the angle formed, in a profile view of the face, by two straight lines, one of which is drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jaw bone. 面角、耳孔より鼻の下端に引たる線と額の中央より上顎の中點に引たる線と側面に合して成れる角度

Fact of the matter, the—the plain truth about the subject in question. 事の眞實

Fag end, the—the closing piece of work, where the interest flags. 末尾、畢

Fahrenheit's thermometer—a

thermometer, the scale of which has its zero at 32° below the freezing point of water, and contains 180 such degrees between the freezing and boiling points. 華氏寒暖計

Failing sight—a lessening of the power to see. 視力の衰減

Fail of, to—to come short of accomplishing any purpose, 目的を達し兼ぬる

Fail to make, to—not to make. 作らぬ

Fain, to be—to be constrained (when followed by an infinitive). 強らる

Faint in death, to be—to be dying; on the point of death; almost dead. 死にかゝつておる、殆んど死したり

Fair and fairer than that word—more fair than the word 'fair' can denote; passing fair. 過ぐれて美なる

Fair and free—these adjectives are frequently found in poetry to denote beauty and gracefulness in woman. 詩にて婦人の美麗溫雅を表はすに用ゆる形容詞なり

Fair and softly go far in a day—courtesy and gentleness enable a man to effect a great deal. An Irish proverb. 恭敬と溫和は大に成功を助く

Fair and square—honestly; equitably. 正直に、公平に

Fair chance—unobstructed opportunity. 好機會

Fair hemisphere, the—the vault of heaven; the half of the celestial globe that is visible above the horizon. 蒼穹

Fair name—good reputation. 好評、令聞

Fair play—equitable treatment. 公平の待遇、公義の取扱

Fair question—a reasonable or proper inquiry, or subject of investigation. 講究を價すべき疑問、至當の問題

Fair weather—prosperity. 繁榮

Fair writ—well written; hence easily read and understood. 明亮に書きたる、讀み易く解し易き

Fairy ring. Fairy circle—see "grassy ring."

Faith—a contracted form for "in good faith" or "by my faith." I assure you; surely. 確かに、屹度、疑なく

Faithful, the—believers. 信者

Faithful in duty—faithful in the performance of duty. 信實に義務を行ふ

Fall aboard, to—to strike against; —applied to one ship coming into collision with another. 衝突

Fall across, to—to meet by chance. 不圖出遇ふ

Fall among, to—to come among accidentally and unexpectedly. ふと出遇ふ

Fall a prey, to—to be taken by. 捕へらる

Fall asleep, to—to pass gently into sleep. 寐入る

Fall astern, to—to move or be

driven backward; to be outsailed 退航す、駛越さる

Fall away, to—1, to renounce the faith; to apostatize. 2. to renounce allegiance; to revolt. 3. to degenerate. 4. to languish. (一) 信仰を背棄す、(二) 反逆す、叛く (三) 墮落す (四) 凋む、衰へる

Fall back, to—to recede; to give way. 退く、讓る

Fall back, fall edge—no matter what may happen. 如何なる事が起らうとも

Fall back on, to—to have recourse to for help. 援助を藉る

Fall behind, to—to be outstripped. 後れる、追越さる

Fall between two stools, to—to lose both of two things between the choice of which one was hesitating. 二兎を追ふて一兎をも獲ず、虻蜂取らず

Fall calm, to—to cease to blow; to become calm. 吹き息む、なぐ

Fall dead, to—to fall down, with life suddenly extinct. 斃れ、死す

Fall due, to—to become due or payable. 支拂期限になる

Fall flat, to—to fail to cause interest or amusement; to produce no effect on. 興味を起さぬ、效果を生ぜず

Fall foul of or **upon, to**—to assail; to attack; to make an assault on. を襲撃す、攻撃を加ふ

Fall heavy (on), **to**—to be hard to bear. 堪へ難し

Fall in, to—1. to join; to enter. 2. to concur; to agree. (一) 結合す、加入す (二) 一致す

Falling weather—rainy weather. 雨天

Fall in love, to—to have the affections deeply enlisted for one of the opposite sex. 戀慕す

Fall in one's way, to—to be accessible to one; to be within one's reach. 接近し易し、手に入れ得べし

Fall into company with, to—to happen to make acquaintance of. 偶然相識と成る

Fall into decay, to—to gradually fail or be impaired. 漸次に損ず、衰ふ

Fall into the ranks, to—to come into; to join the line or row, as of soldiers. 加はる、列に合す (兵卒などに云ふ)

Fall into the shade, to—to cease to attract attention; to lose prominence. 人が注意せぬ樣になる、名聲を失ふ

Fall in with, to—1. to meet, as a ship. 2. to discover or come near, as land. 3. to agree to. (一) 出遇ふ (船にいふ) (二) 發見す、近よる、(陸にいふ) (三) 一致す

Fall off, to—1. to diminish; to grow less. 2. to forsake; to abandon; to revolt. (一) 減ず (二) 見棄る、やめる、叛く

Fall off, to—1. to drop. 2. to depreciate; to depart from former excellence; to become less interesting. 3. to fall to leeward. (一) 落つ、(二) 聲價を失ふ、趣味を減ず、(三) 風下の方に向ふ

Fall on, to—1. to happen on; to

come to pass. 2. to pass or be transported by chance, lot, distribution, or otherwise. 3. to begin eagerly. 4. to make an attack. (一) 出くはす、會ま起る、(二) 偶然又は配賦等によりて來る (三) 熱心に着手す (四) 攻撃する

Fall on one's knees, to—to kneel. 跪く、膝を屈する

Fall on or **upon one's feet, to**—to come well out of a difficulty; to gain any unexpected good-fortune. The metaphor is borrowed from the natural fact, that a cat when thrown from a height lights on its feet, and thus escapes any serious hurt. 旨く困難を免かる、好運を得る

Fall out, to—to happen; to befall; to chance. 起る

Fall out, to—to quarrel; to begin to contend. 爭ふ、爭ひはじむ

Fall short, to—to be deficient; to be inferior. 欲く、不足す、劣る

Fall sick, to—to become sick; to be taken ill. 病氣になる

Fall still-born, to—to fail at the beginning. 初めに失敗す

Fall through, to—to fail of accomplishment; to be given up, as a project or plan, before being brought to an issue; to be abandoned. 成效せず、放棄さる

Fall to, to—1. to apply one's self to. 2. to begin eagerly to eat. (一) 身を委ぬ、(二) しきりに食ひはじむ

Fall to do something, to—to begin to do it. 或事を爲し始む

Fall together by the ears, to—to quarrel. 爭鬪する

Fall to loggerheads, to—to quarrel; to disagree. 爭ふ、

Fall to one's lot, to—to happen to one without his planning; to be one's appointed duty or lot. 偶ま身にふり懸る、其擔任となる、其義務に歸す

Fall to pieces, to—to become dismembered. 分裂する、

Fall to the ground, to—to fail; to come to nothing. 畫餅に歸す、失敗す

Fall under, to—to be ranged or reckoned with; to be included in; to become the subject of. 屬す、入る、の下に來る

Full under one's notice, to—to be observed or noticed by one. 注意する所となる

Fall upon, to—to attack; to attempt; to rush against. 襲撃す、企つる、押し寄せる

Fall within, to—to happen to be within. 內に在る、越へず

False imprisonment—the arrest and imprisonment of a person contrary to law; unlawful detention in custody. 不法監禁

False light—a light, or point of view, which is not true, and which is fitted to deceive. 虛妄の觀察點、謬見

False pretenses—false representations made with a view to obtain money, or goods, with intent to cheat. 詐欺

Family Bible—a large Bible for

family worship, with a page for family events. 家内祈禱用の聖書

Family coach — a large carriage able to carry a whole family. 家族一同の乗り得べき馬車

Family connection—one connected by birth or marriage. 親戚、姻戚

Family skeleton—a mortifying or distressing family secret. 悲痛の原因となる家内の秘事

Family tie—the bond of union and affection between members of the same family. 家族の情縁

Fancy, the — sporting characters generally, especially pugilists: pugilism. 競技者、競技、(殊に) 拳闘者、拳闘

Fancy fair—a special sale of fancy articles. 小間物類の市

Fancy free—free from the power of love. 愛戀の情を解せざる

Fancy goods — fabrics of various colours, patterns &c., as ribbons, silks, satins and the like, in distinction from those of a simple or plain color. 小間物

Fancy stocks—a species of shares in joint-stock companies which have no intrinsic value, and the fluctuations in whose prizes are chiefly artificial. 合資會社に於ろ想像株

Fancy store—one where articles of fancy or ornaments are sold. 小間物店

Far advanced in life or in years —far along in years; aged. 高齢なる、年寄りたる

Far and away—by a great deal. 大に

Far and near—distant and near at hand. 遠近の

Far and wide—everywhere; in all directions; to a great distance; over a large space. 到ろ處、四方八方に、遠く、廣く

Far apart—distant from others. 他より隔つて、他より離れて

Far away—at a great distance. 遠く、遠方に

Far cry, a—a long distance. 遠隔

Far be it from me—I would not willingly do it; it is not my wish or purpose; let it not enter my thought. 是れ余が本意にあらず、是れ余の爲すを欲せざる處

Fare ill, to—to be unprosperous, or in a bad condition. 不遇なり

Farewell audience—reception to an interview, given by the head of a government to a retiring ambassador. 任を退いて歸國せんとする外國公使の告別謁見

Far-fetched — studiously sought; not easily or naturally introduced; forced. 牽強附會の、無理なろ、コジツケの、自然に出でざる、強ひてなせろ

Far from it—**it** is very different; not at all. 大に違へり、決して然らず

Far from, or off—at a great distance. 遠く隔りて

Far off; afar off--distant; in the distance. 遠くに

Far other—so different. 大に異なたろ

Fast and fast—equivalent to the more common expression "faster and faster." 益々速かに

Fast by—close by or to. 近く

Fasten a quarrel on a person, to—to find some grounds for quarreling with him. 人に喧嘩を仕掛くる種を見付る

Fasten itself on the mind, to—to be remembered. 心に銘ず、記臆に存す

Father, the—fatherly affection or feelings. The concrete for the abstract;—synecdoche. 父の情愛

Father of criticism, the—Aristotle, who, in his Rhetoric and his Poetics, first laid down the canons of literary criticism. 希臘の哲學者アリストートル

Father of Israel or **of the Hebrews, the**—Abraham. アブラハム

Father of poetry, the—Orpheus of Thrace. オルフユース

Father of rivers, the (in England)—the Thames. テームス河

Father of spring—Fabonius: a frequent name in Latin poetry for Zephyr, the West Wind; it was this wind that introduced the spring. 西風

Father of the faithful, the—Abraham; the caliph. アブラハム、回々教主

Father of the slain, the—Wodin or Odin, the chief god of Scandinavian mythology. He is so called, because warriors after death were supposed to feast with him in Valhalla. ウオーデン

Father upon, to—to ascribe to as one's production; to make responsible for.....の作に歸す、責を負はしむ

Fat is in the fire, the—things have gone to confusion. 物事が混亂する

Fat of the land—the best or richest products of the land. 最上等の産物

Fat work—page having much blank space, and requiring but little labor of composition; and therefore more profitable to the printer. 餘白多くして植字の手數少き印刷上利益多き仕事

Faux pas, a—a breach of moral conduct; a false step. French. 失行、過誤

Favorite with, to be a—to be much liked by. 愛顧さるゝ

Fear enough—much fear. 大なる恐怖

Fearful or **fearfully**—very; very much; extremely. 非常に、ヒドク、大へんに、恐ろしく

Fear judgement, to—to fear the last judgement; to fear to do evil. 死後の大審判を恐れる、惡を爲すことを恐る

Feast of reason and flow of soul—a season of intellectual and social enjoyment. 精神上及社交上歡樂の季節

Feathered king, the—the eagle. 鷲

Feather in one's cap—an honor, or mark of distinction. 名譽

Feather one's nest, to—to provide for one's self, especially from property which passes through the hand. 私財を蓄ふ、貯蓄する、自己の懐中を肥やす（己の手に扱ふ財産にて）

Feature of character—trait; idiosyncracy, or peculiarity of mental disposition. 特質

Feed fat, to—to satisfy. 満足せしむ、飽かしむ

Feel a delicacy, to—to hesitate out of tenderness for another's feelings. 他人の感情を酌酌して躊躇す

Feel after, to—to search for. 捜す

Feel all along, to—to grope with one's hands like a blind man. 手摸りする

Feel at home, to—to be free, at ease. 氣樂に思ふ

Feel cheap, to—to be humiliated; to be made ashamed. 愧づる、慚ぢしめらる

Feel of, to—to examine by touching. 觸れて見る

Fell of hair—any part covered with hair. 毛の生ふたる部分

Feel one's oats, to—to be conceited or self-important; also to be frisky. 自負する、自慢する、輕快なる

Feel one's self (incomplete)—to feel that one is. 何々なりと思ふ

Feel or grope one's way, to—to move about in darkness or obscurity, in order to find one's way, or to ascertain something. 暗中を摸索す、盲探しつゝ進む

Feel or look blue, to—to be low in spirits; to be melancholy; to appear sad or melancholy. 落膽す、悒鬱す、快々不樂の色あり、元氣わろし

Feel the pulse of, to—to seek to ascertain one's opinion or feeling. 脈を診る、意見又は感情を探りみる

Fee Simple (Law)—an estate belonging to a man and his heirs absolutely; an absolute estate inheritance,—called simple because clear of any condition, limitation or restriction to particular heirs 全領産、完全所有權（法律語）

Feet of clay, the—the baser portion, the lower and degrading part. See the Bible, *Daniel*, Chap. II. v. 33. "This image's head was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." 卑劣の部分、下鄙たる部分

Fellow-feeling—sympathy; like feeling. 同情、同感

Fell purpose—deadly intention. 殘虐なる意思

Ferret out, to—to discover by patient and sagacious search. 探り出す、耐久聰慧なる捜索によりて發見す

Ferry over, to—to transport over a river or other water, in a boat. 船渡しす

Fetch and carry, to—to perform humble services for another. 人の爲めに賤しき仕事をする

Fetch one's breath, to—to recover breathing. 呼吸を回復す

Fetch one's round, to—to go one's round. 巡回する

Fetch the pump, to—to pour water in, and make the pump fetch water from the well. 唧筒に水を注き入れて以て井水を吸上げしむ

Fetch up, to—to overtake. 追及す、追ひつく

Fever within one—excessive excitement of one's passions. 激昂

w, the—the minority. 少數

Few and far between—few and infrequent. 僅にして頻繁ならず

Fiddle-de-dee—an exclamation of impatience and contempt; away with such talk! 馬鹿らしい

Fiddle one's way, to—to pay the expenses of travelling by playing on one's fiddle. 提琴を彈て旅費を得つゝ旅行する

Fiddler's Green—a fabled place of happiness and jollity; the Happy Land of sailors. 虚僞の樂土、水夫の樂土

Fiddler's money—small money. 小錢

Fiddlestick or **fiddlesticks**—an exclamation of impatience: nonsense. 馬鹿らしい

Fie-foh-fum—words such as would be uttered by a bloodthirsty monster; blustering talk. 妖怪の語、騒がしき談話

Field of view—Field of vision—the whole space seen or looked at, especially the whole field or area seen through an instrument, as a microscope or telescope. 眼界、望遠鏡顯微鏡などにて見得る限りの方域

Fiends below, the—the devils in hell. 地獄の鬼

Fie upon such people!—do not care for such people. そんな人々に構ふな

Fig for any one, a—an expression of contempt, implying that the thing is worthless, or, when used of a person, signifying that his advice or authority is of no account. What do I care for him or it. ……には構はぬ

Fight away to, to—to go on fighting. 闘を續くる

Fighting tight—drunk and quarrelsome; extremely drunk. 泥醉したる

Fight for one's own hand, to—to struggle for one's personal interests. 私利のため爭ふ

Fight it out, to—to carry on a controversy, persistently, till one succeeds or wins. 勝つまで戰ひを爲し通ふす

Fight like Kilkenny cats, to—to fight with unreasoning ferocity. These cats are said to have fought in a saw-pit so furiously that only their tails were left behind to tell of the fierce struggle. Kilkenny is a town in Ireland. 極めて烈しく闘ふ

Fight man to man, to—to fight in single combat. 一騎打する

Fight one's battle or field over again, to—to recount one's personal history or deeds; to revolve in the mind one's personal history or deeds. 自己の經歷話或は手柄話を繰返へす、自己の經歷又は手柄を回想する

Fight one's way, to—to advance by struggles, or conflicts; to overcome difficulties. 苦闘力爭して進む、困難に打勝つ

Fight shy of, to—to avoid; to have nothing to do with. 避ける、絶て……にたづさはらず

Fight the tiger, to—to gamble with professionals. 賭博を業とする者と賭をなす

Figure out, to—to ascertain an amount by careful computation. 精算する

Figure up, to—to add items into a total. 總計する

File a bill, petition, or claim, to—to bring a bill, petition, or claim before a court or legislative body by presenting proper paper in a regular way. 正式の書面に認めて法廷或ひは議會の前に議案、請願、若しくは要求を提出す

Fill a man's shoes, to—to keep a man's position, not like a boy or a woman. 一人前の男子である

Fill in, to—to insert so as to fill. 填充す

Fill out, to—to write in the blank spaces of a deed, check or other instrument. 證書、手形等の書類の空白に書入れをなす

Fill the mind, to—to be satisfied. 滿足する

Fill the ranks, to—to supply the whole number, or a competent number. 滿員となす、全數に充たしむ

Fill up, to—1. to render full. 2. to become full; to choke. (一)滿たす、(二)塞がる、滿つる

Fill up time, to—to employ time. 時を消す、時間を使用す

Find a clew (or clue) to, to—to discover that which will lead to the desired knowledge or explanation of something hidden or intricate. 端緒を看出す

Find a mare's nest, to—to make an absurd discovery; to make a discovery which turns out to be a hoax. 荒唐なる發見をなす、虛僞なる發見をする

Find a market, to—to have an opportunity of selling; to meet with a purchaser. 賣れる、買手がつく

Find credence, to—to be credited. 信用せらる

Find fault with, to—to find reason for blaming or complaining; to censure, or blame. 小言云ふ、咎む、非難す

Find favor in the eyes, to—to be graciously received or treated; to please. 氣に入る、嘉みせらる

Find it in one's heart, to—to wish or long; to desire. 切望す、願ふ

Find one in, to—to supply one with. を人に供給す

Find one's account, to—to find advantage or profit; to be benefited

or profited by; to be successful. 利益を得る、己れを利す、成効す

Find one's legs, to—to rise, or recover the use of one's legs, as after being drunk, etc. 立ち上る、足がきくやうになる

Find one's self, to—1. to be with respect to one's state of health. 2. to perceive one's self to be. (一) 起居す〔機嫌よく或は機嫌悪く〕、(二) 自己の……なるを認む

Find one's way, to—to trace one's path; to succeed in reaching. 進み行く、達するを得

Find out, to—to detect, as a thief; to discover, as a secret. 捜出す、發見す

Find to one's suprise, to—to be surprised to find. "To" expresses a resulting emotion. 見出して驚く

Find wings on every wind, to—to be talked about; to circulate as news. 噂せらる、傳播する

Fine arts—those arts in which the powers of imitation or invention are exerted, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture. 美術

Fine part—great ability. 大器量

Fine words butter no parsnips—fair promises do not clothe or feed the persons to whom they are made. 約束だけにては如何に善きも實益なし

Finger on the wall, the—the announcement of a coming disaster. See the Bible, Book of Daniel, V; 5—31. At the feast of Belshazzar the king of Babylon, there 'came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace; and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote, * * * And this is the writing that was written, *Mene, ...Tekel, Upharzin.* This is the interpretation of the thing. *Mene;* God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. *Tekel;* Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. *Peres;* Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians. * * * In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain. And Darius the Median took the kingdom.' 將に來らんとする災殃の告知

Finish by doing something, to—to do something finally. 最後に或事を爲す

Finishing stroke—the stroke which finishes; the final act or work. 仕上げ、做了

Fire away—1. shoot at once. 2. begin immediately. This phrase is colloquially used in the sense of 'commence.' (一) 直に發射せよ、(二) 直に始めよ

Fire off, to—to discharge a shot. 發射する

Fire up, to—to light the fires of, as of an engine; to fly into a passion. 點火す、怒り出す

Firm as a rock—not easily moved; unchanging. 容易に動かざる、變ぜざる

First and chiefest—above all. 何よりも先づ、第一に

First and foremost—as the first and principal thing. 先づ第一に、主として

Firsf chop—first-rate; of the highest excellence. 第一等、最上

First cock, the—the first crow of the cock, i.e. in the early dawn. 一番鶏即ち早暁に

First floor down the chimney, the—that is, in less facetous language, the attic. 屋宇の最上層(貧人の住する所)を云ふ

First-foot, the—the person who is the first to cross the threshold of a house after the new year has commenced. 新年第一に入来る人

First man, the—Adam. アダム

First of all—before anything else; at the outset. 何よりも第一に

First or last—at one time or another; at beginning or end. 早晩、いつかは

First to enter, the—the first that enters. 第一に入りたる人

Fiscal or **financial year**—the year by which accounts are reckoned, or the year between one annual time of settlement, or balancing accounts, and another. 會計年度

Fisherman, the—St. Peter, whose successor in the bishopric of Rome the Pope is supposed to be, was originally a fisherman. Matt. iv. 18. The Pope's seal is the fisherman. セイント, ピーター

Fish for, to—to seek to gain by canning or indirect means. 巧なる又は不正の方法を以て得んと勉める

Fish for compliments, to—to solicit praise indirectly. 間接(とほまはし)に賞讃を求む

Fishing story, a—a story which we find hard to believe; cooked-up story. 信じ難き話、妄誕なる話

Fish out of water, a—a person unsuitably and uncomfortably placed; one who is out of his element. 不適不便の位地に在る人、其處を得ざる人

Fish up, to—to discover or obtain by close search and sometimes by artifice. 釣出す、密に手段を廻らして捜出す

Fit of the blues, a—an attack of melancholy. 鬱憂の發作

Fit out, to—to supply with necessaries or means; to furnish; to equip. 資を給す、準備する、艤ふ

Fit up, to—to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person. 齊備す

Five gateways, the—a metaphor denoting the five senses. 五官を云ふ

Fix another's flint for him, to—to punish him. 罰する

Fixed air—carbonic acid gas. 炭酸瓦斯

Fixed sense—one of the five senses. 五官の一

Fix on, to—to settle the opinion or resolution on; to determine on. を決定す、に就て協定す

Fix one's affection upon, to—to fall in love with. 戀慕する

Fix upon, to—to choose; to discover. 擇ぶ、發見する

Flag of truce—a white flag exhibited by one of the hostile parties as an invitation to conference, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended. 休戰旗、商議を求むるの記章たる白旗

Flame—love; the object of love. 戀愛、情人、情婦

Flare up, to—to become suddenly heated or excited; to break into a passion. 俄かに激昂す

Flash across one, to—to occur suddenly to one's mind. 俄然心に浮ぶ

Flash fire, to—to throw angry or passionate glances; to have the eyes glisten with strong emotion. にらむ、眼中に怒氣を含む

Flash gentry, the—thieves; professional rogues. 盜賊

Flash in the pan, a—an abortive attempt; a failure of some ambitious undertaking. The phrase is taken from a gun, which though loaded, fails sometimes to go off when the flint is struck. 大事業の失敗

Flash on the mind, to—to occur as a sudden thought. 俄然心に浮ぶ

Flask has flowed, the—much wine has flowed out of our wine bottles, that is, we have drunk much wine. "Flask" is put for the contents 我等は多量の酒を飲んだ

Flat, a—a dull-witted person. 鈍物

Flatter one's self, to—to feel assured; to presume to think. 自惚る、敢て自ら思ふ、期望す

Flavour of Bohemia, a—a tone of unconventionality, or neglect of social rules. Bohemia is the name applied in London to the quarter where artists and literary men live as best suits them, wholly neglecting fashion and the elegant world. In France and some other countries Bohemian is the name applied to Gipsy race, who wherever they go, live a rough kind of life, apart from other people. 禮節に構はぬ

Flaw in an argument—a fault or imperfection in the argument, which renders it inconclusive. 議論の缺點

Flea-bite, a—something trifling; a thing of no importance. 些細な事

Flea in the ear—an unwelcome hint or unexpected reply, annoying like a flea; an irritating repulse. 不快なる諷示或は存外の返答、イヤミ、刺激する拒斥

Flee from the bottle, to—to avoid intoxicating liquors. 飲酒を避ける

Fleeter fame—report which can outstrip the swiftest posts. 最も迅速なる驛馬も及ばざる程疾く傳はる風說

Flesh and blood—man in his physical personality. 肉躰を具せる者としての人間

Fleshy nook—the body. 肉體

Flexible language—A language is said to be "flexible," when it can be turned easily to any purpose,—

letter-writing, oratory, poetry, despatches, scientific exposition. 書簡演述、詩歌、公信、科學的說明等如何なる目的にも適用し得へき國語を言ふ

Flight of fancy—the exercise of the fancy. 想像力の作用

Flight of stairs; pair of stairs—the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story. 一階の梯子段

Flight of time, the—the swift passage of time. 光陰の經過

Fling away, to—to reject; to throw away. 斥く、抛棄する

Fling down, to—to throw to the ground. 投げ落とす

Fling from, to—to leave hastily in ill-temper; to quit in disgust. 怒て去る、見棄る

Fling in, to—to throw in; not to charge in an account. 投げ入る、勘定に付け入れぬ

Fling open, to—to throw open; to open suddenly, or with violence. 投け開く、急かに開放す

Fling out, to—to speak or act recklessly. 不注意に話す又は行ふ

Fling over, to—to desert; to cease to assist or patronize. 棄る、助けぬ、保護せぬ

Fling up, to—to abandon a project; to relinquish. 放棄す

Flint and steel—Fire was usually obtained by striking flint and steel together until the invention of lucifer matches. 燧石と鋼鐵(撃て火を出す道具)

Flood—often used in poetry for "river." 川(詩に用ゆ)

Flood of light—1. a great body or stream of light. 2. a great deal of enlightenment or information. (一)大なる光輝、(二)多大の知識或は說明

Flood-tide—the nigh tide about to fall or ebb. 滿潮の極

Floor of heaven—sky. 空

Flourish of trumpets—ostentatious and noisy display of one's importance. 仰々しき誇耀、盛に勢を張る事

Flowing periods—sentences which sound smoothly to the ear. 聲調の流滑なる章句

Flush of anything—having plenty of it. 澤山に持つ

Fly a kite, to—to obtain money as by accomodation bills, the endorser having no money. 融通手形などにて金を得る

Fly at, to—to spring forward; to rush on; to fall upon suddenly. 飛掛かる、急かに襲ひ來る、突進する

Fly at the brook, to—to hawk at water-fowl. 鷹を於ちて水禽を捕獲する

Fly back, to—to rebound suddenly; to quickly return to a former position. 跳れ反へる、舊態に復す

Flying colors, to come off with—to conclude an undertaking in triumph. 結局勝利を得

Flying feet—dancing. 舞蹈

Fly in the face of, to—to act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance; to insult. に逆らひ反す、喰て掛る、輕蔑す、侮辱す

Fly in the face of Providence, to—to do deliberately an imprudent thing; to court danger or death. 故意に不覺な事をする、好んで危險を冒かす

Fly into a passion, to—to become suddenly angry. 俄かに怒り出す

Fly low, to—to keep quiet, so as to escape observation; to comport one's self unostentatiously and unambitiously. 人の目につかぬ樣にひかへて居る、世を忍ぶ

Fly off, to—to separate or depart suddenly. 俄かに離れ去る

Fly off at a tangent, to—to be excited or hasty in action; to pursue a strange and unexpected course. 倉卒の行動をなす、意外の擧動に出づ

Fly off the handle, to—to fly into a passion. 劇かに怒を發す

Fly on the coach-wheel—one who fancies himself of mighty importance, but who is in reality of none at all. 漫りに自負する人

Fly open, to—to open suddenly, or with violence. 突然開く

Fly out, to—1. to burst into a passion. 2. to rush out. (一) 俄に怒り出す (二) 飛び出す、突出す

Fly pleasures and they'll follow you—if you resist the temptations of pleasure and work industriously, you will derive pleasure without your seeking for it. 快樂の誘惑に抵抗し業務に勵精なれば求めずして快樂を得べし

Fly the blue peter, to—to be ready to sail (of a vessel). The blue-peter is a small flag, run up on the fore mast of a ship, to announce its departure within 24 hours. 將に出帆せんとする

Fly the kite, to—to obtain money on bonds or bills,—usually those of small or doubtful value. 殆んど價なき株券などにて金を得る

Fly the white feather, to—to show signs of fear; to be a coward. 恐怖の色を現わす、臆する

Fly to one's arms, to—to rush to embrace. 突進して抱く

Foist upon, to—to cause something of poor quality or not genuine to be received. 下等の物又は贋物を賣り付ける

Folding star—the star signal for the shepherd to tell the time of folding sheep. 牧羊者が羊を欄に入れる時刻を知る目標とする星

Fold one's hands, to—to be idle; to do nothing but rest one's self. 手を組んで居る、なまけて居る、何もせずに休んで居る

Follow in the footsteps, to—to imitate, copy after; to take as an example. 摸倣す、例を追ふ

Follow one's nose, to—to go directly forward. 眞直に前方に進む

Follow suit, to—to imitate; to do as some one else has done. A phrase borrowed from card-playing, where it is usually necessary to play the same kind or suit (spades, clubs, hearts or diamonds) as the preceding player or players. 倣ふ、眞似る

Follow the dictates of, to—to ob-

serve the rules, commands or principles of. の命を守る

Follow the lights, to—to follow guides. 指導者に従ふ

Follow the multitude, to—to believe or act as the mass of people do. 流俗に従ふ

Follow the sea, to—to enter on a sea-faring life. 船乗となる

Follow up, to—to pursue closely. 追求す

Food for powder—a contemptuous name applied to soldiers. 兵士（輕蔑して云ふ語）

Fool away, to—to get rid of foolishly; to spend in trifles, idleness, or folly. 徒費する

Fool for one's pains, to be a—to take unnecessary and thankless trouble. 必要もなく人の有難からぬ世話をする

Fool's paradise—a state of happiness based on fictitious hopes or expectations. 的にならぬ期望を抱いて喜び居ること

Fool to the top of one's bent, to—to fool as much as possible. 出來るだけ愚弄す

Foot a bill, to—to pay a bill. 勘定を拂ふ

Foot it, to—to amount, 登る、達す

Foot it, to—to walk; to dance. 歩む、舞踏する

For, to be—to choose. 撰ぶ、好む

For account of—on behalf of..... の爲に

For a dead certainty—as sure as death; a fixed certainty; without a doubt; assuredly. 必定、必ず、確かに、屹度

Foraging party—a party sent out for forage. 軍馬などの飼草を搜す爲に敵地に入る隊

For all. For anything. For aught—notwithstanding. 拘はらず

For all that—notwithstanding; in spite of. 其に拘はらず

For all the world—for any consideration, or any inducement, or reason. どうしても、決して、どうあつても、斷じて

For an age—a long time. 長く、久しく

For and aft—from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of a vessel. 舳より艫に至るまで、船の長さ

For as—in order that. 何々の爲めに

For as much as—because. 故に

For a song or **a mere song**—for much less than its value; very cheaply. 極めて廉く、二足三文で

For a space—for a short time. 暫時

For a time or **season**—temporarily; for a certain period; opposed to permanency. 一時

For a truth—as a real fact. 事實として

For aught one cares—it is of no consequence. 關せず、拘はぬ

For aught(*or* **any thing**) **one knows**—in spite of any thing one knows; one does not know to the contrary. 知る限りにては、知る處に拘らず、然らずと云ふことは知らず、恐らくは、かも知れん

For a wonder—strangely enough; contrary to expectation 奇妙に、意外に

For aye—always; eternally. 常に、永劫

For because — because.....なるが故に

For Bedfordshire, to be—to be anxious to retire to bed. 寝たい

For better or for worse — as a necessary consequence. 是非、必ず

Forbidden lore—dark knowledge. 魔術の如き秘密なる知識

Forbid it, Heaven!—it shall not be. 断じて之れある可からず

Force, to, with a following adverb as **along, away, from, into, through, out, &c.** — to impel, drive, extort, get, &c. by main strength or violence. 大力或は暴力にて命ず、強ふ、迫る、推しやる、取る、等

Force a man's hand, to—to comple him to act prematurely or adopt a policy he dislikes. 強て性急に事を為さしめ又は好まざる政策を採用せしむ.

Forced march, a—a march in which the army is urged forward to the utmost. 強行軍

For certain — certainly; without doubt. 確かに、疑なく

Force (10,000) **strong** — a force numbering or to the number of (10,0000). (一萬人)だけの軍勢

Forcing quotation—attempting to keep up the price of a stock and to prevent its falling out of sight; said of brokers. 株券の價を保持して其下落を防ぐべき企圖 (仲買人に云ふ)

For conscience' sake—from conscientious motive. 真心より

Foreclose a mortgager, to—to cut him off, by a judgment of court, from the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises. 裁判所の判決にて質に入れし土地を贖回するの權を剝奪すること

For effect—in order to produce an exaggerated impression, or excitement. 耳目を聳動せしめん爲め

Foregone conclusion — a conclusion which has preceded argument or examination; one predetermined. 既定の決論、豫め定まれる事

Foreign attachment—the attachment, for the satisfaction of a debt, of the property of a debtor, who is not in the jurisdiction within which the property is found. 負債の償ひとして財産所在地に在らざる債務者の財産を封ずること

Foreign bill of exchange—a bill drawn in one country or state, and payable in another. 外國爲替手形

Foreign plea—a plea objecting to a judge as not having jurisdiction over the matter in hand. 裁判官に其管轄權なしと申立つること

Foreign to, to be—to have nothing to do with. 關與せず

Foreign to the purpose—not belonging to a matter or plan. 事に關せず、本題外

Forestall the market, to—to buy or contract for merchandise or provision on its way to the market

with the intention of selling it again at a higher price; to dissuade persons fron bringing their goods or provisions there; or to persuade them to enhance the price when there. 再び高價に賣付けんとて市場に到る途上にある商品を買占む、商品を市場に送らざる樣或は市場に送れるとき相場を上ぐる樣勸告す

Forest green—green cloth much used for the clothing of huntsmen. It is also called *Kindal green*, or *Lincoln green*, from the place of its manufacture. 獲師の服に多く用いらるゝ綠色の織物

For ever—once and for ail. 是限りに、最終に

Forever and a day—a tediously long time. 辛氣くさき程の長時間

Forever and aye—forever; to all eternity. 永劫に

Forever and ever—eternally: an emphatic "forever." 永劫に

For example—to give an example. 例せば

Forget one's self, to—to lose self-control, and do or say what one ought not to. 自制を失ひ爲すべからざることを爲し又は言ふべからざることを言ふ

Forget one's self to marble, to—to become so insensible as a marble statue to all around. 大理石の肖像の如く周圍の事物に無感覺になる

For God's sake; for goodness' sake; for goodness gracious' sake; for Heaven's sake; for pity's sake—phrases which introduce a strong appeal. 何卒、後生だから

For good; for good and all—as a finality; permanently. 永久に、竟に

For his sake—thanks to what he has said or done. 彼のお蔭で

For instance—by way of example or illustration. 例へば

For keep—permanently; to be kept permanently. 永久に、永久保有して

Fork out or **over, to**—to pay; to hand over. 拂ふ、渡す

For life—1. for the period of earthly existence. 2. for the purpose of saving one's life. (一) 終身、(二) 命を助かる爲めに

For long—for a long time. 長き間、長く

For love—for nothing; without compensation. ただで、無償にて

For love or money—for any consideration; at any price or cost. 如何にしても、如何程價を拂ふても

Form a lane, to—to stand in line on both sides of the road. 道路の兩側に並び立つ

Form an estimate, to—to estimate. 見積る、料る

Form an opinion, to—to frame a belief or judgment concerning. 說を立つ、判斷を爲す

For many a long day—through many days, each one of which seemed long. 長の月日

For mercy! for mercy's sake!—

an exclamation making appeal for pity or expressing great surprise. どうぞ、やー

Former times—earlier periods. 往時

Forms of ages—those who lived in the past. 古人

For my part—1. so far as concerns me. 2. for my share. (一) 我は則ち、余に於ては (二) 我が分としては

For (nine) vespers — for (nine) nights. (九) 夜の間

For once—on this occassion, at least. 此時に限り

For one's life — possibly; by any means. 何とかして、何としてでも

For sake's sake; for old sake's sake—for the sake of old times. 昔から

For shame!—you should be ashamed; shame on you! An admonitory injunction to recall one's pride or sense of shame. 恥づべきことならずや、噫、咄、止めよ

For shortness' sake—in order to make more brief or concise. 簡約ならしめん爲め

For some time—is opposed to long duration. 暫時は

For that—because. なるが故に

For that matter—as far as that circumstance is concerned. その事情に關しては

For that reason—therefore. それ故に

For the best—with the best intention. 善意を以て

For the better—resulting in a better condition of affairs; with improvement, advantage, or profit. 都合好く、利益を得て

For the Heaven — for Heaven's sake; which see. for Heaven's sake を見よ

For the main—for the most part. 通常、多くは、大抵

For the most part — commonly; generally. 同上

For the nonce — for the present time or purpose; for this single occasion or exigency. 差當り、當分は、目下、此場合には

For the present — for the time being; at present. 目下、差當り、當分の間

For the purpose of—in order that; with the view to. の目的にて、の爲めに

For the sake of—because of; on account of. の故を以て、の爲めに

For the sake of Heavenly Father—for God's sake; which see. for God's sake を見よ

For the soul of me—by any means. どうしてでも

For the time being — for the present; for an indeterminate time. 目下、さし當り、當分の間、姑らく

For the world—on any account; in return for anything however valuable; if you give me the world. どうしても、どうあつても、決して

For the worse—resulting in a worse condition; with deterioration, harm, or loss. 都合悪しく、損をして

For this once—for the occasion. 此度限り

For to (see)—to (see). An archaism. (見る) 爲めに (古語)

Forty winks—a short nap. まどろみ

Forward thinker—one who forms his opinion rashly, without sufficient deliberation. 粗略な考をする人

For what you (or I) **care**—though you may be (or I am) indifferent to it. 汝 (又は余) がそれに構はぬとも

For years together—for a succession of years. 數年續きて

Foul fall him—may foul fate befall him. Another way of explaining the construction is to take "foul" as an adverb and regard "fall" as an impersonal verb. In this case, it would be equivalent to "may it befall him fouly." 忌々しいやつ

Foul play—dishonest action. 不正なる所業

Four seasons, the—the emberdays. 四季斷食禮拜の日

Four seas, the—the seas bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west. 英國の四方を圍む海、四海

Fourth estate—a name sometimes applied in England to press (newspapers). The Crown, Lords, and Commons are the three estates of the realm. 第四種族、新聞紙を云ふ

(Four) years to a day—(four) years exactly or precisely. 丁度 (四) 年

Fowl of the air—birds. 鳥

Fox and geese—1. a boy's game in which one boy tries to catch others, as they run from one goal to another. 2. a game with checkers, in which from one end of the board a single checker (the fox), and from the other end four in line (the geese) advance; the fox endeavors to break through the line of geese, and the geese to pen up the fox. (一) 小兒の一群が一點より他の點に走る一童の捕へんとする遊戲、(二) 碁盤の一端より狐となれる一碁石が他端より鵝となれる四の碁石の一列となり進み來る正列より脫せんとし鵝は之を閉ぢこめんとする遊戲

Fox-sleep—a pretended sleep. 狸寢入

Fractional currency—small coins, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. 本位以下の小貨幣、補助貨幣

Frame house—a house the frame of which is of squared timber. 四角にしたる材木を以て作りたる家屋

Frame of mind—inclination; disposition. 意向、性癖、氣質

Freak of nature—an unnatural or deformed person or creature. 不具者

Free agency—the state or the power of choosing or acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will. 必至の勢に迫られず又は抑制なく自由に撰擇し或は行動すること、自由行動

Free and easy—making one's self

at home; characterized by an absence of formality. 氣樂なる、遠慮なき、禮義作法の抑制なき

Free fight—a fight joined in by a whole crowd; a promiscuous combat. 總勢の喧嘩

Free from—exempt from; released from; not combined or mingled; without. 免かる、混じらざる、なき

Free heart—heart free from care or anxiety. 心配のなき心

Free list—1. list of articles admitted to a country free of duty. 2. list of persons admitted to any entertainment, as an opera, without payment. (一) 無稅貨物の目錄、(二) 劇場等に無料入場を許さるゝ人々の名簿

Free of heart—light-hearted; with heart free from anxiety. 氣樂なる、心配なき、苦勞なき

Free port—a harbor where the ship of all nations may enter on payment of a moderate toll, and load and unload. 自由港(各國の船舶が相當なる荷稅を納めて出入し荷積み荷卸をなすを得る港)

Free sky—sky clear of its dismal, dark clouds. 晴れたる空、雲なき空

Free wind—a wind which is propitious to the navigator and gives a fair progress to his ship. 順風

Fresh breeze—a cool brisk wind tending to renew in vigor. 涼風

Freshman class—the youngest of the four classes in an American college. 新入生の組、(亞米利加高等學校四級中の初級を云ふ)

Fret one's gizzard, to—to harass or vex one's self, or to be vexed. 心配す、煩はさるゝ

Friar of gray orders—a Franciscan: so-called from the color of their clothes. 聖フランシス派の僧

Friend in or **at court**—a powerful friend. 勢力のある友

Friends, to be—to be on friendly terms. 仲よき

Frightened out of one's wits—so terrified as not to know what to say or do. 自ら爲すこと又は言ふことを知らざる程に驚怖する

Frighten the French, to—to inspire great terror. 甚しく恐嚇する

Frightened out of one's senses—so frightened that one almost loses his senses, or faints away. 殆んど氣絕する程驚怖する

Frightened to death—very much terrified. 非常に恐怖す

Fritter away, to—to reduce to nothing gradually; to waste. 漸次に減じ盡す、徒費す

From a child—from infancy. 幼少の時から

From age to age—from one age to another; as the ages pass; perpetually. 世々、星霜を經るに從ひ、永久に、絕えず

From among—out of; from; from the midst of. より、中より

From bed and board—a phrase applied to a partial divorce, by judicial decree, of man and wife,

without dissolving the bonds of matrimony. In this case the wife has a suitable maintenance out of her husband's estate, called alimony. The parties are not at liberty to marry any other person. 半離緣

From beginning to end—through the whole length; throughout. 通じて、徹頭徹尾

From door to door—each door in succession. 戸毎に

From first to last—during the whole time: throughout. 始終、常に

From hand to hand—from one person to another. 一人より一人へ、次より次へ

From hand to mouth—without providing for the future. 其日暮しに、未來の用意なく

From head to foot—all over; completely. 全く、全躰に

From nature (art)—directly from a living model or a natural landscape. 實物又は實景より直ちに(美術の語)

From off—off from; off. 離れて、距りて

From one's heart—fervently; willingly. 熱心に、喜んで

From pillar to post—from one position to anoter. 此處彼處に、あちこちに

From stem to stern—from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length of it. 船の端より端まで

From the bottom of one's heart—heartily; sincerely. 心より、眞から、信に、衷心

From the cradle—from infancy. 幼少の時より

From the egg to the apple—from first to last. 始から終まで

From the first; from the beginning—ever since the first mention or act. 始より常に

From the heart—sincerely, 誠實に

From the house-top—in a public manner. 公然と

From the jump—from the start. 始より

From the purpose—aside from the purpose; not to the purpose. 不適切なる、不得要領なる、不適切に、不得要領に

From the teeth outwards—without real significance; merely on the surface. 皮相のみにて、眞の意義なく

From the time of—as soon as..... や否や

From this time—after this time; henceforth. 此後、以來は

From time to time—at intervals. 折々

From top to toe—from head to foot. 頭のてつぺんから足のつまさきまで、全體に、全く

From whence—'From' is superfluous, as the word 'whence' alone signifies 'from what or which place or source.' The expression is not uncommon. from は餘計なる語なり

From without—from the outside. 外から

From year's end to year's end—throughout the year. 一年中

Frown one into silence, to—to silence a clamorous persons with a frown. にらむでさわがしき人を默せしむ

Frown upon, to—to regard with a disapproving or a threatening eye. にらむ

Fugitive compositions—such as are short and occasional, and so published that they quickly escape notice, as in a newspaper. 一時の偶作、新聞紙上に於けるが如く一時人目に觸れるもの

Full age—majority. 成年

Full chisel—in haste. 急いで

Full jump—utmost rapidity or exertion. 迅速又は努力

Full man—one who is full of knowledge, but who may not be able to produce his knowledge when required. 知識を有するも之を應用し得ざる人

Full many a time—very often; very many times. 幾度も、屢々

Fullness of age—a ripe, old age. 高齢

Fullness of the heart—abundance of feeling; strong feeling. 滿腔の熱情

Full sail—with all sails set. 帆裝して

Full-tilt—at full speed; with a rush. 急いで、突進して

Funny bone—a popular name given to ulnar nerve, which, when struck by a blow, shoots a singular tingling sensation down the forearm to fingers. 肘にある神經を云ふ

Future existence—continuance in being after this life. 死後の生活

Future state—the future life; the life after this present one. 來世、未來

G

Gad about, to—to ramble or rove idly, or without any fixed purpose. ぶらぶらする

Gadding wife—a common expression for a wife who goes about talking trivial matters. つまらぬ事を喋り廻る家婦、饒舌婦

Gag-law—a law enforcing silence. 言論を禁遏する法律

Gain, or grow, upon one, to—to increase as a habit. 習ひ性となる、增長して癖となる

Gain a footing, to—to get a firm position; to become established. 確かなる地位を得、身を立つる

Gain a point, to—to advance one step or point in the accomplishment of any purpose. 一歩を進める

Gain credit, to—to gain good repute, 名譽を得る

Gain ground, to—to advance; to have some succes; to obtain advantage. 進捗す、成効す、優位に立つ

Gain on, to—to gradually encroach on; to come up with; to prevail over; to obtain influence with. 侵す、追付く、制服する、勢力を得る

Gain one's feet, to—to manage to stand upright on one's feet. 直立するやうにする

Gain over, to—to draw to another party or interest; to win over. 引入る、一の派より他の派に誘ひ入らしむ

Gain the day, to—to be successful in a contest; to win. 勝つ、戰に勝つ

Gain the upper hand, to—to obtain control; to master, conquer. 制服する、勝つ

Gain the wind, to—to reach the windward side of another ship; to gain or have the advantage. 他船の風上に到る、優位に立つ

Gain upon, to—to encroach upon; to have increasing advantage over; to overtake gradually. 侵入す、蠶食す、次第に追付く

Gala day—a day of mirth and festivity; a holidy. 休日、祝日

Gall and wormwood—something very disagreeable or painful. 甚だ不快なる又は心苦しき事

Gallant a fan, to—by metonomy 'fan' is put for 'lady' so that the phrase means 'to gallant a lady.' 婦人の讃心を得んとする

Gallic cock, the—France. The cock is the national bird of France, as the bull is the national animal of England. 佛蘭西國

Gallows-bird—a person who deserves hanging. 絞罪に處すへき程の惡漢

Game for anything—having the spirit to do anything. 敢爲なる

Game is not worth the candle, the—the thing is not worth the labor of it. 骨折甲斐なし

Game leg—a lame or wounded leg. 跛、傷きたる足

Game of chance—a game the result of which depends on chance and not on skill. 其勝敗熟練によらで偶然による勝負事

Game to the backbone—unyieldingly resolute and courageous 斷乎として動かざる、剛岸不屈なる

Gapes—a fit of yawning. 欠すること

Garden herbs—vegetables. 蔬菜

Gate of horn, the—one of the two gates of Dreams, through which pass those visions that came true, while out of the gate of ivory pass the unreal. 正夢の出て來る門

Gates of death—death's door; the point of death. 死にぎは

Gathered to his people, to be—to join the company of deceased ancestors. 死して祖先の中に列なる

Gathering blast—the wind increasing in violence and threatening a storm. 力益々加わり將に暴風にならんとする風

Gathering song—a song sung to gather warriors together for a campaign. 戰役に兵士を集合する爲めに歌ふ唱歌

General agent—a person who has oversight of another's business, often with subordinate agents subject to his control. 總理代人

General average—a contribution made by all parties concerned in a sea adventure, toward a loss which results from the voluntary sacrifice of the property of some of the parties in interest for the benefit of all. 航海中危難の時關係者の或一人が自己の財産を犧牲として諸人の利益を圖りたる時總ての關係者の負擔する損失、共擔損失

General coffer—the public treasury. 國庫

Generality of—most. 多分の、多數の

General orders—the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command. 司令長官の命令

Genius of the shore, the—It is common in Latin poetry to represent a drowned person as becoming the genius or guardian spirit of the locality where he met his fate, his office being to prevent voyagers from a like disaster. 羅甸の詩中には往々溺死者を其死したる場所の神となりて舟行者を守護するものとせり

Gentle and simple—high and low; noble and plebian. 貴賤、上下

Gentlemen of the long robe—judges and other high legal officials. 司法の職に從事する高官

Gentlemen of the order of the rag—military officers. The *Rag* refers to their red uniform. 陸軍將校

Gentle or gentler sex, the—women as opposed to the *stern* or *sterner* sex. 女

Get about, to—to become public; to recover. 公になる、回復する

Get abroad, to—to become generally known. 流布する

Get access to, to—to approach near. 近づく

Get afoot, to—to be able to walk about (as after a sickness). 歩るける

Get a footing, to—to become established; to acquire a permanent position. 立脚地を得、永久の位地を得

Get ahead, to—to advance; to prosper. 進む、榮ゆ

Get along!—go away from my presence and do not annoy me. 余の前を去り余を煩はす勿れ

Get along, to—to proceed; to advance; to make progress; now used conversationally in the sense of "to fare" or "to do." 進む、暮らす(會話に用ゆ)

Get a mile, or other distance, to—to pass over it in traveling. 一哩又は若干距離を通過す

Get among, to—to arrive in the midst of; to become one of members. の中に達す、の仲間に入る

Get a set-down, to—to get a rebuff; to get a humiliating rebuke. 指彈せらる、擯斥を受く

Get a sight of, to—to obtain a view of. を見る

Get asleep, to—to pass into a state of sleep; to fall asleep. 睡に就く、寐入る

Get at, to—to reach; to arrive at; to make way to. に達す、到る

Get away, to—to leave; to escape. 去る、遁る

Get a wegging, to—to be rebuked severely. 叱責さる

Get back, to—1. to return. 2. to receive again. (一)歸る、(二)再び受く、戻される

Get before, to—to arrive in front, or move forward; to pass. 前に往く、追越す

Get behind, to—to fall behind or in the rear; to lag. 後へに落つ、後くる、あとになる

Get better, to—to be recovering from the illness. "To get" is often used in the sense of "to become." But there is, however, a slight difference in signification, as "to get" generally means "to become gradually." 本復に向ふ

Get between, to—to come into the intermediate space; to come between. 間に來る、仲に立つ

Get by heart, to—to learn so as to repeat without aid; to commit to memory. 暗記す

Get clear, to—to become free from entanglements; to disengage one's self; to be freed from danger, or embarrassment. 脫す、免かる

Get down, to—to descent. 下る

Get drunk, to—to become intoxicated. 酩酊す

Get for one's pains, to—to receive in return, as reward or compensation. 報酬として受く

Get forward, to—to proceed; to advance. 進む

Get ground, to—to overtake. 追ひつく

Get his company, to—said of a lieutnant who is promoted to captain. 中尉が大尉に昇進するを云ふ

Get home, to—to arrive at one's dwelling after absence. 歸宅す

Get in the harvest, to—to harvest the grain, or put it in the barn. 收獲す

Get into a row, to—to engage in a riotous, noisy disturbance. 亂暴をする、騷ぐ

Get into hot water, to—to become involved in difficulty. 困難に陷る

Get into the good graces of, to—to gain the favor or friendship of. の氣に入る、に親近さるゝ

Get loose, to—to escape from confinement; to disengage one's self. 禁縛を脫す、離れる

Get low, to—to become low. 下がる

Get off, to—1. to come from upon any thing; to dismount. 2. to escape; to come off clear. (一)下る、(二)逃る

Get on, to—to make progress; to proceed; to advance; to prosper. 進む、榮ゆる

Get one down with wine—to prevail on him with wine; to make him thoroughly drunk; to overwhelm him with wine. 充分に醉はせる

Get one's back up, to—to be angry; to show hostility or stubbornness. 怒る、抵抗す

Get one's dander up, to—to rouse one's passion; to enrage one. 怒らす、激せしむ

Get one's monkey up, to—to get angry. 怒る

Get one's wind, to—to recover one's breath. 息を回復する

Get on one's legs, to—1. to get up to address the house or company, as in Parliament or at a public dinner. 2. to recover one's usual health, as after illness. (一)起立して演述する、(二)本復する

Get on one's way, to—to go to one's destination. 指す方へ行く

Get on, (or go on) swimmingly, to—to be highly prosperous. 大に榮ゆ

Get on with (a person), to—to keep on terms with. 親くする、仲よくする

Get or arrive at the truth, to—to ascertain what is true in relation to a particular matter. 眞相を知る、事實を慥かむ

Get out, to—to extricate one's self; to escape. 脫する、逃る

Get over, to—1. to overcome. 2. to recover from; to cease. 3. to cross over (the stream). (一)打勝つ、(二)回復す、止む (三)渡る

Get over the ground, to—to pass over the ground; to travel. 經過す、旅行す

Get quit of, to—to get rid of; to disengage one's self from. 脫す、離れる

Get ready, to—to prepare. 準備す、用意す

Get religion, to—to become religious. 信心深くなる

Get rid of, to—to free one's self from; to shift off; to remove. 免かる、脫し去る、除く

Get round, to—to gain advantage over by shrewdness or artfulness; to circumvent. 狡智詭術によりて勝を得る、欺く

Get scent, to—to smell. 嗅ぐ

Get spliced, to—to be married. 結婚する

Get the best of it, to—to conquer; to win. 勝つ

Get the better of, to—to get advantage, superiority, or victory. 優る、勝つ

Get the flues, to—to be in low spirits. 快々として居る

Get thee gone—go away. 去れ

Get thee hence—go hence. 去れ

Get the hang of, to—to learn the arrangement of; to become accustomed to or familiar with. の組織を知る、に通曉す、に熟達す

Get the heels of, to—to outstrip. 走り越す

Get the mitten, to—to be rejected as a lover. 拒絶せらる

Get the needle, to—to get irritated. 怒る、激する

Get the sack, to—to be dismissed. 免職させらる、暇を出される

Get the spoon, to—to be last in a school competition. 學校の競爭にて最後となる

Get the start, to—to begin before another; to gain or have the advantage in a similar undertaking. 先んず、贏つ

Get the upper hand, to—to master; to conquer; to gain control. 上になる、勝つ、制御す

Get the worst of it, to—to be beaten; to suffer defeat. 負ける、敗らる

Get through, to—to traverse; to be done. 經過す、成就す、爲し了る

Get to, to—to arrive at; to reach. 達す、到る

Get together, to—to assemble; to come together. 集合す

Get to high words, to—to quarrel; to dispute. 口論する、爭ふ

Get up, to—1. to rise. 2. to make ready; to prepare; to write, print, or publish. (一)起きる、(二)生ず、拵らへる、著はす、出版す

Get wind, to—to become public; to be divulged; to be talked about. 漏れる、公けになる、世に聞ゆ、噂さるゝ

Get wind of, to—to learn about; to be informed of. 知る、聞く

Get you gone—go away. 去れ

Gift of speech—praise. 賞讃

Gift of the gab—fluency of speech or natural talent for speechmaking 流暢の辯、演說の才

Gilded arms—the help of wealth. 財貨の助力、金力の助

Gilded spur—knighthood, as kinghts wore gilded spurs. 勳爵士の位

Gild or sugar the pill, to,—to render a disagreeable thing attractive. 嫌ふべきものを好ましくする

Gird up the loins, to—to prepare for energetic action, from the Hebrew habit of tucking up their clothes before running, etc. A biblical expression. 力を要する仕事にかゝる用意をする

Give a back, to—to stoop down. 屈む

Give a black eye, to—to beat; to strike. 打つ

Give a bow and a scrape, to—a bow is the bending of the body, and a scrape is the drawing back of the feet in bowing, so called as the feet seem to scrape the floor when they are being drawn back. 叩頭する、辭宜する

Give a call, to—to make a short visit. 立寄る、一寸訪問す

Give a death-blow, to—to cause to die or be destroyed. 亡ぼす、死せしむ

Give a false coloring, to—to misrepresent; to make to appear different from what it is. 詐る

Give a finishing touch, to—to perfect. 完成する

Give a flap with a fox-tail, to—to cajole; to make a fool of. 欺く、騙す

Give a good account of another, to—to give a thorough good drubbing. ひどく頓打する

Give a guess, to—to guess; to judge at random. 推量す、當てる

Give a handle, to—to furnish an occasion. 機會を與ふ

Give a hearing, to—to afford opportunity to be heard; to listen to. 聽聞す

Give a leg, to—to assist in mounting a horse by lifting or steadying the leg. 足を支ゑて馬に乘るを助くる

Give a lift, to—1. to give assistance in lifting. 2. to give assistance in general. (一)擧げる手傳ひをなす、(二)扶助す

Give a loose to the fancy, to—to indulge the fancy; to be fanciful. 想像を肆まゝにす

Give a lurch, to—to tell a lie. うそをつく

Give and take—measure for measure; a game at which two can play; to give and get fairly. 返報かへし、彼方にて云々すれば此方にても云々す、與ゑて後取る

Give-and-take policy—a policy of mutual accommodation and forbearance. 相互に讓る事

Give an entertainment, to—to provide for the pleasure of people in some way. 娯樂を與ふ

Give an inkling of, to—to intimate; to hint. 暗示す、ほのめかす

Give another a piece of one's mind, to—to reproach one to his face; to tell plainly what one thinks. 面責す、明に思ふ所を言ふ

Give a party, to—to entertain a company of invited guests at a social gathering. 宴會を開く

Give a person his own, to—to answer a person according to his demerits; to return what one takes. 其過失に應ふ、先方から受る所を返報す

Give a person rope, to—to allow him full scope. 自由を許す

Give a rap on the knuckles, to—to reprimand; to blame; to censure. 非難す、咎む、責む

Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself—a wicked man is sure to bring about his own destruction. 惡人は必ず自滅を招く

Give a Rowland for an Oliver—to match one incredible lie by another. 嘘に對するに嘘を以てす

Give a spread, to—to give a feast. 'Spread' refers to the spreading of the cloth over the table at which the guests are to dine. 饗應する

Give a thing or **person a trial, to**—to test by experiment; to afford opportunity of proof. 試めす

Give a thought to, to—to think of hastily and imperfectly. 一考す

Give audience, to—to grant an interview (said of sovereign) 謁見を許す

Give away, to—1. to present to another person; to transfer. 2. to throw overboard. 3. to betray, as one accomplice by another. (一) 贈る、讓渡す、(二) 船外に投げる、(三) 密事を漏らす

Give a wide berth, to—to avoid. 避ける

Give back, to—to return; to restore. 返却す、回復す

Give battle, to—to engage in battle; to attack. 襲撃す、攻戰す

Give birth to, to—to bear; to bring forth. 産む、生ず

Give birth to one's wishes, to—to utter in words what one wishes. 希望を吐露す

Give chapter and verse, to—to point out the proof of a statement or the accuracy of a quotation. 憑據を指示す

Give chase, to—to run in pursuit; to pursue. 追ふ

Give countenance to, to—to favor; to aid; to support. 惠む、助く、支持す

Give credit, to—1. to trust for future payment of a debt. 2. to enter on the credit side of an account. (一) 信用貸しを爲す、(二) 帳簿の貸方へ記入す

Give credit to, to—to put trust in; to believe. に信を置く、を信ず

Give currency to, to—to cause or increase the publicity of; to circulate. 公けにす、弘む

Give ear, to—to listen attentively. 篤と聽く、諦聽す

Give effect to, to—to make valid; to carry out in practice. 有効となす、實行す

Give exit to, to—to afford passage; to furnish a way of escape. 通路を開く、通路を與ふ

Give expression, to—to utter. 言ふ、述べる

Give forth, to—to emit; to publish. 發する、公にす、報道する

Give full swing to, to—to indulge freely; to give the reins to. 肆にす

Give ground, to—to withdraw; to yield advantage. 退く、讓歩す

Give hard measure, to—to give harsh or oppressive treatment. 虐待す、酷遇す

Give heed to, to—to attend to. に注意す

Give in, to—1. to announce; to tender. 2. to allow by way of abatement. 3. to yield; to submit; to acknowledge defeat. (一) 報ず、告ぐ、捧ぐ、(二) 許容す、(三) 從ふ、降服す

Give in charge or **custody, to**—to intrust for safe keeping. 監守を任す、保護を托す

Give in to, to—1. to yield assent; to adopt. 2. to acknowledge inferiority; to yield. (一) に同意す、を採用す、(二) に降る、に從ふ

Give it to, to—to scold, whip, or beat one. 叱責す、打擲す

Give judgment for, or against, to—to pronounce a judicial decision or sentence. 判決を宣告す

Give leg-bail, to—to escape from custody and run away. 禁錮を脫し逃亡す

Give loose to, to—to give freedom to; not to restrain. ほしいまゝにす、抑制せず。

Give me—I prefer. 余は好む

Give me another glass—give me one more glass. もう一杯下ださい

Give me leave to say—permit me to say. A phrase of courtesy or deference preceding a statement. 憚り乍ら……、失禮乍ら……

Give milk, to—to yield milk; to produce milk. 乳を産す

Give mouth, to—to yelp; to cry: said of hunting dogs. 吠ゆる (獵犬に云ふ)

Give mouth to, to—to utter; to express. 言ふ、述べる

Give notice, to—to warn beforehand; to inform. 豫め注告する、通知する

Given to, to be—to be devoted to; to have the habit of. に身を委ぬ、の習癖を有す

Give offence, to—to offend; to make others angry. 怒らする

Give one a black eye, to—to disfigure one's eye or face by a blow with the fist. 眼又は顔を拳ぐる

Give one a dressing, to—to chastise him; to flog him. 呵責す、笞懲す

Give one a good, or bad, character, to—to speak of one in praise, or in disparagement. 褒め或は惡しざまに言ふ

Give one a rap on the knuckles, to—to reprove him sharply. 非難する、詰責する

Give one credit for (some merit), **to**—to attribute it to him. (長所) ありとする

Give one his gruel, to—to punish him severely; to put him to death. 嚴に罰する、殺す

Give one his revenge, to—to play a return match with a defeated opponent. 敗者と再度の勝負を爲す

Give one+Infinitive, to—to cause or make one+Infinitive. 何々せしむ

Give one Jessie, to—to scold; to give a flogging. 叱責す、鞭打す

Give one's hand upon anything, to—to pledge one's honour to fulfil a promise. 約束の履行を約す

Give one's self no concern, to—not to be interested in or anxious for. 顧みず、氣に掛けず

Give one's self, to—to take (as trouble). 受くる、取る

Give one's self a figure, to—to make a good appearance. 目立つ

Give one's self airs, to—to be vain. 浮誇なり

Give one's self up, to—1. to despair of one's recovery; to conclude to be lost. 2. to addict; to devote. (一) 回復の望なし、死を覺悟す、(二) 耽る、一身を委す

Give one's word, to—to make a promise. 約束する

Give one the creeps, to—to cause one to shudder at from fear or repugnance. 戰慄せしむ

Give one the lie, to—to charge

one with falsehood. 僞を語りたりと責む、虚言の咎を人に歸す

Give one the slip, to—to escape from one; to desert unexpectedly. 人の許より逃れ去る、不意に逃亡す

Give one to understand, to — to suggest; to inform. 暗示す、知らす、意をほのめかす

Give one up, to—to despair of seeing him. 面會の期なしとする

Give on to, to—to conduct into. 導く

Give or lend an ear, to—to show willingness to listen; to give attention. 喜んで聽く、注意す

Give or turn the cold shoulder, to—to show marked neglect or contempt. 冷然として顧みず、著く輕蔑の色をあらはす

Give out, to—1. to utter publicly; to announce. 2. to send out; to emit. 3. to expend all one's strength; to cease from exertion. 4. to show in false appearance; to make false claims to be. (一) 公示す、告知す、(二) 發送す、發出す、(三) 力を用ひ盡す、疲れ果つ、(四) 佯る

Give over, to—1. to cease; to desist; to abandon. 2. to conclude lost. (一) 棄つ、止む、(二) 死を免れずと決す、見捨る

Give place, to—to make room; to yield; to give way. 席をあける、讓歩する

Give play, to—to allow liberty of acting; not to restrain. 働作の自由を與ふ、抑制せず

Give possession, to — to put in another's power or occupancy 占有せしむ

Give quarter, to—to spare the life of a conquered foe; to admit to surrender; to treat mercifully. 敗れし敵の命を助く、降參を容る、寛大に扱ふ

Give rein to, to—to slacken the reins (as in riding or driving) hence, to give more freedom of action. 手綱を弛むる、抑制を減す、肆にす

Give rise to, to—to originate; to cause. 生ず、惹起す

Give room, to—to withdraw so as to give space or opportunity to others. 退きて他人に場所又は機會を讓る

Give scope, to—to allow. 許す

Give strength, to—to make strong. 強くする

Give the cue, to—to give a hint; to furnish an opportunity. 暗示を與ふ、機會を與ふ

Give the cut direct to—to avoid recognizing; to show personal discourtesy, よそよそしくす、しらぬ態をする

Give the back, to—to leave or quit. 去る

Give the bucklers, to — to yield; to lay aside all thoughts of defence. 服從する、降服する

Give the devil his due, to—to do justice to a person of presumed character. 惡人を公平に扱ふ

Give the go-by to, to — to pass

without notice; to evade. 看過す、とばす、避く

Give the head to, to—to let go; to cease to restrain. 自由にさせる、制御を止む、放任す

Give the knee, to—to act the part of second in a fight. 助太刀をする

Give the last finish, to—to bestow the last required labor. 完からしむ、仕上をする

Give the lie to, to—to charge with falsehood; to return direct contradiction. 虚偽を負はす、と撞着す

Give the mitten to, to—to dismiss a lover; to reject a suitor. 愛人を拒斥す、求婚を拒絶す

Give the nod, to—to ridicule by gesture. 身振にて人を嘲弄する

Give the refusal, to—to give the right of taking in preference to others; to give the right of taking or refusing. 先取の権を與ふ、取捨の権を與ふ

Give the reins to, to—to give license to; to leave without restraint. を逞ふす、を肆まゝにす

Give tongue, to—to make a noise; to bark. 噪ぐ、吠える

Give to the world, to—to publish. 公にする、出板する

Give up, to—1. to abandon; to relinquish. 2. to cease from effort; to yield. (一) 棄つ、辭す、(二) 廢す、罷む

Give up the ghost, to—to die; to expire. 死す

Give vent to, to—to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth; to express. 出でしむ、發す、表す

Give warning, to—to warn; to notify in advance; to caution. 警告す、豫報す、注意す

Give way, to—1. to begin to row; or to row with increased energy. 2. to recede; to make room. 3. to yield; to concede the opinion to another. 4. to fail to bear; to break down. 5. to fail to control (one's feelings). 6. to relax. 7. to fall. (一) 漕ぎ始む、益々強く漕ぐ、(二) 退く、席を明ける、(三) 服従す、讓歩す、(四) 持堪へかねる、折れる、落る (五) 制しかねる、こらへかねる (六) 弛む (七) 落る

Glory in, to—to be proud of; to boast of. を誇る、自負す

Glut the market, to—to furnish an over-supply of any article of trade, so that there is no sale. 貨物を過分に供給す

Gnaw one's nail, to—a sign of envy one feels. 嫉妬を表示す

Go a begging, to—to be in excessive quantity; to superabound. 溢る、有餘る

Go about, to—to set one's self about or at; to endeavor; to spread about; to be commonly reported. 着手す、試る、勉む、擴まる、評判さるゝ

Go about one's business, to—to attend to one's duties; to be off. 業務に從事す、立ち去る

Go after, to—to follow. 隨ふ

Go against, to—to hinder; to oppose; to thwart. 妨碍す

Go against the grain, to—to be repugnant to; to cause vexation, mortification, or trouble. 人をして嫌厭せしむ、憤悶せしむ、心を煩はす

Go against the stomach, to—to nauseate; to excite dislike or disgust. 嫌悪を引起す、嘔吐を催す

Go ahead, to—to proceed; to advance. 進む

Go all lengths, to—to proceed to the utmost limit in anything; to be excessive. 極端に走る、度を過ごす

Go along! Go about your business!—go away from my presence and do not annoy me. 余の前を去れ、余を煩はす勿れ

Go along, to—to journey. 旅行する

Go a long way, to—to be a great help. 大なる助けとなる

Go along with, to—to attend; to accompany. 伴ふ

Go amise; go awry, to—to go wrong. 處置當を得ず、捗らず、榮へず

Go astern, to—to go backwards, as from the action of currents or winds. 潮流或は風向のために後方の方へ往く

Go astray, to—to go out of the right and proper way. 正路をはづる、悪しき道に入る

Go at, to—to apply one's self to; to undertake; to attack. 一身を委す、企つ、攻撃する

Go a very little way with, to—to have small influence upon. に對し僅に勢力あるのみ

Go a wool-gathering, to—to be perplexed. 惑亂される

Go back on, to—to abandon; to turn against; to expose. 放棄す、反對す、曝露す

Go bad, to—to become bad; to get spoiled. 悪くなる、腐る

Go bail for another, to—to become legal security for an accused person's appearance at his trial. 保釋の保證人となる

Go between, to—to act as a mediator. 仲人となる、仲裁する

Go beyond, to—to exceed in ingenuity, research, or any thing else. 拔んづ、超ゆる

Go by, to—1. to pass away. 2. to act or do according to; to conform to, as a rule. (一)過ぎ去る、(二)に從つて言行す、遵ふ

Go by the board, to—to be lost overboard; hence, to be lost, ruined, destroyed; to fail of success. 船外に落ちて失す、失敗す、滅亡す

Go by the name of, to—to be familiarly known or called by the name of. の名を以て世に知らる

God bless or **save the mark**—I beg your pardon. Some says that "the origin and the meaning of this expression is alike obscure. It appears to be used more frequently for some profane or vulgar word." 御免なさい、失禮ながら

God bless you—may God prosper you and make you happy, 神汝に

幸福を授けよかし、庶幾はくは汝の上に天の恵あらんことを

God buy you—God be with you. 送別の語（道中御無事にと云ふ意）、左様なら

God-fearing—religious. 信心の深き

God forbid—a strong expression of dissent or denial. God forbid that it is so; it shall not be. 神かけて無し、断じて之ある可らず

God grant not—God forbid. 同上

God 'ild you—God reward you. 有難し

God knows why—no body knows. 誰も知らず、不分明なり

Go down, to—to be accepted as true; to be believed. 信實として受け取らる、信ぜらる

God's acre—the churchyard. 墓地

God's good angel—a good or guardian angel sent by God to watch over us. 吾人を守護する天使

God's road—the cross of Christ. 十字架の像（耶蘇の）

God's salvation—Christ who was sent by God to save the world. 基督

God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb—God makes misfortunes bear lightly on the feeble. 神は弱者の不幸を輕くす

God to speed!—may God speed (aid) you; may God be present to speed (assist); God be with you to speed you on, *i. e.* to assist you and make you succeed. 神が汝を助けて成功せしむるを願ふ

Go far, to—to be very effective; to almost result in; to avail much. 大に効験を奏す、殆ど……の結果を致す、大に用立つ

Go farther and fare worse, to—to neglect the present opportunity, and afterward take a poorer choice. 目前の好機を失し後に損する

Go for, to— 1. to give attention to, or pursue for the purpose of. 2. to be in favor of; to support. (一)に注意する、攻撃す、(二)贊成す、支持す

Go for a walk, to—to go to take a walk. The infinitive of purpose is frequently replaced by "for." 散歩に出る

Go for nothing, to—to have no meaning or efficacy. 何の意義をも有せず、何ンにもならず

Go halves, to—to have an equal share; to divide evenly. 均しく分ける

Go hard with, to—to occasion danger of fatal issue to; to cause serious trouble or danger to. 困難又は危難を惹起す

Go heels over head, to—to move in a heedless, rash, or inconsiderate manner. 輕卒に進む

Go home to, to—to appeal directly to. 直ちに訴へる

Go in for—to apply one's self to acquire. 得んと勉む

Going about—in circulation; current. 通用する、流通する

Going + Infinitive, to be—to intend, to be about + Infinitive. 今何々せんとするところ

Going on, to be—to be getting on. 進む、暮らす

Goings on—conduct; deportment; transactions. 行狀、處置

Go into, to—to enter into; to speak of. に入る、を語る

Go into operation, to—to begin to operate, or take effect. 實施に成る、實行せらる

Go it, to—to be rash; to give full rein to one's bodily forces or appetites. 無謀なる、亂暴なる、放肆なる

Go it blind, to—to engage in anything hastily and without proper deliberation. 篤と考へず輕卒に手を出す

Go it hammer and tongs, to—to act violently. 過激に行ふ

Golden age—the fabulous age of primeval simplicity and purity of manners in rural employments. 太古純朴の黃金時代

Golden bowl is broken, the—a euphemism for death. 死亡といふ意の婉辭

Golden calf, the—wealth; money: the idol set up by Aaron during the absence of Moses in Sinai. 富、金錢、モセスがシナイ山に行きたる不在中にアーロンの建てたる偶像

Golden circlet—a crown. 冠

Golden flood—the bright beams of light. 赫々たる光線

Golden mean, the—the intermediate position between two extremes. 兩極端間の適度、中庸の位地

Golden rule, the—'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' 己の欲せざる所人に施す勿れと云ふ教戒

Golden slumber—"golden" simply means "happy." 幸なる眠

Golden state, the—California. 合衆國カリフォルニヤ州

Gold key—the badge of a chamberlain. 侍從の記章

Go mad, to—to become suddenly insane. 不意に狂氣になる

Gone, to be—to be dead. 死せり

Gone case—something hopeless; a person who is despaired of. 望みなきこと、救ふべからざる人

Gone coon—one whose case is hopeless. 絶望の有樣に陷りたる人、零落したる人

Gone to Davy Jone's locker, to be—to be dead. A seaman's phrase. 死したり（水夫の語）

Gone to Jericho—gone no one knows where. 何處へか行つた

Gone to grass—dead. 死したる

Good at anything—skilled in the performance of anything. 或事を爲すに熟練したる

Good breeding—politeness; deportment free from lowness of taste or behavior. 閑雅なること、趣味或は動作の上品

Good cheer—provisions; entertainment. 食品、御馳走

Good consideration—a motive to a contract founded upon relationship, natural affection, generosity, and the like. 親族愛情恩惠等の約因

Good fellowship—the qualities of good and pleasant companion. 良友なるべき性質

Good for—proper for; suitable for. 適當なる

Good for any amount or **sum**—so rich that he can pay any amount of money. 何程にても拂ひ得る

Good for nothing—worthless; not fit for use. 價値なき、用に立たぬ

Good form—elegance; politeness. Opposite of lowness. 都雅

Good graces—favor; friendship. 愛顧、友誼

Good gracious!—an exclamation of astonishment. ソリヤ大變

Good hand at—experienced in; skillful at; faithful in. に老練なる、に巧みなる、に忠實なる

Good Heavens!—an exclamation of surprise. やあー、おや

Good lack!—alas! 嗟

Good Lord!—an exclamation of surprise. おやおや

Good luck—may you have good fortune! alas! 嗟

Good man—a man of substance. 富裕なる人

Good morning to anything—farewell to it. 或物に告別す

Good nature—natural good temper; amiability. 善良なる性質、溫厚愛すべき氣質

Good now—come now; very well then. さあー

Good office—intervention; mediation. 斡旋、仲裁

Good opinion—esteem. 尊重

Good pleasure—will; desire. 意向、希望

Good Samaritan—one who befriends others when in trouble, especially strangers and friendless persons. 他人（殊に見ず識らずの者や友なき者）の困難を救助する人

Good sense—just or sound judgement. 良分別

Good shepherd, the—a title of Jesus Christ (John, X. 11.) 基督の稱號

Good soul!—poor fellow! 憐むべき人かな

Good speed—probably a corruption of "God speed" where "speed" is a verb meaning "help." 成功を祈る

Good-wife—house-wife. 主婦

Good will—favor; kindness. 好意、親切

Good wine needs no bush—a good thing requires no advertisement—it commends itself. 良品は廣告を要せず

Good woman—wife. 妻

Good word—commendation; favorable account. 賞讃、褒辭

Good works—a theological terms for virtuous acts which are the expression of a true faith. 信心を表示する有德なる行爲（神學上の語）

Go off, to—1. to depart. 2. to be discharged (as a gun); 3. to die. 4. to happen. (一) 去る (二) 發射せらる、(三) 死す (四) 起る

Go on—do not stop. 進め、止まるな、罷むるな

Go on, to—1. to proceed; to advance forward. 2. to be put on. 3. to continue. (一) 進む (二) 着けらる (三) 續くる

Go on a fool's errand, to — to undertake a useless or an impossible enterprise. 無用なる又は不可能の事を企つ

Go on all fours, to—to be exactly similar in the minutest points. 細末の點までも同じ

Go on one's way, to—to go to one's destination. 指す方へ行く

Go one's way, to—to go; to depart. 行く、去る

Go on wheels, to — to advance smoothly and rapidly; to make rapid progress. 滑に且速に進む、急進す

Go or come back, to—to return. 歸る

Go or come near to, to—to almost accomplish; to approximate to. 殆んど仕遂ぐる、に近づく

Go or get away, to—to depart; to leave. 去る、出立す

Go or get on board, to—to enter a ship. 船に乘る

Go or sail large, to—to have the wind crossing the direction of the vessel's course in such way that the sails feel its full force; especially to have the wind on the beam or the quarter. 帆が十分に風を孕むやう船の針路の方向に風を受けて駛る、特に船側に風力を受けて

Goose that lays the golden eggs, the—the source of one's wealth or most cherished possessions. 富源

Go out, to—1. to become extinct, as light or life. 2. to become public. 3. to be discontinued. (一) 消ふ、絶ふ(燈明或は生命などに云ふ)、(二) 流布す、(三) すたれる

Go out of one's way, to—to deviate from the common or direct course; to discompose one's self. 常道を外づる、岐路に入る、安んぜず

Go over, to—1. to read; to peruse; to study; to review. 2. to examine. 3. to change sides; to pass from one party to another. (一) 讀む、閲す、學ぶ、(二) 吟味す、(三) 所屬を轉す、一の黨を去て他の黨に與みす

Gordian knot—1. a knot tied by king Gordius, which was so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. 2. an inextricable difficulty. (一) ゴーデアスが結びし紛糾せる類、(二) 如何ともすべからざる難事

Go round and round, to—to examine carefully by frequent circuits. 屢々巡廻して調ぶる

Go shares, to—to share equally; to partake; to be equally concerned. 等しく頒つ、與かる、共に關係す

Go snacks, to—to share expense; to take part. 費用を分擔す、關與す

Go the length, to—to go so far to the extreme. 極端に走る

Go the pace, to — to live extravagantly. 奢侈に暮らす

Go the round, to—to complete the circuit; to perform a series of acts

or duties. 一巡りす、一連の行爲又は義務を仕遂くす

Go the rounds, to—to be in circulation, as a rumor, story, petition; to spread; to get abroad. 流布す、(噂、話、請願等に云ふ) 擴がる、外に傳はる

Go the way of all flesh, to—to die. 死す

Go the way of all the earth, to—to die. 死す

Go the whole figure, to—to go through the whole of a thing, in its entirety. 殘す所なく完ふす

Go the whole hog, to—to do any thing with a person's entire strength, not by halves. 全力を注ぎて事を爲す

Go the whole length, to—to go to the extent of anything; to be an extremist; to be radical. 極端に走る

Go through, to—1. to execute; to accomplish. 2. to suffer; to bear; to undergo; to experience. (一) 成就す、仕遂ぐる、(二) 蒙むる、受く、經驗す

Go through fire and water for another, to—to submit to all sorts of privation for his sake. 人の爲めに如何なる艱難をも厭わぬ

Go through one, to—to strip of valuable property. 貴重品を剝き取る

Go through the mill, to—to acquire practical acquaintance of any thing (generally with some unpleasant experience). 親しく經驗す(概して不快なる經驗に言ふ)

Go to—1. a phrase of exhortation or encouragement, sometimes used scornfully = come. 2. This is an old saying used almost exactly in the same sense as "no more of that," "say no more." 3. go along with you! an exclamation of impatience. (一) いざいざ、さあさあ、(二) 止めよ、(三) 去れ

Go to all length, to—to employ all means. あらゆる手段を用ゆ

Go to Bath—be a beggar! 乞食になれ

Go to bed, to—to betake one's self to bed for rest. 寢に就く

Go to grass—go away;—said to a troublesome or inquisitorial person. 去れ (五月蠅く面倒なることを云ふ人に對して言ふ)

Go together by the ears, to—to quarrel, 鬪爭す

Go to law, to—to refer a dispute to judicial decision. 裁判に訴ふ

Go-to-meeting (air or clothes)—such as people have on when they go to church; respectable. 餘所行の、體面よき

Go to pie, to—to fall into confusion. 混亂する

Go to pieces, to—to be dismembered. 分裂する

Go to pigs and whistles, to—to be dissipated; to go to utter ruin. 分散する、零落する

Go to pot, to—to be ruined; to be destroyed: perhaps in allusion to the sending of old plate to the melting-pot. 零落す、滅亡す

Go to rack, to—to perish; to be destroyed. 死す、滅亡す

Go to school, to—to attend school; to be a pupil. 出校す、生徒となつて居る、通學す

Go to sea, to—to adopt the occupation of a sailor; to become a sailor. 船乘になる

Go to sleep, to—to fall asleep. 寢入る

Go to the bad, to—to become a ruined man, or a depraved character. 墮落す、零落する

Go to the devil, to—to be ruined. 零落する

Go to the dogs, to—to go to ruin; to be ruined. 零落する

Go to the scrap-heap, to—to become ruined. 零落する

Go to the wall, to—to be hard pressed, or pushed to extremes; to be the weaker or unsuccessful party. 劇しく迫まらる、負ける

Go to the winds, to—to be dissipated; to be utterly lost. 消ゑる、失せる

Go to work, to—to begin laboring; to commence operations; to manage. 仕事に掛る、取計ふ

Go to wreck, to—to suffer ruin or desolation; to be rendered useless; to be destroyed. 荒廢す、破滅す

Go under, to—1. to be talked of or known, as by a title or name. 2. to be submerged; to sink; to be ruined. (一).....にて知らる、にて通る、(二) 沈む、零落する

Go up, to—to come to an end; to cease; to fail in business. 終る、止む、事業に失敗す

Go upon, to—to take as a principle. 主義とす

Go up to, to—to go close to. 側へ行く

Government board—one department of the stock exchange which deals in government securities. 株式取引所の一部にして公債證書を取扱ふ所

Go well, to—to proceed without hinderance; to prosper; to fare well. 妨碍なく進む、榮ゆる

Go with, to—to agree; to assent. 一致する、同意する

Go without, to—to be without. なしに居る

Go without saying, to—to be known without saying it; it is not necessary to say. 言ふまでもなし、言ふを要せず

Go with the stream, to—to do just as every body else does. 衆人の爲す處に倣ふ、世の風潮に從ふ

Go wrong, to—to be improperly managed; not to prosper; not to proceed smoothly. 處置其當を得ず、捗らず、榮へず

Grace another's heels, to—to do an honor by following him. 敬して隨從する

Grace of god—the mercy of god; the divine favor; undeserved kindness of god. 神の慈悲、天惠

Gracious drop—tears of pity. 慈悲の涙

Gracious me!—dear me. あゝ、哀哉、まあ、おや

Graduating class—the class of any school, seminary, academy or college, that completes its course in any given year. 其年卒業する級

Graduation exercises—the exercises, usually literary and public, which take place when a class in an institution of learning finishes the prescribed course, and receives diplomas. 卒業の際に於る卒業生の演習

Grains of allowance—abatement, deduction, (preceded by the word *with*) 斟酌して、差引して

Grand days—certain days in the terms which are solemnly kept in the inns of court and chancery. 英國にて法學院及チヤンセレー裁判所の祭日

Grand jury—a jury selected by lot, of not less than twelve nor generally more than twenty-three, whose duty it is to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court. 通例抽籤を以て擧ぐる十二人乃至二十三人の大陪審官(其任とする處は刑事被告人の罪狀を取り調べ若し證憑充分なりとすれば告發狀を發して裁判所に移すにあり)

Grant that—if. 若し……なれば

Grapple with a question, to—to examine or discuss a subject vigorously. 問題を熱心に討究す、問題を痛論す

Grasp of intellect—wide-reaching power of intellect to comprehend subjects. 事物に通曉する廣大なる智力、大なる理解力

Grass-widow—a wife temporarily separated from her husband. 一時夫と分離したる妻

Grassy ring—fairy ring, fairy circle, consisting of a circular bare path through the grass; popularly supposed to be produced by fairy dances, but really due to a kind of fungus which prevents grass from growing. 草の中にありて草の生せざる圓き路

Grate upon the ear, to—to offend and distress. 聞き苦るし

Gray friar—a Franciscan: so called from the color of their clothes. 聖フランス派の僧

Gray mare is the better horse, the—said of a wife who has more character than her husband; the wife rules her husband. This vulgar proverb is said to originate in the preference geneally given to the gray-mares of Flanders over the finest coach-horses of England. 妻が夫を尻に敷く、夫優りの妻を云ふ

Gray (or grey) mare, the—a man's wife. This term is generally used with the implication that the man in the particular case is inferior to his wife. 妻(夫優りの)

Gray of the morning, the—the dawn. 夜明け

Greaser—Mexicans or South Americans. メキシコ人又は南亞米利加人

Grease the palm of, to—to bribe. 賄賂を贈る

Great go—a curious or remarkable occurrence. 珍奇なる事件

Great gulf fixed, a—a complete and permanent cause of separation; a radical difference and divergence. The phrase comes from the parable of *Dives and Lazarus*; see St. Luke XVI, 26. 折合の附かぬ分離の事由、根本的不和分離

Great gun—a person in authority or office; a man of note. 勢家、官人、名士

Great hand at anything, a—very well skilled in it; very prone to it. 絶妙なる、偏好せる

Great Heavens!—the same as "Good Heavens." Good Heaven. に同じ

Great length—a considerable degree of progress toward some end. 或目的の方に大に進むこと

Great master—a name given to the most famous painters and sculptors. 名匠

Great matter—of much importance. 甚だ重要なる

Great mind—a great man. 偉人

Great ruling principle, the—God. 神

Great sea, the—the Mediterranean. 地中海

Great seal—the principal seal of a kingdom, state, or sovereign used in sealing charters, commissions, etc. 御璽、國璽

Great Spirit, the—the Indian expression meaning God. 亜米利加土人の神

Greece and Rome—learning and power. 學術と勢力

Greek Calends, the—a future time which will never arrive. The Calends occurred at the beginning of the month with the Latin system of reckoning time; hence the term *Calendar*—a table announcing when the first day of each month fell. The Greeks had no Calends. 決して來らざる時

Greek life—a sound mind in a sound body. 健全なる身體精神

Greek trust—no trust at all. 不信用

Green-eyed monster—jealousy. 嫉妬

Green-hand—an inferior sailor. 未熟なる水夫

Greenhorn—an inexperienced, simple person; one unaccustomed to the ways of the world. 世間見ず、世情に通ぜさる人

Green margin of one's life, the—youth. 壯年の時

Green old age—an old age healthy and vigorous. 老境に至りて尚剛健なること、老て益す壯

Greet the eye, to—to become visible; to be seen. 見ゑる

Gregorian calendar—the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582. 太陽暦（一千五百八十二年グレゴリー十三世法王の改正したる暦）

Gregorian year—the year as now

reckoned by the Gregorian calendar. 太陽暦にて算する年

Grim king, the—the lion. 獅子

Grin and bear it, to — to suffer anything painful in a manly way, without complaint. 切歯して堪ゆる

Grin like a Cheshire cat, to—to be always smiling, displaying the gums and teeth. 歯齦と歯を現して笑ふ

Grind one's teeth, to—to have feelings of disgust, disappointment or rage. 切歯する

Grind the face of, to—to oppress; to tyrannize over. 壓制する

Grisly troop—the Furies who took vengeance on the impious, *i. e.* those who did not perform their duties to God and their fellowmen. 不信仰者卽ち神及ひ同胞に對し義務を盡さゞる人々に仇を復する女神

Grit—spirit; determination; spunk; firmness of mind. 精神、決意、膽力、剛膽

Grocer's itch — a disease of the skin, caused by handling sugar or treacle. 砂糖或は糖漿を取扱ふより起る皮膚の病

Grog-blossom—a redness of the nose due to drinking. 酒飲の赤き鼻

Gross weight—the weight of merchandise or goods, with the dust and dross, the bag, cask, etc., in which they are contained. 塵埃、包嚢、函等を總くるめにて量りたる貨物の重量、風袋を引かざる量目

Grow double, to—to bend with age. 腰が屈る

Grow high, to—to become eager or very much animated. 熱心になる、憤激する

Grow low, to—to decrease. 減ずる

Grown-up child—a person with childish ideas; an adult having the characteristics of a child—readiness to be pleased, curiosity, love of glittering spectacles. 小兒らしき大人

Grown-up people — adults; full-grown people. 成人

Grow out of, to—to issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from. より生ず、より來る

Grow together, to—to close and adhere; to become united by growth, as flesh or the bark of a tree severed. 粘着す、生長して相合す

Grow up, to — to arrive at full stature or maturity. 成人す、おとなとなる

Grow wild, to—to grow without culture. 培養せずに成長する

Grub and bub—victuals and drink. 飲食物

Grub—food; victuals. 食物

Grub-street—a street in London inhabited formerly by poor authors: poor authors; mean, poor, low. 卑賤なる著作者、卑賤なる

Grub-street style—any mean pro-

duction is so called. 卑賤なる著作

Guard against, to—to beware of. 戒む、用心する

Guard of honor—a body of soldiers appointed to attend a person of rank. 儀仗兵

Guiding star—the person or thing which influences and guides one's life. 一生を感化し指導する人又は事物

Gulf; gulf below; the—the hell. 地獄

Gulp down, to—to swallow eagerly. 飲み込む

Gust of rugged wings—a tempestuous gust. 烈しき疾風

H

Had as lief—would as willingly. (*Had*, in this phrase, is probably a corruption of *would*). が如く喜んで爲す

Had better—followed by the infinitive without "to" has a similar meaning to "would rather." The latter expresses one's own preference—"I would rather;" the former is used in giving advice—you had better. 何々するがよい

Had like—came near. 近づいた、殆んど……した

Had better or best go—it were better or best that one should go. 行た方がよい、行た方が一番よい

Had I but……!—Oh, if I had only ……,—a form of expressing a wish. 唯云々することを願ふ

Hail! Hail to thee!—an old form of salutation, meaning "May you be in good health!" 敬意を表する語、挨拶の語

Hail-fellow well met—hailing every one with courtesy; on easy familiar terms—an expression denoting intimacy. 誰にも丁寧に挨拶する、仲よし、入魂なる

Hair-breadth escape, a—a very narrow escape from some evil. 辛ふじて危害を免るゝこと

Hair standing on end—a sign of terror. 恐怖の表示

Half an hour good—full half an hour. 全く半時間

Half bible—old testament. 舊約全書

Half-hour's march—the distance that can be traversed in half an hour by soldiers marching, that is, two miles. 軍隊が半時間に行進する距離、即ち二哩

Half-seas over—reeling drunk. 微醺を帶びたる、醉ふて蹣跚たる

Half so small—nearly so small. 殆んど左樣に小なる

Half the battle—half what is necessary to success; no small part of the difficulty overcome. 成効に

欠くべからざるもの、大半、困難の多分に打勝つこと

Hallowed creed, the—the creed of Christianity. 基督教の信條

Halting foot of justice, the—an expression borrowed from Latin literature, signifying the slow but sure punishment which follows wrong-doers. 天網恢々疎にして漏らさざること

Hammer and tongs—violently; in earnest. 激しく、熱心に

Hammer at, to—to work in the mind; to labor at intellectually. 勘考す、思考を費す

Hand and glove—intimate; familiar; on friendly terms. 親交ある、親密なる

Hand down, to—to transmit through generations in succession. 代々傳ふ

Handful of, a—a very few. 甚だ僅なる

Hand in hand—in union; together; with the hands joined. 手を引き連れて

Hand in hand with, to be or to go—to be closely united to; to accompany. に密着す、伴ふ

Handle—1. a nose. 2. the title appended to a person's name; as "Dr," "col." etc. (一) 鼻、(二) 人の名に添へたる尊稱

Handle the ribbons, to—to hold the reins; to drive. 手綱を執る、馭する

Handle without mittens or gloves, to—to handle unceremoniously; to treat without ceremony; to treat roughly. 遠慮なく取扱ふ、粗略に取扱ふ

Hand over, to—to place in the hand; to give; to disgorge. 人手に渡す、與ふ、返却す

Hand over hand—by passing the hand alternately one before or above another; this phrase sometimes means "rapidly." 兩手を更に上下前後して、速かに

Hand over head—rashly. 烈しく、性急に

Hands off—keep off; forbear to touch. 離れよ 觸るゝ勿れ

Handsome is as or that handsome does—physical beauty is dependent upon moral excellence; even an ugly person, if well-bred, is attractive. A common proverb. 美貌は善行に基く

Hand to hand—in close encounter. 相接して

Hand to mouth—without thought for the future; precariously. 先の考なく、不安に

Handwriting on the wall—a sign or prediction of approaching calamity (from Dan. V. 5.) 禍の前兆

Hang around (or round), to—to pass the time idly about; to loiter about. .....のあたりにブラ々々して暮らす

Hang back, to—to recede; to go reluctantly; to hesitate. 退く、厭やいや行く、逡巡す

Hang by a thread, to—to be in a critical situation; from the sword of Damocles. 危急に迫る

Hang by the wall, to—to remain unused. 用ひずにある

Hang fire, to—1. to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge. 2. to be slow in starting; to be slow or irresolute in action. (一) 火門より火薬に火移り遅し、(二) 出立延引す、ぐずぐずする

Hang in doubt, to—to remain in a state of uncertainty. 不審で居る

Hang on—1. (Emphasis on the word *on*) to hold fast; to stick. 2. to depend upon; to be determined by. (一) 固執す、離さず、(二) に依る、にて決す

Hang on one's sleeve, to—to be dependent on him. 従属する、依頼する

Hang on the lips, words, etc.—to be charmed by the eloquence. 能辨に魅せらる

Hang out, to—to reside. 住む

Hang out the red flag, to—to give signal of battle. 開戰の信號を爲す

Hang out the white flag, to—to ask quarter; to give a signal of submission. 降を乞ふ、降參の信號を爲す

Hang over, to—to threaten. 迫る

Hang round, to—see *hang around*.

Hang the flag at half mast, to—to raise it only half way to the top of the mast or staff, as a sign of mourning. 檣又は杆の半頃に旗を掲げ吊意を表す、半旗を掲ぐ

Hang the lip, to—to drop the lower lip in sullenness or contempt. 下唇を垂らす（不平又は輕蔑の意を表はす）

Hang together, to—1. to remain united. 2. to agree; to be selfconsistent. (一) 固く團結す、密着す、(二) 一致す、兩立す

Hang up one's axe, to—to retire from business; to give over a useless project. The allusion is to the ancient battle axe, hung up to the gods when the fight was done. 退隱する、無益なる企圖を棄つる

Hang up one's hat in a house, to—to make one's self at home in a house. Visitors usually carry their hats in their hands when making a short visit; to hang up the hat implies special intimacy or a regular invitation. 他人の家にて樂にする

Hank for hank—on equal terms. 平等なる

Happen in, to—to happen to come in. 偶ま入り來る

Happen on, to—to meet with; to fall or light upon. 偶ま會ふ、偶ま見當る

Happen to one, to—denotes the occurrence of some unpleasant or painful thing. 不快なる又は難義なる事の生するを云ふ

Happen to say, to—to say casually; to mention by chance. 不圖言ふ、

Happen what may—whatever may happen. 何事が起るも、如何樣なる事あるも

Happy despatch—a euphemism for the *harakiri*. 切腹

Happy-go-lucky—easy-going; taking things as they come. 呑氣なる

Happy hunting ground—the heaven believed in by the American Indians. 亞米利加土人の信する極樂

Hap what hap—happen what may; whatever may happen. 何事が起らうとも

Harbor bar—a bank of sand formed by the tide at the entrance of a harbor. 潮の爲め港口に生する洲

Harbor vindictive feelings, to—to be revengeful. 執念深し、宿怨を抱く

Hard and fast—strictly binding. 嚴峻なる

Hard as the nether-millstone—very hard; unfeeling and obdurate. Generally applied to human character. 無情なる

Hard bestead, to be—to be in sore need of help. 痛く助力を要する

Hard by—very near. 接近して

Harden the neck, to—to become obstinate and perverse. 執拗剛腹になる

Hard grinder—a hard-working student. 勉强なる學生

Hard hands—hands hardened by toil. 勞働の爲めに堅くなりたる手

Hard heart—a cruel, merciless, or wicked disposition. 無情殘忍の心、殘忍の質

Hard lines—hardships; difficulty. 困難

Hardly any—very few; almost none. 甚だ少なし、殆どなし

Hardly ever—seldom; almost never. 稀れに、殆んどなし

Hard money—coin or specie, in distinction from paper money. 硬貨（紙幣と區別して）

Hard names—terms of abuse; disapprobation; rebuke. 罵詈、非難、詰責

Hardness of heart—1. cruelty; want of sensibility. 2. stubbornness; impiety. (一) 殘忍、無情、(二) 頑冥、不敬虐

Hard nut to crack, a—a difficult problem to solve. 解し難き問題

Hard of hearing—having the hearing impaired; somewhat deaf. 耳遠き

Hard of heart—hard-hearted. An archaic construction. 殘忍なる、無情なる

Hard pan—a basis of gold and silver; a stable basis; a foundation; the lowest level. 確乎たる基礎、最低の水準

Hard put to it, to be—to be in great straits or difficulty. 大に困難する

Hard up—without money or resources; in extremity; closely pressed by want. 一文なし、窮迫して、欠乏に苦める

Hard upon, to be—to treat unkindly, unreasonably, or oppressively. 酷遇す、無道不法に取扱ふ

Hard water—water containing some mineral substance that decomposes soap. 硬水（石鹸を溶解する鑛物質を含有する水）

Hard words—angry, hot words. 憤激したる言語

Hark back, to—to revert to the original point of the subject. 問題の元に歸る

Harp on the same string, to—to dwell tediously or monotonously on the same subject, in speaking or writing. 同じ事をのみクダクダしく述べ立つ

Harum scarum—flighty; rash. 迅速なる、無謀なる

Haste thee; hear thee; fare thee well—"Thee" is often used for "thou" in older English. 往時は thou の代に屢々 thee を用ゐたり

Hatch out, to—to come out of the egg. 孵へる

Haul in one's horns, to—to stop drinking. 禁酒する

Haul in with, to—to sail close to the wind in order to approach more closely to an object. Nautical phrase. 或物に近づく

Haul off, to—to sail close to the wind, in order to avoid an object. Nautical phrase. 或物を避くる

Haul over the coals, to—to reprimand—from the discipline applied to heretics. 罰する、詰責する

Haul round, to—(of the wind) to shift to any point on the compass. Nautical phrase. 方位を變ず(風が)

Haul the wind, to—to turn the head of the ship nearer to that point from which the wind blows. Nautical phrase. 風の方位に船首を向ける

Have a bee in the head or bonnet, to—to have fanciful ideas or plans; to be a little crazy. 空想を懐く、空中に樓閣を畫く、少々狂氣じむ

Have a book in hand, to—to be engaged in composition. 著作に從事する

Have about one, to—to have near by or within reach. 身に携帶す、身邊にもつ

Have a brush with, to—to have a short or slight encounter with. 小衝突をする

Have a care, to—to take care; to be on one's guard. 注意す、用心す

Have a colt's tooth, to—(of an elderly person) to have the love of youthful pleasures. 少壯の嗜好を有する(中老の人に云ふ)

Have a crow to pick up with one, to—to be displeased and call him to account; to have a small complaint to make against one. 閙紛すべき事あり、申立つべき苦情あり

Have a dip, to—to bathe. 浴する

Have a drop too much, to—to be slightly intoxicated. 少々酩酊す

Have admittance, to—to be admitted; to be allowed to enter. 入ることを許さる

Have a finger in the pie, to—to be concerned in; to have part in. 關與す

Have a fling at, to—to make contemptuous remarks about; to utter a stinging speech against. 侮蔑の

言を爲す、に對し譏刺の語を吐く

Have a good eye to anything, to —to look well after it. 注意する

Have a good start in life, to—to begin life under favorable circumstances. 都合よく世に出づ

Have a good time, to—to enjoy one's self. 樂しむ、喜ぶ

Have a great mind to, to—to be strongly inclined to; to be almost decided to. ないたく望む、殆ど……に決心す

Have a hand in, to—to be concerned in; to have an agency in; to be instrumental in. に關係す、に力を用ふ、に助けを假す

Have a hard time of it, to—to have much ado or difficulty. 難儀する

Have a head on one's shoulders, to—to be possessed of judgment and discretion. 思慮分別あり

Have a hearing, to—to be listened to with attention. 耳を傾けしむ

Have aim, to—to conjecture. 推量する、憶測する

Have all one's eyes about one, to—to be cautious. 用心する

Have a long head, to—to be sagacious or far-seeing. 聰明なり、先見あり

Have a look at, to—to look for a minute. 一寸見る

Have a mind to, to—to be inclined to; to be willing to. せんと欲す、に意有り

Have an end in view, to—to be aiming at some object; to have a purpose or design which one seeks to accomplish. 目的を有す

Have an eye for, to—to have an unusual judgment or taste in the use of the eye for. に眼識あり、を見るの鑑識を有す

Have an eye to, to—to pay particular attention to; to watch. 注目す、注意す

Have an eye to the main chance, to—to scheme or calculate for one's own interest. 自利を圖る、抜け目なし

Have an eye upon, to—to give attentive application. 配意す

Have an M under the girdle, to —to have the the courtesy to address people by the title Mr., Mrs., or Madame. 尊稱を附して人を呼ぶ

Have an oar in another's boat, to—to meddle with the affairs of others. 他人の事に干渉する

Have another face put upon, to —to be dissembled. 佯りて居る

Have anything upon one—to undertake the task of. 擔任する、企つる

Have a person, to—to have the advantage of him. 人に勝る

Have a person into, to—to cause one to go; to conduct him. 人をして行かしむ、人を導く

Have a proper sense of, to—to appreciate fully. 充分に價値を知る

Have a real good time, to—to enjoy one's self very much. 大に樂む

Have a rod in pickle, to—to have a punishment in store. 罰を與へんとして居る

Have a run, to—1. to run. 2. to have currency, prevalence, or popularity. (一) 走る、(二) 流行す、人氣を博す

Have a second string to one's bow, to—to be provided with something in reserve in case of an accident happening. 不慮の備を有す

Have a set-to, to—to have a conflict in boxing, argument, or the like. 闘拳議論等にて相爭ふ

Have at a person, to—to make an attack on him. 襲撃する

Have at a thing—to begin it or attempt it. 着手する、企つる

Have at heart, to—to be deeply interested in; to care much for. に深く配慮する、をいたく心に掛く

Have a thing done, to—to cause or procure it to be done; to require to be done. 事をさせる、してもらふ

Have at the finger's ends, to—to have full and ready knowledge of. 熟知す

Have at the tongue's end, to—to have completely in memory; to be able to repeat readily. 暗誦す、暗んず

Have a turn for, to—to have a genius or taste for; to be naturally inclined to. に天才或は趣味を有す、天性……を好む

Have at vantage, to—to have the advantage of; to be in a more favorable condition than. に勝さる、よりも利便ある地に立つ

Have a voice in, to—to be allowed to express one's opinion or feeling by vote or otherwise; to participate in. に發言權を有す、に參與す

Have a way of (saying)……—to have a habit of (saying). 何々と(云ふ)癖あり

Have a will of one's own, to—to be strongwilled and determined. 意志堅固なり

Have a wolf in one's stomach, to—to be glutton. 大食家なり

Have a word with, to—to have some conversation. 相語る、話をする

Have been in—expresses the past experience of going or coming. 行たことがある、來たことがある

Have been in the sunshine, to—to be drunk. 酩酊する

Have been to—have gone and returned or have come and gone back. 行て來た、來て歸つた

Have been (+ Infinitive)—have just returned from (+ Gerund). 何々しに行て來た

Have clean hands, to—to be free from the guilt of wrong-doing. 罪無き、潔白なり

Have concern, to—to be interested or anxious. 掛念す

Have cut one's eye-teeth, to—to have ceased to be a child; to be shrewd. 分別がある、もう小供ではない

Have dealing with, to—to have

intercourse or transactions with. 交際す、取引す

Have designs on, to—to have evil intentions or purposes toward. に對し悪意を懐く

Have done!—leave off; don't. 止せ

Have done, to—to have finished. 果した、終つた

Have done with, to—to have completed; to be through with; to have no further concern with. を終る、に最早關係せず

Have full relation to, to—to be fully applicable to; to apply fully. 充分適合する

Have full swing, to—to be unrestrained; to have unrestrained liberty or licence. 放縦なり

Have grace to read, to—to be permitted to read. 讀むことを許さる

Have guts in the brain, to—to have sense; to be full of intelligence. Old fashioned. 聰明なり

Have had or **seen its day, to**—to have served its purpose; to be past, worn out, or disused. 既に其用を成し終れり、陳腐に屬す、廢たる、最早不用に歸す

Have half a mind, to—to feel slightly inclined. 何々したくもあろ

Have hard measure, to—to be harshly dealt with; to have harsh treatment. 虐遇せらる、酷待を受く

Have high words, to—to speak angrily or contentiously. 喧嘩口論す、怒鳴る

Have in contemplation, to—to intend or purpose; to have under consideration. の意あり、考て居る

Have influence with, to—to have power or control over in any degree. に勢力あり

Have in hand, to—to be employed upon; to undertake; to carry forward. に從事す

Have in mind, to—to have under consideration; to be thinking of; to recall. 考て居る、想ひ出す

Have in one's sleeve, to—to have ready for use or emergency; to have at hand; from the former use of the sleeve as a pocket, still prevalent in some countries as China and Japan. 豫備して置く、手許に所持する

Have it out with a person, to—to settle up a disputed point with a person; to challenge another because of some offence of which he has been guilty. 糺問する、詰責する

Have in prospect, to—to expect; to anticipate. 豫期す

Have in the heart, to—to have a design or intention; to purpose. 意ふ

Have in view, to—to intend; to purpose; to contemplate. 意ふ、目的とす、豫期する

Have itching ears, to—to be desirous of hearing novelties. 新奇なる事を聞きたがる

Have kissed the Blarney stone, to—to be full of flattery and

persuasive language. There is a stone in the village of Blarney near Cork in Ireland which was supposed to confer the gift of persuasive speech on those who touched it. 詔諛が上手なり

Have larks, to—to indulge in boyish tricks. 遊戯に耽る

Have many irons in the fire, to—to be trying to do many things at once. 一時に多くの事をせんとする

Have mercy on, to—to exercise clemency in favor (of an offender). 憐愍を施す

Have mind upon, to—to think of. 思ふ、考へる

Have no bearing upon, to—to have no concern with. 關係なし、關せず

Have no business, to—to have no right or occasion. 權なし、謂はれなし

Have no business there, to—ought not to be there. 其處に居る可からず

Have no coppers, to—to have no halfpence. 一文なし

Have no ear for music, to—to be unable to appreciate or value music. 音樂を味ふ能はず

Have no heart, to—to have no inclination; to have no desire. 好まず、望まず

Have no idea of, to—to have no conception of. の觀念なし、を解せず

Have no sympathy with, to—to have an aversion to. 好まぬ、嫌ふ

Have not a ghost of a chance, to—to have no reasonable prospect. 見込なし

Have not a leg to stand on, to—to be weak; to have no foundation or support. 薄弱なり、基礎なし、據り所なし

Have nothing for it but, to—to have no alternative. せざるを得ず

Have occasion for, to—to need; to have opportunity to use. 要す、用ふるの機を有す

Have on, to—to wear. 着る

Have one foot in the grave, to—to be so old as to be feeble and decrepit. いたく老衰す

Have one on a string, to—to gain complete influence or control over one; to place a person under great anxiety. 人を制服する、人に心配を掛る

Have one's doubts, to—to be somewhat doubtful; to distrust. 疑ふ處あり、信任せず

Have one's eyes open, to—to be vigilant, observing. 注意を怠らず、氣を配る

Have one's fill, to—to be satisfied. 滿足する

Have one's fling, to—to indulge in pleasure or dissipation; to enjoy one's self to the full. 歡樂に耽る

Have one's hands full, to—to have in hand all that one can do; to be pressed with labor or engagements; to be busily engaged; to be completely occupied. 手に餘るほど㊀

仕事を有す、事業に追はる、忙しい

Have one's head level, to—to be discreet; to have a well-balanced mind. 分別あり

Have one's heart in one's boots, to—to be in a state of extreme terror. 恐怖する

Have one's heart in one's mouth, to—the same as the above. 同上

Have one's light in ashes, to—An allusion is to a Jewish custom of placing lighted wax candle in a pot of ashes by the corpse. 灰壺に立てたる蠟燭を死骸の傍らに置く猶太人の習慣に寓意する語

Have one's own way, to—to act as one wishes or is pleased to; to be unrestrained. 思ふまゝに爲す、勝手にす、束縛を受けぬ

Have one's play, to—to be unrestrained. 束縛されぬ、行動の自由を有す

Have one's way, to—to carry out one's purpose; to overcome all difficulties, and do as one wishes. 思ふ通りになる、困難を排して希望通りに爲す

Have one's will, to—to obtain what is desired. 望むまゝになる

Have (all) one's wits about one, to—to be knowing, shrewd, skillful or self-possessed; to be keen-witted, clever, on the alert. よく物事を心得居る、如才なし、自若たり、注意して居る、用心して居る

Have on the brain, to—to manifest or to have excessive emotion or feeling concerning any object. ……を非常に氣に掛ける

Have on the hip, to—to get an advantage over some one—a metaphor from the wrestling ring. 優る、勝つ

Have or get a shot at, to—to fire one's gun at. に發砲す

Have other fish to fry, to—to be otherwise employed; to be needed elsewhere. 他に用あり

Have passed the school of experience, to—to be taught by experience. 經驗したり

Have place, to—to exist; to actually be. 存在す

Have rather, to—to prefer. 好む

Have recourse to, to—to resort to; to employ; to make use of. を頼む、を用ふ

Have regard for a person's honor, to—to grant that he is honorable; to recognise his honor 人の名譽を認める

Have respect for a person's honor, to—the same as the above. 同上

Have respect of persons, to—unduly to favor certain persons, as for their wealth, etc. 依怙贔負する

Have run one's course, to—to have died, passed away. 死んだ

Have seen better days, to—to have formerly been more prosperous or wealthy. 往日は今よりも富み榮えたりき

Have seen one's best days, to—

to be now on the decline. 今や衰ふ

Have seen the elephant, to—to be up to the latest move; to be knowing and not green. 何事をもよく知り居る、中々喰へぬ奴なり

Have sense, to—to be full of intelligence. 聰明なり

Have something left, to—to possess something as a remainder; to retain possession of something. 殘して持つ、保持する

Have sown one's wild oats, to—to have given up youthful follies. 少壯の無分別を止めた、締つて來た

Have the advantage, to—to have the situation, or means, particularly favorable to success, prosperity, etc. 利あり、便あり

Have the advantage of any one, to—to be known by a person without one's self knowing him. 知らざる人に知られる

Have the ball at one's feet, to—to have a thing in one's power. 或物を權力内に有す

Have the best of it, to—to gain the advantage in a contest. 爭論に勝つ

Have the better end of the staff, to—to have the superiority. 卓越する

Have the black ox tread on one's foot, to—to know the meaning of sorrow or misfortune. 悲哀又は不幸を會得する

Have the blues, to—to be depressed in spirits; to be discouraged or melancholy. 愁ふ、沮喪落胆す

Have the confidence, to—to be bold enough. 十分果敢なり

Have the courage of one's opinions, to—to be fearless in the expression of one's beliefs. 大膽に持説を述べる

Have the floor, to—to have the right to speak. 發言の權を得(議場にて)

Have the goodness or **kindness**—be kind enough, please. .....の惠を垂れよ、願はくは.....せよ

Have the ground cut from under one's feet, to—to see what one relies on for support suddenly withdrawn. 俄に賴みを失ふ

Have the hand tied, to—to be rendered powerless; to be prevented doing. 抑制せらる、爲すことを妨げらる

Have the key of the street, to—to be locked out; to be homeless. 閉め出さる、宿なし

Have the last word, to—to be pertinacious in a dispute or discussion; to wish to appear victorious and unanswerable by speaking last. 最後に己れの意見を述べて他をして答ふるを得ざらしめ以て議論に勝ちたる如くせんとす、爭論上執拗にして凄らす

Have the law of, to—to bring action against; to sue. 訴訟を起す

Have the malt above the wheat or **meal, to**—to be drunk. 酩酊して居る

Have the mouth water, to—to have feelings of anticipated enjoy-

ment; to look at with intense longing. 流涎する、渇望する

Have the refusal of anything, to—to be allowed to buy it before any one else; to have the first offer of it. 先買權を有す

Have the speed of one, to—to surpass one in speed. 速力人に越ゆる

Have or **get the start, to**—to be ahead; to begin before another; to gain or have the advantage in a similar undertaking. 先んず、先きに始む、勝る

Have the sun in one's eyes, to—to be drunk. 酩酊して居る

Have the time to do something, to—to have such time as to do something. 或事を爲す程の時を有す

Have the worst of it, to—to be in the worst condition; to be compelled to do or endure the worst. 最も困る、不運の極に立つ

Have the wrong sow by the ear, to—to have captured the wrong individual. 間違つた人を捕へた

Have to, to—to be forced; to be obliged; to be constrained. せざるを得ず、不得已……す

Have to do with, to—1. to have concern, business, or intercourse with; to deal with. 2. to be concerned or engaged in; to have part in. (一) と關す、と交通す、と交渉す、(二) に關係す、に從事す、に與かる

Have too high an opinion of, to—to overestimate; to regard too highly. 買ひかぶる、尊び過ぐる、餘り高く見積る

Have two faces, to—to be disingenuous. 陰險なり、奸猾なり

Have two strings to one's bow, to—to have two expedients for executing a project, or gaining a purpose. 一の事業或は目的を達するに二つの方便を有す

Have weight with, to—to have effect on; to cause to do a thing. に對し勢力を有す、或る事を爲さしむ

Have words with, to—to dispute with; to quarrel with. と爭論す、と喧嘩す

Having a lump in one's throat—ready to weep. 泣かんとして

Hazard a conjecture, to—to guess; to surmise; to venture an opinion. 推量す、忖度す

Head-and-ears—with the whole person; deeply; completely. 全く、全體に、深く

Head and front—the outstanding and important part. 要點、主眼

Head and shoulders—1. by force; violently. 2. by the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by far; much. (一) 强て (二) 頭肩の高さだけ、大に、遙に

Head down, to—to trim or cut off. 裁ち整へる、剪る

Head off, to—to intercept; to get before. 絕つ、遮ぎる

Head or tail—this side or that side; this thing or that; the side of a coin with the sovereign's head or the reverse: a cry used in tossing

a coin. In tossing the coin for the decision of any matter, the person who tosses cries out 'head or tail?' His companion replies with one or the other, and wins or loses according. 此方か彼方か、此か彼か、貨幣の皇帝の像を有する面か又は其反對の面か、貨幣を投じて裁決するに用ふる句

Head over heels—rashly. 大急に

He affirms it to be true—he says, "I know for certain that it is true." 彼は其の眞實なることを確知せりと云ふ

Heal the breach, to—to restore harmony. 調和を復す、仲直りさせる

Heap coals of fire on the head, to—to excite remorse by returning good for evil. 恨に報ゆるに德を以てして人をして悔ひしむ

Heap, a—very rapidly. A valgarism. 迅速に

Heap mountains, to—Allusion is to the Titans, or giants, of Greek mythology, who impiously attempted, by piling three mountains of Thessaly upon one another, to make for themselves a road by which they could reach and attack Jupiter in heaven. 希臘の神祇誌に載せたる巨人チタンが天に昇りジュピターを攻撃する道を作る爲めにセサレーの山を積み重ねたる譚に關する語

Heap up, to—1. to throw or lay in a heap. 2. to collect in great quantity. (一) 堆積す (二) 多く集む

Hear a cause, to—to try a cause or suit in court. 訟を聽く、審問す

Hear a speech out, to—to listen to the very end of it. 演說を終るまで聽く

Hear him talk!—what nonsense! 馬鹿馬鹿しい

Hear of mercy, to—to listen to appeals for mercy. 哀憐の乞を聽納する

Hear reason, to—to be accessible to reasoning; to be convinced by sound argument. 正しき議論に納得する

Hear say, to—to learn by common report, that is, to receive by rumor. 噂に聞く、人々の言ふを聞く、傳聞す

Hear tell of, to—to hear some one speak of. 同上

Heart and soul—heartily; earnestly; vigorously. 熱心に、奮て

Hear the last of anything, to—to hear of it no more. 再び聞かぬ

Heart in the mouth—much frightened. いたく驚怖す

Heart in the right place—kindly disposed; warm-hearted; sympathizing. 情け深き、信切なる、情に篤き

Heart of fire—feelings of anger. 怒氣

Heart of hare—coward, timid as hare. 臆病者

Heart of oak—a brave, resolute heart. 勇敢にして堅固なる心

Hearty as a buck—in a strong, healthy condition of body. 至て強健なる

He asked after my father—he said, "How is your father"? 彼は君の御尊父は御機嫌宜しきかと云へり 在

He asked for money—he said, "Give me some money." 彼は金を下ださいと云へり

He asked for Mr. A.—he said, "Is Mr. A. at home.?" 彼は A 君は御在宅かと云へり

He asked for my father—he said, "Is your father at home." 彼は君の御尊父は御在宅かと云へり

He asserts it to be true—he says, "I am sure it is true." 彼は確かに眞實なりと云ふ

Heat lightning—faint flashes of light without thunder, seen near the horizon, especially at the close of a hot day, as if the effect of a thunder-storm below the horizon. 地平線のあたりに見はるゝ雷鳴に伴はざる薄光閃、稻妻

Heat up, to—to make hot; to cause to grow warm. 暖む

Heave a ship ahead, to—to force it ahead when not under sail. 帆を張り居らぬ場合に船を押進む

Heave a ship to, to—to bring the ship's head to the wind and stop her motion. 船首を風に向け其進行を止む

Heave away, to—to work hard at lifting the anchor. 骨折りて錨を上ろ

Heave ho!—an exclamation used by sailors in putting forth exertion, as in heaving the anchor. 水夫が力を出して仕事を爲す時に用ゆる掛け聲

Heave in sight, to—to come in sight; to appear. 顯はる、見ゆ

Heaven!—an exclamation expressing wonder. おやおや

Heaven and earth—1. a common expression for 'everything.' 2. an exclamation of horrow. (一) 萬物 (二) 怖ろしや

Heaven be praised!—a pious exclamation=I thank God. 有難や

Heaven grant—I hope that God will permit. 神が許さんことを希ふ

Heaven's mother—Virgin Mary. ヴァーヂン、メレー

Heave up, to—1. to throw up from the stomach; to vomit. 2. to relinquish; to give up. (一) 吐く、(二) 棄つ、斷念す

Heavy clouds—dark clouds. 黑雲

Heavy fire—A violent discharge of fire-arms. 激烈なる發砲

Heavy heart—sorrow; grief; dejection, 悲哀、落膽

Heavy in hand—deficient in nerve; requiring to be urged on. A phrase originally used in driving. 氣力に乏しき、遲緩なる

Heavy night—a thick, cloudy night. 曇りたる夜

Heavy sea—a sea in which the waves run high; a rough sea. 荒海

Hebrew poet, the—David. ダビッド

Hedge a bet, to—to bet on both sides; that is, after having bet on

one side to bet also on the other side, in order to guard against great loss, in any event. 二口へ賭けろ、(一口を賭けし後どちらになつても大なる損失を招かざる樣又他の口に賭く)

Hedge one, to—to put one under restraint. 拘束する

Hedge one in, to—to limit or reduce one's power. 權力を制限する

Hedge up, to—to obstruct. 障礙す、遮る

Heals over head—rashly. 大急に

Heft—1. weight. 2. the greater part or bulk of anything. (一) 重量、(二) 大部分、

He had like to have been—he came near having been. 殆んど何々されんとした

He has been—he is no more; he is dead. 彼は死せり

He has prejudice, as which of us has not?—as every one has. 各人の有するが如く彼は偏見を有す

He has taken a glass too much—he is intoxicated. 彼は酩酊して居る

Height of summer, the—midsummer. 仲夏

Heir apparent—one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor. 嗣子、世子(戸主の死后若し生存すれば如何なる事あるも必ず其後を嗣ぐべき者)

Heir presumptive—one who, if ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right to the inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or by some other contingency. 假嗣子(戸主の死するまでに己れよりも緣の近き者生るゝか或は其他の或る事變の生ずるときは嗣となるを得きにども戸主直に死すれば家督を相續するの權利ある者)

He, in his turn, smiled—he smiled in his order of succession. 彼も笑つた

He is a hopeless case—there is nothing done for him. 彼には愛想が盡きた

He is a ruined man—he has just been ruined. 彼は零落せり

He is a soft—he is a silly person. 彼は愚人なり

He is every man in no man—he has some of every man's temper and is no man himself; he has no individuality of disposition. 彼は特性を有せず

He is a fool; his wife is another—his wife is one also. 彼は愚なり彼の妻も亦た愚なり

He is out at present—he has gone out. 彼は他出して居る

Helm of a state, the—government of a state. 一國の政治

Helm the midships or right the helm—an order to keep the helm even with the middle of the ship. 舵を船の中央に置け、船の中央と竝等して舵を取りゆけ

Help a lame dog over a stile—to assist a poor fellow in a difficulty; to do a generous thing. 貧人の困窮を助く、慈惠を施す

Help catch, to—to help to catch. The "to" is omitted. 助力して捕ゑる

Help forward, to—to advance by assistance. 扶け進める

Help off, to—to assist in disposing or getting rid of. 助けて除き去らしむ

Help on, to—to forward; to promote by aid. 助成す、助けて進捗せしむ

Help one's self, to—to do for one's self without assistance; not to depend on others for doing anything. 他人の助力を藉らず自ら爲す、事を爲すに人に頼らず

Help one's self to, to—to appropriate to one's use; to seize. 自己の使用に當つ、占取す

Help out, to—to aid in delivering from difficulty; to aid in completing a design. 助けて難を救ふ、助けて企圖を遂げさす、竟ふせしむ

Help over, to—to enable to surmount by assistance. 助けて打勝つことを得せしむ

Help to, to—to supply with; to furnish with. を給與す、を供す

Help up, to—to sustain; also to assist in rising, as after a fall, and the like. 支へる、助け起す

Help yourself—serve yourself; take what you wish to eat. よろしい物をお取りなさい

Helter-skelter—in hurry and confusion; without order. 周章混雜して、錯亂して

Hem about, around or in, to··· to inclose and confine; to surround; to environ. 圍む、繞らす、包む

Hemmed in—inclosed so that there is no way of escape. 逃路なき樣に圍まれる

He must have been mad to do such a thing—it is evident that he was mad because he did such a thing. そんなことを爲たからには狂氣に相違ない

Hence—go hence; go away. To abbreviate expressions, and give them vivacity, verbs of self-motion (as *go, come, rise, get,* etc.) are sometimes suppressed, being suggested to the mind by an emphatic adverb. 去れ

Hence with—away with. 爲すな、止めよ、去れ

Herald of the sea, the—Triton, represented by the Romans as bearing a "wreathed horn" or shell, which he blew at the command of Neptune in order to still the waves of the sea. ツリトン(ネプチユンの命に從ひ波濤を靜むる爲めに貝を吹く羅馬の神)

Here and there—in one place and another; in a dispersed manner; thinly. 此處彼處に、疎らに、不規則に

Here be—this use of "be" in the indicative is frequent in Elizabethan English, especially with a plural nominative. 斯く be を直接法に用ゆることは(殊に複數主格のとき)エリザベス時代の英文に多し

Here is my leg—thus I make my bow to you. 斯の様に御辞宜を致します

Here's to you—I drink to your good-health. A somewhat old-fashioned phrase used before drinking a glass of wine or cordial with a friend. 君の健康を祝して杯を擧ぐ

Here to-day and gone to-morrow—fleeting; evanescent; brief. 無常の、頃刻にして消ゆる

Hermetically sealed—completely closed.—said especially of a glass tube which has been closed against the admission of air or other fluid by fusing the extremity; air-tight. 密閉したる（殊に其端を鎔解して空氣又は他の流動體を容れしめざる様閉じたる玻璃管を云ふ）

Hermits of the solemn wood—the British Druids. 英國土民の僧

He said how (or how that) he would go—"How" should not be used before "that" nor instead of it. This is a vulgar error. 此如のく how を that の代又は前に用ゆ可からず是れ鄙俗の謬なり

He swung the lady to the croup—see "to ride single."

He that runs may read—so plain that it may be read while running; intelligible; easily understood. 走りながら讀み得べきほどに明かなる、解し易き

He to do something!—to think that he should do something! This independent use of the infintive is common in exclamatory sentences. 彼が何々するとは

He who died on the cross—Christ. 基督

He who died on the tree—he who died on the cross. 同上

He will be so glad!—how glad he will be! "So," when used exclamatively, is equivalent to "how." 彼は大層喜ぶでしよう

He will be the death of me—he will cause me to die. Generally used in a joking way. 彼は余をして死せしむべし（戯れに云ふ）

He would have—he desires to have, or he requires. 彼は持ちたがる、彼は要する

Hide, to—to beat or flog; to whip. 打つ、鞭撻す

Hide-and-seek—a play of children, in which some hide and another seeks them. かくれんぼ

Hide fox and all after—the game of hide-and-seek. The cry at 'Hide-and-seek.' 同上

Hide one's diminished head, to—to withdraw from view because of a sense of inferiority or wrong; to be surpassed or superseded. 自分の劣れる又は悪しきな感じて人目より隱る、憚て退く、屏息す、壓倒せらる、凌駕せらる

Hide one's head, to—to be afraid to show one's self. 自分を顯すことを恐れる

Hide one's self, to—to put one's self in a condition to be safe; to secure protection. 身を安全の地に置く、保護を得、身をかくす

Hide under a bushel, or in a napkin, to—to conceal; to fail to use. 隱す、顯さず、使用せず

Higgledy-piggledy—topsy-turvy; in confusion; all together. 顚しまに、混雜して、ゴチヤ々々々に

High and dry—out of water; in a dry place; out of reach of the current or waves. 水を離れて、燥たる地に、潮流の達せざる處に

High and low—rich and poor; people of every condition. 貧富

High and mighty—exalted; arrogant. 得意になりたる、倨傲なる

High blood—brave spirit. 勇氣

Higher sphere—heaven. 天

Highfaluten—bombastic; showy; affected; stuck up. 高言壯語の、浮華なる、虛飾の、夸張の

High-flown stomach—proud heart. 高慢心

High hand, or arm—might; power; audacity. 器量、勢力、大膽

High jinks—1. arrogance; conceit. 2. jollification. 3. fun and frolic. (一) 驕傲、自慢、(二) 娛樂、遊興、(三) 遊戲

High life—the life of fashionable society; the people of this society. 上流社會の生活、上流社會の人

High living—a feeding upon rich and costly food. 美食、奢れる生活

High-men—false device. 僞計

High pressure—great urgency. 大急迫

High seas—the waters of the ocean beyond the boundary of any country. 何國の境界內にもあらざる大洋、公海

High spirit—courage and sense of self-respect. 豪氣

High Street—a long central throughfare, in a small town and village, on either side of which the principal houses are built. Others are side-streets. 大通、本街

High tea—a tea with hot meat, etc., as opposed to a plain tea. 晩食

High steam or high pressure steam—steam of which the temperature is considerably above the boiling point. 其溫度の著しく沸騰點以上にある蒸氣、高壓蒸氣

High thicket—thicket on the hillside. 山腹に在る茂林

High time—quite time; full time. 好機、正に……すべきの時

High triumphs—grand public entertainments, such as masques, pageants, processions, tournaments, etc. 公の大遊興

High up—very elevated. いと高き

Highway robber—one who robs people on a public road. 追ひ剝ぎ

High words—an angry discussion. 激論、爭論

Hill, brook, nor dale—in poetry "nor" is often used without a preceding "neither." 詩にては neither に伴はずに單獨に nor を用ゆること往々あり

Hill not to be commanded, a—a hill having no higher hill in its neighborhood. 近所に勝さる高さの山なき山

Hilt to hilt—in single combat. 一騎打にて

Him speaking—while he speaks, or spoke. It was formerly not uncommon to use an objective pronoun for a subject of the participle. 彼が話す間

Hinge on or **upon, to**—to depend upon as a condition; to be determined by. の如何に繋る、にて決まる

Hint at, to—to allude obscurely to; to touch slightly on. 暗指す、ほのめかす

Hip and thigh—in no half hearted way; showing no mercy. 烈しく、毫も慈悲なく

His—1. its. In the Elizabethan age, "his" was almost universally used for 'its.' 2. 's. 'His' was sometimes used by mistake for 's, the sign of the possessive case, particularly after a proper name, and with special frequency when the name ends in *s*; as Julius *his* soul =Julius's soul. (一) エリザベス時代には its の代に用ゐられたり、(二) 時として 's の代に用ゐ殊に s を語尾とせる固有名詞の後に多く用ゐられたり

His bark is worse than his bite—he uses strong language but acts with mildness. 言語は強硬なれど行爲は溫和なり

His bowels yearned—he felt full of sympathy or affection. 慈愛を感する

His countenance fell—he became dejected or angry. 彼は落膽した又は怒つた

His cup runs over—he has more than enough. A phrase borrowed from the Bible, Psalm XXIII. 過多に有す

His geese are swans—he places too high a value on his own possessions; he overestimates what is his. 自分の物を過重する

His heart is in the right place—he is of a kindly and sympathetic disposition; he is faithful and true-hearted. 彼は信切なり、彼は信實なり

His Holiness—A title of the pope of Rome. 羅馬法王の稱號

His holy name—God. 神

His life is not worth a year's purchase—he is not likely to survive more than a year. 彼は多分一年以上は生き延びまい

His star is in the ascendant—he is lucky; fortune favours him. 彼は幸運なり

His ways above—the ways of Him who is above, that is, of God who is in heaven. 上帝の道、天道

Hit below the belt, to—to do an injury to another unfairly. A pugilist is not allowed by the rules of boxing to hit his opponent under the waist-belt. This belt is a significant part of a boxer's attire. The champion pugilist of England wears a prize-belt, which he must deliver to any one who vanquishes him. 卑怯に他人を害する

Hither and thither—to this place

and to that; one way and another. 此處彼處へ、此方彼方に

Hit it off together, to—to agree; to suit each other. 一致する、氣が合ふ

Hit it off with, to—to agree with some one. 人と一致する

Hit off, to—to describe with hits, or characteristic strokes. 的切に描く、旨く言表はす

Hit on or **upon, to**—to light upon; to reach what is aimed at; to come to by chance; to think of suddenly. 見出す、志せし的に達す、不圖考出す

Hit on a way, to—to find out a method. 方法を見出す

Hit out, to—to strike with the fists straight from the shoulder; to box in a serious fashion. 强く拳打する

Hit the mark, to—to attain one's object; to succeed. 目的を達す、成效す

Hit the nail, to—to understand a matter. 要領を得、正鵠を失はず

Hit the nail on the head, to—to hit or to touch the exact point. 要點に中る、肯綮に當る

Hoary foe of the Muse, the—Time, who is generally represented as an old man with hoary hair, (or quite bald with the exception of a single lock of hair on the forehead) carrying an hour-glass to measure the passing hours and a scythe to typify his destructive energy, and furnished with wings as the symbol of swiftness. The works of old poets are almost forgotten through the lapse of time; therefore "time" is called "the hoary foe of the Muse." 時を言ふ

Hob and nob—a phrase used of companions drinking together in a friendly fashion. Hence the verb to *hob-nob, nob-and-nob,* or *hob-a-nob.* 打解けて酒を酌み交はす時用ゐる句

Hob-nob, to—to drink together familiarly. 親しく共に飲む、打解けて酌み交はす

Hobson's choice—a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. Said to be derived from the name of a Cambridge livery-stable keeper, who insisted on his customers taking the horse that was nearest the door. 否や應なしの物

Hocus-pocus—A juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurors. 手品師の術、騙術

Hoist with or **by his own petard**—beaten with his own weapons; caught in his own trap. 自滅自害、自ら設けし罠に陷る

Hold!—wait a moment; listen to me for a moment; stop. 少し待て、一寸聽け、止れ

Hold a candle to, to—to be equal to. 比肩す、匹敵す

Hold a candle to the devil, to—to diverge from what is strictly right or moral; to do knowingly what is wrong. 故意に悪を爲す

Hold aloof, to—to remain at a distance. 離れて居る

Hold or keep at arm's length, to—to keep at a distance; to treat with reserve, indifference, or coldness. 遠ざける、打解けず、冷遇す

Hold back, to—to prevent; not to come forward. 止むる、控ふる

Hold by, to—to support; to approve of. 支持する、可とする

Hold by button, to—to hold in conversation to weariness. 厭きさする程長話する

Hold cheap, to—to regard of small value; to disregard. 重きを置かず、顧みず、輕視す

Hold forth, to—to harangue; to address an audience; to speak in public: generaly in praise of something. 公衆に向つて說話す、聽衆に話しかく、演說す

Hold good, to—to remain in effect; to be in force; to continue fixed. 適用せらる、有効なり、變らず

Hold hard!—stop! 止れ

Hold in, to—to restrain one's self. 制抑す、堪らえる

Hold in check, to—to restrain; to control. 抑制する

Hold in play, to—to keep the attention of. 注意させ置く

Hold in pledge, to—to keep as security. 抵當に取り置く

Hold in rivalry, to—to rival. 競ふ

Hold in solution, to—to hold in a fluid state and diffused, without other change. 溶解して置く

Hold, my hand—stop, take my hand: the giving of the hand as a pledge of good faith was, and still is, a frequent custom. 止まれ、余が手を取れ（信實を證するなり）

Hold no kindred with, to—not to regard or treat as kindred. 親戚として待遇せず

Hold off, to—to keep at a distance. 遠ざく

Hold on, to—1. to keep fast hold; to continue; to go on. 2. to wait; to tarry. (一) 確かと保つ、續く、進む (二) 待つ、留まる

Hold one in hand, to—to amuse in order to get some advantage. 利益を得んが爲めに人を悅ばす

Hold one's breath, to—indicates wonder. 驚く貌

Hold one's ground, to—to maintain one's position. 位地を保つ

Hold one's head high, to—to have plenty of honest pride. 自尊に富む

Hold one's nose to the grindstone, to—to oppress; to keep in the position of servitude. 壓制す、奴役の位置に置く

Hold one's own, to—1. to keep good one's present condition; not to fall off, or lose ground. 2. to keep up; not to be left behind. (一) 現今の位置を保つ、地位を失はず、地位より離れず (二) 並んで行く、後に殘されず

Hold one's own against, to—not to be defeated; to be equal to fighting with. 負けぬ、拮抗する

Hold one's peace, to—to be silent; to repress one's thoughts; not to speak. 默す、思を內に藏して顯さず、語らず

Hold one's self in readiness, to—to be in a state of preparation. 用意す、準備す

Hold out, to—to keep one's strength; to retain one's courage; to last; to endure; to offer; to extend. 力を保持す、勇氣を維持す、持ちこたへる、堪ふ、支ふ、提供する、延ばす

Hold out the olive branch, to—to make overtures of reconciliation. The branch of an olive was often used as a symbol of peace. 和睦を申込む

Hold over, to—to retain office; to continue in office another session. 官職を保持す、他の期間續て職に居る

Hold pace, to—to keep pace. 並び行く

Hold the market, to—to buy sufficient stock at the Boards to keep the price from declining. 株式價額の下落を防がんため株式所にての株を十分買占む

Hold the tongue, to—to keep silent; to be silent. 默して居る

Hold to, to—to remain attached to; to adhere to. あくまで固持す、執着す

Hold together, to—1. to unite; to keep in place. 2. to be joined; not to separate; to remain in union. (一) 結合す (二) 離れず居る

Hold true, to—to remain true or applicable. 矢張眞實なり、適用せらる

Hold trumps, to—to be lucky; to be sure of victory. Trumps are the winning cards at whist. The word is a form of *triumph*. 幸福なり、確かに勝つ

Hold up—stand up. 起立せよ

Hold up, to—1. to cease raining; to become fair weather. 2. to raise; to lift; to sustain. 3. to support one's self; to remain unbent or unbroken. (一) 雨止む、霽る、好天氣となる (二) 擧ぐ、支ふ (三) 已れを保持す、屈せず、挫けず

Hold up your head—do not be downhearted. 落膽する勿れ

Hold water, to—not to leak; to be valid or sound. 漏らず、强固なり

Hold with, to—to adhere to; to co-operate with; to agree with. 固守す、協力する、と一致す

Hold your jaw—be quiet. だまれ

Hold your tongue—do not speak. だまれ

Hold your hand—do not strike. 打つな

Hole-and-corner—secret; underhand. 秘密なる、陰險なる

Holy crosses—crosses erected at the intersection of roads and at other places, to inspire the traveller with religious thought. At the foot o these crosses pilgrims used to kneel and pray. 路傍に建てたる十字架

Holy rood or rod—the holy cross. 十字架像 (耶蘇の)

Holy water—1. water blessed by the priests of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. Catholics keep it in their houses, and use it on getting up, on retiring to rest,

and when about to go on a journey. It is generally placed in stone basins or fonts at the entrance of churches and is sprinkled on the worshippers at some of the more important services of the church. 2. tears of pity. (一) 天主教及び希臘教僧侶の祈禱して清めたる水 (二) 慈悲の涙、哀憐の涙

Home farm — farm cultivated directly by a landed proprietor. 所有者が自ら耕す畑

Homicide by misadventure — homecide which occurs when a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another; excusable homecide. 過失殺 (正當の行爲により人を害するの惡意なきも不幸にして他を殺すこと)

Honeyed shower — sweet and refreshing rain. 爽快なる雨

Honeyed words — flattery. 阿諛

Honor a bill, to — to accept and pay it when due. 期日通り手形を支拂ふ

Honor bright — on one's honor; in good faith; assuredly. 名譽を賭して、誓て、實に、確かに

Honors of war — privileges or marks of distinction granted to a vanquished enemy, on capitulation. 降伏せる敵に與ふる特權特典

Honours rested with him, the — he was the most successful. 彼最も成功せり、彼は面目を施した

Hoodlums — unorganized gangs of bad, vicious criminal boys and men. 無賴の徒

Hook it, to — to run off. 逃去る

Hope for, to — to expect. 期望する

Horn mad — quite mad. 全く狂氣の

Horn of the dilemma — an embarrassment caused by the equal difficulty, or unpleasantness, of two or more choices. 何れもみな等しく困難又は不快にして取捨去就に迷はしむる窘迫

Horrors, the — another name for the 'blue-devils,' the symptoms of *delirium tremens*. 酒客譫妄

Horse and foot — both cavalry and infantry. 騎兵及び步兵

Horse-laugh — harsh, boisterous laugh. 高笑ひ

Horse-play — rough, boisterous play. 粗暴なる遊戲

Hosanna in the highest — praise to God in the heavens above. 在天の神を讃美する詞

Hot as pepper — having a hot pungent taste. 至て辛き

Hot coppers — parched tongue and throat after hard drinking. 醉醒の渴き

Hot foot — with speed; fast. 迅速に

Hot water — difficulty; quarrel; painfulness; trouble. 困難、爭鬪、辛苦

Hounds of war, the — equivalent to 'dogs of war.' dogs of war に同じ

Hours, the — in the old Homeric mythology, were the goddesses of the seasons, the course of which

was symbolically represented by 'the dance of the Hours.' They are often spoken of along with Venus and the Graces. There were three Horæ, corresponding with the three seasons of the ancients, Spring, Summer, and Winter. In art they are represented as blooming maidens, bearing the products of the seasons. 季候の女神

Hour for confidence, the—night. 夜

Household stuff—the articles of furniture and the like, used in house-keeping. 家具

House is going out of the windows, the—the profits of one's business are disappearing. 營業の利潤がなくなる

House of call—a house when workmen of a particular trade meet, and where those in need of workmen can engage their services. 或業の職工が集りて雇入を待つ所

House of correction—a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, vagrants, trespassers. 懲治監（遊惰流浪不良の徒を懲らすための監獄）

House to house visitation—a series of visits made to neighbouring houses in regular succession. 戸毎に訪問すること

House to let or **to sell**,—a house to be lent or to be sold. This idiom is a relic of an older use of the infinitive. 貸家、賣家

How can that be?—is it possible? それは有り得べきか

How comes it—how does it happen? 何故ぞ、如何にして然るか

How comes it about?—what is the reason that? how does it come to pass? 何故か、どうしたのか

How could one?—used in 1. scornful denial; 2. gentle remonstrance; 3. expressing inability, generally in scorn. (一) 如何して何々をしますものか、(二) 如何して何々をしますか、(三) 如何して何々が出来るものか

How do affairs go with you?—how are you getting on? 如何に御暮しなさるか

How do you do?—how fare you? 御機嫌宜しいか

How do you find that?—what do you think of that. 君はそれを如何に思ふか

How do you find yourself?—how are you? 御機嫌宜しいか

How goes the day?—"Day" means battle. 戰は如何に

How goes the enemy?—what o'clock is it? 何時か

How I escaped!—I wonder that I escaped; what a wonder that I escaped! 余か逃れしは甚だ不思議なり

How is it?—what is the reason of? どうして、どういふ譯で

How is it with him?—how is he? 彼は無事か

How is that for high?—a vulgar expression of wonder at the greatness, and the like, of any thing. を

や！まあ！（大なること小なることと等に驚きを顯す卑語）

How matters stand—the real condition of affairs. 事態の眞相

How much?—a satirical expression, implying that the person who is addressed has used an absurdly learned phrase. 學者らしき語を用ゐる時冷笑して言ふ詞

How should one know?—what possibility or probability is there of one's knowing? 如何して知るものか

How so?—what is the reason of? どうして、どういふ譯で

How that—is used in place of 'that' in familiar style. 通俗にてthat に代用せらる

How the land lies—how the matter stands. 事態の眞相

How the wind blows or **lies?**—the state of the wind; the position of affairs. 風の模樣、事件の形勢

How to do—how one ought to do. 如何に爲さゞる可からざるか

How was that?—This is like saying "How did that happen?" 如何してですか

Hub of the Universe, the—the central city of the world. A name often applied in jest to Boston, Mass., U. S. 世界の中央の都會（合衆國のボストンを云ふ）

Huddle together, to—to crowd together confusedly. ごちやゝゝゝに集合す

Hue and cry—a loud outcry with which felons were anciently pursued and which all who heard it were obliged to take up, and join in the pursuit till the malefactor was taken; in later usage, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring all persons to aid in retaking him. 喚聲（之を以て往時罪人を追躡したり而して此聲を聞きし者は皆該罪人の逮捕に力を盡さざるを得ざりき）、近年にては「脫獄者ある時官を助けて逮捕することを衆人に要むる布達書」の意に用ふ

Hug one's self, to—to congratulate one's self; to chuckle. 喜ぶ、嬉しがる

Hug the shore, to—to go or keep near the shore. 海岸に近く沿ふて進む

Hull down—having the hull, as of a ship, concealed from sight, on account of distance. 遠きため船體見へずして

Hum and haw, to—to hesitate in giving a direct answer. 答を躊躇する

Human means of estimation—wealth and position. 富と位地

Human nature—man. 人

Hunting season—a certain portion of the year during which it is lawful to catch or kill a specified kind of wild game, called also *open season*, as distinguished from the *close season*, when the taking of such game is unlawful. 狩獵期

Hunt is up, the—"up" means "on foot," "in progress," "in action.', 獵が始まつて居る

Husband one's resources, to—to use what one has, economically. 資を節用す

Husband's boat, the—a name given to the Saturday boat from London which brings down to Margate during the summer season the fathers whose families are at the sea-coast. 避暑の爲め海邊に在る家族を訪ふ人を載せ毎土曜日に倫敦を發しマーゲートに至る船を云ふ

Husband's tea—very weak tea. 甚だ薄き茶

Hush money—money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent. 口止め金

Hush up, to—to stifle; to suppress; to be silent. 隱蔽する、默して居る

Hyena laugh—a savage, ghastly laugh. 悽き笑

I

I am afraid—I am irresolute; I am inclined to think, and with regret. 恐らくは、或は恐る

I am inclined to think—I rather think. 余は寧ろ何々と思ふ、何々のやうに思ふ

I am surprised that.....—I am surprised to hear that.....余は何々を聞て驚く

I am very sorry—has a meaning equivalent to the Japanese *shikkei itashi mashita*, or *waruikoto wo itashi mashita*. 失敬致しました、悪いことを致しました

I beg pardon—forgive me; excuse me.—Often used when a person means civilly to deny, or contradict, what another affirms; also when one does not hear a remark, and wishes to have it repeated. 御免なさい、失禮ながら、憚りながら、(先方の言ふことを否み或は之に反對する時に用ふる挨拶の句なり、又先方の言ふ事を聞き取り兼ねて今一度くり返されんことを請ふ時に用ふ)

I believe—frequently used in place of "I think," and is no stronger than the latter. 何々と思ひます

I cannot away with—I cannot bear or endure. 余は堪ふる能はず

I cannot away with it—I detest it. 余はそれを嫌ふ

I cannot say—I do not know. 余は知らぬ

I can tell you—I am sure. 確かに、請合ふ、何々だぜ

I chanced to meet him—I met him by chance. 不圖彼に遇ふた

I cry you mercy—I beg your mercy. 宥恕を乞ふ、御免下さい

I dare say—I express the opinion;

I venture to say: I suppose, fancy, judge. 憶ふに、蓋し、恐らくは

Idle bed — vacant or unoccupied bed. 空なる臥床

Idle brain—foolish mind. 愚なる心

Idol—object of intense admiration; any object which receives worship that it does not deserve. 欽慕するもの、不相當なる崇拜を受くるもの

Idol—any phantom of the brain, or any false appearance by which men are led into error or prejudice which prevents impartial observation; a fallacy. Bacon (*Novum Organum*, i. § 38) makes these four in number—*Idols of the nation or tribe* (those into which human nature in general is apt to fall); *Idols of the den or cave* (those into which people living apart from the world are apt to fall); *Idols of the forum or market-place* (those arising from language and social intercourse); *Idols of the theatre* (those due to misconceptions of philosophic system or demonstration). 誤謬（ベーコンは新機論に四種の誤謬を論じたり（一）人類普通の誤謬（二）遁世家の陥り易き誤謬（三）言語又は社交より生ずる誤謬（四）哲學諸説の誤想より生ずる誤謬

I don't find it so good—I don't think it is so good. それをそーよいとは思はぬ

I don't know if.....—I doubt whether ..... 余何々するかを疑ふ

I don't know what to do next—I don't know what I ought to do next. もーどうしてよいかわからぬ

I did not scotch my mind — I spoke plainly. 余は明らさまに話した

I expect him to succeed—I think that he will succeed. 私は彼が成功するならんと思ふ

I expect him to recover—I hope that he will recover. 私は彼が回復するならんと嘱望す

I expect the ship to sink—I fear the ship will sink. 私は船が沈むならんと恐る

If aught else — whatever else. 其他何物にても

I fear—perhaps; I am irresolute; I am inclined to think and with regret. This expression is often used when one's supposition, thought, or imagining is either unpleasant to one's self or to another. 恐らくは、或は恐る、何々でせう、何々しませう、何々の様に思ふ

If I could or might.....!—I would I could or might; would that I could or might. This use of 'if' to introduce the expression of an earnest wish arises from some easily understood apodosis as 'my wish would be gratified' being omitted. 希望を言表す句、若し何々するを得ば満足なりとの意

If I know it—positively. 確かに

If it is not.....—used in a strong affirmation, some such apodosis as "how strange it is!" being omitted.

強き肯定を言表すに用ゆる句、若し何々にあらざれば夫れこそ奇怪なり然れども決して然ることなしとの意

If my name be A.—as surely as my name is A., that is, without fail. 確かに、屹度

I, for one—I at least; as far as I am concerned. 私丈けは

If so were that—if that. 'That' is a conjectional suffix. 若し何々ならば

If the cap fits, wear it—if the remark applies to you, consider it well. 若其言汝に適切ならば能くそれを考へよ

If the worst comes to the worst—If the worst or most undesirable condition of things arises. 運盡きなば、不運に沈まば

If you please—This phrase has often a peculiar use when inserted in a sentence. It calls attention to a statement, of which the opposite might have been taken for granted, and may be translated "do not suppose the contrary." 異なことだが (文の中に挿入されたる時)

If you rather—if you prefer rather. 汝若し寧ろ何々を欲するならば

If you would have your business done, go; if not, send—if you want your business done, go yourself; if not, send some one else in your place. 用事を運ばせんと欲すれば自ら行け、然らざれば人を遣れ

I generally find that—according to my experience. 私の經驗によると

I had not waited long before he came—he came before I had waited long. 長く待たぬうちに彼は來た

I have been young—I am now old. 'Have been' signifies the state of vacuity that follows. も一年をとつた

I have it—I understand it. 分りました

I have not to declare—I cannot tell. 知らぬ

I have something given to me—I was given something, or something was given to me. The idiomatic passive form. 或物を貰ふた

I know—I am certain. 確かに、違いない

I know not what—a phrase used to express indefiniteness in a computation; as, it amounts to I know not what. 若干

Ill at ease—uneasy; very uncomfortable. 不安なる、不快なる

I'll be hanged if I do—assuredly I will not. A slang phrase. 確かに爲ぬ (鄙語)

I'll do for him—I'll kill him; or I'll take vengeance on him. 私は彼を殺さう、復讐しよう

I'll engage—I will pledge you my word; I will promise 必ず、屹度

Ill off—poor or unfortunate. 貧しき、不幸なる

Ill-office—malevolence; harm. 惡意、害惡

Ill-starred—unlucky; fated to be unfortunate. Of course, the allusion is to the astrological dogma that the stars influence the lot of men. 不幸なる、不運なる

Ill taken, to be—to be disapproved. 非なりとさるゝ

I'll tell you what—I have something to tell you. 'What' refers indefinitely to the clause which follows. あのれ-

Ill turn—1. an unkind or injurious act. 2. a slight attack of illness. (一) 不實の行爲、有害の行爲、(二) 微恙

I'll warrant—I am ready to swear; I am certain; I can assure you. 確かに、請合ふ

Ill will—enmity; malice. 怨恨、惡意

Immediately one enters—as soon as one enters. 入るや否や、入るとすぐに

Imitative arts—music, painting, sculpture are so called. 音樂、繪畫、彫刻を謂ふ

Impediment in speech—a defect which prevents distinct utterance. 口訥

Imply anything, to—to take it for granted; to assume it tacitly. 臆測す、然りと看做す、假定す

Impose on, to—to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive or delude. 欺く、瞞着す

Impregnate with, to—to infuse particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another to. を混入す、を含有す

Imprisoned in one's afflicted personality, to be—cannot escape from one's self. 不幸、心配又は憂愁を忘るゝ能はず

Improve the occasion, to—to point out a moral from some event that has just occurred. 事に觸れて敎訓を指示す

I must confess—to say the truth; in reality. 實は、其實

I myself—I or me in person:—used for emphasis. 自身、自ら

In a bad way—in a condition fitted to excite apprehension. 不安の狀に

In a bee line—following a straight course as the honey-laden bee does in going home to the hive. 眞直に

In a blaze—1. illuminated with numerous and powerful lights. 2. in active display and wide diffusion of some quality. (一) 夥しく點燈して、(二) 燃ゑ立つ樣にて、目立つ樣にて

In a body—unitedly; collectively. 集りて、一團となつて

In a box—in a perplexity, or embarrassing position; in difficulty. 迷ふて、困りて、進退谷まりて

In a breath—at one and the same time. 同時に

In account with—in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with some one. 取引して

In a condition—able to. 力ある、能ふべき

In a crack—instantaneously. 卽時に

In addition to—additional to; something more; bisides. に加へて、加之、外に

In advance—1. in a more forward position or rank. 2. beforehand. (一) 前に進んで、前方に、(二) 前以て

In advance of—superior. 優れる

In a fair way—in a way inspiring hope and confidence. 見込あり、らしく

In a fair way of—likely to; with every likelihood of. らしく、見込あり

In a fashion—in a way; to a certain extent. 稍々、幾分か

In a few words—summarily; briefly. 簡單に

In a fit—unconscious; sensless. 不覺の、知覺なき

In a fright—in a sudden alarm. 不意に驚きて

In a glow, to be—to have brightness of color. 眞紅になりて

In a good way—prosperous; prosperously. 繁昌なる、隆盛に

In a greater degree—more. 尙一層

In a heat—in rage. 怒りて

In a high degree—remarkably. 著しく、頗ふる

In a kind—in a way; to some extent. 稍〻、幾分か

In a laughing mood—merrily. 機嫌よく

In a line—a regular and successive order. 順次に相竝んで

In all ages—always; in all periods of the world. 常に、何時の世にても

In all conscience—certainly; really. 確かに、實に

In all directions—toward all points of compass; everywhere. 四方八方に、到る處に

In alliance with—united with; in connection with. と合して、と同盟して

In all manner of ways—variously; in all possible ways. 種々に、色々なる仕方にて

In all probability or **likelihood**—it is very probable. 八九分、多分

In all respects—in every particular; throughout. 何れの點より見るも、全く

In alt, to be—to be an exalted and high-flown mood generally. An expression taken from the vocabulary of music. 調子が高い、倨傲なり

In a manner—in a certain degree, measure, or sense; to a certain extent. 幾分か、或る意味に於ては

In a marked degree—very exceedingly; very much. 著しく、非常に

In a melting mood—softened; susceptible to mild influences. 憐情を感じて

In a moment—very soon: after the lapse of a moment, or so; in an instant. やがて、瞬時にして、直に

In an agony of grief—very much overcome with grief; extremely distressed. 非常に悲嘆して

In an evil hour—in an unfortunate or calamitous time; unluckily. 時不運にして、不幸にも

In an instant—instantaneously. 直に

In another guess manner—in a different kind of way. (guess=kind, guise. 異りたる仕方にて

In anticipation—expected; awaited; prepared for. 豫期して

In an unguarded moment—incautiously; indiscreetly. 輕卒に、不注意に

In a nutshell—in small compass. 簡單に

In any case—at all events. どうしても、孰れにせよ

In any sort—in any way. どうしても、是非に

In any wise—in any way. 同上

In a passion—in violent anger. 激怒して

In a pickle, to be—to be in a disagreeable position; to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty, or disorder. 困却の體なり、狼狽す

In a Pickwickian sense—in a merely technical, hypothetical, and other than the natural sense—a phrase by which the members of the Pickwick Club explained away unparliamentary language. 特別の意義にて

In a position—able to. 力ある、能ふべき

In arms—1. in one's mother's or nurse's arms (an infant in arms). 2. in a state of hostility. (一) 抱かれて (二) 武備をして、武裝して

In a round-about way—indirectly; circuitously. 間接に、遠廻はしに

In a row—in an extended line. 廣く列んで

In arrears—in debt; behindhand in paying. 借りになりて、滯りて

In a second—in the briefest time. 卽時に

In a short time—soon. やがて、程なく

In a small compass—briefly and compactly. 簡單に

In a small degree—slightly; partially. 少々、一部分

In a small way—unostentatiously; with little capital or stock. 小さく、飾なく、少資本にて

Inasmuch as—since; considering that; seeing that; because. 故に

In a sort—in a manner. 幾分か、多少、奇し

In a state of nature—nude, naked, unclothed; in the original condition. 裸體にて、原始の狀態にて

In a stew—excited; worried. 心騷ぎて、心配して、困りて

In a study, to be—to be thinking or meditating deeply. 思に沈んで居る

In a tale, to be—to be in full accord. 全く一致する

In a temper—angry. Temper=bad temper (=heat of passion.) 怒りたる

In a trice—speedily; quickly. 須臾にして、速に

In attendance—waiting on. 給仕する

In at the death, to be—to be present at the final act of any exciting series of events. The phrase is borrowed from fox-hunting; in which it means 'to be up on the animal before the dogs have killed it.' 最終の場合に居合せる

In a twinkling—in a moment. 瞬時に、直に

In autumn prime—in the height of autumn. 仲秋に

In a way—1. somewhat, in a certain sense. 2. agitated; much concerned. (一) 幾分か、或意義にて (二) 心配して、憂慮して

In a whole skin—without injury to the body. 怪我なく

In a word—briefly; to sum up. 要するに、約言すれば

In bad odour—ill spoken of; having a bad reputation. 評判悪き

In ballast, to be—to have no lading but ballast and the needed stores. 船底の石砂及び必要品の外絶えて載貨を有せず

In bar of—against; in opposition to. 反して、逆ふて

In bass relief, or low relief—figures which do not stand out far from the surface on which they are formed. 低き凸彫にて

In bad circumstances—unprosperous. 不幸なる

In bad taste—vulgar; unrefined. 野鄙なる

In battle array—in posture for fighting. 戰闘隊形を整へて

In, or on, behalf of—in the interest or service of; for the benefit or convenience of. の爲めに

In bitter terms—passionately; keenly. 激して、酷しく

In black and white—in writing or print. 筆記して、印刷して

In blank—without restriction. Applied to indorsement on promissory notes where no indorsee is named. 制限なき (被裏書人の名を記さざる約束手形の裏書に云ふなり)

In blood—angrily; in full vigor. 怒りて、奮發して

In bold relief—the degree of boldness or prominence which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance; in clear outline. 遠くより顯著に見えて、明瞭なる姿にて

In bond—this terms is applied to goods which are left in charge of the officers of the custom-house, and a bond is given for the payment of the duties on them. 關稅を拂ふべしとの證券を入れて稅關の官吏に預けある貨物に云ふ

In broad or open daylight—openly; publicly; when it is quite light. おもてむきに、公に、公然と、白晝に

In bulk—in a mass or solid state; not divided into portions, or put in boxes, bags, packages and the like. 塊の儘にて、くづさずに、裝入せずして

In case—if it should so fall out or happen; if. .....の場合には、若し.....ならば

In, or on, behalf of—in the interest or service of; for the benefit or convenience of. の爲めに

In bitter terms—passionately; keenly. 激して、酷しく

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In case—if it should so fall out or happen; if. .....の場合には、若し.....ならば

In character—in harmony with the part assumed; appropriate. 適當なる

Inch of cold iron, an—a stab from a dagger or other weapon. 匕首の一刺

Incident to—belonging to; liable to happen. に附帶する、の上に起り易き

Inclined to, to be—to be in the habit of. 何々する癖あり

In clover, to be—to live luxuriously or in abundance. 奢侈に暮らす、豐かに暮らす

In cold blood—deliberately; without sudden passion; without compunction. 熟慮して、自若として、一朝の怒に乘ぜず

In collar—employed. 就職して

In common—1. equally with another, or with others. 2. to be equally used or participated by two or more. (一) 等しく、(二) 共用にて

In common parlance—in ordinary phrase; in the usual forms of speech. 通常の語法にて

In company with—associated with. と組合て、と共同して

In compliance with—yielding to; heeding. に從ひ、によりて

In concert—in agreement or harmony; unitedly. 同意して、一致して、調和して

In conclusion—finally; by way of concluding. 最後に、終に臨んで

In conformity to or **with**—in agreement with; according to. と一致して、に從ふて

In connection with—joined to; in company with と共に

In conscience—certainly; really. 確かに、實に

In consequence of—by reason of; as the effect of. の故に、に由りて

In consideration of—in view of something which is of value in the eye of the law; for the equivalent of. の約因にて、に代へて

Inconsistent with—not agreeing with. と一致せず、に合せず

In contact—touching; in close union or meeting. 相接觸して

In contemplation, to be or **have**—to be intended or purposed; to be subject of consideration. 思案中、目論見中

In contempt of—despising. を顧みずして、輕視して

In countenance—in an assured condition; free from shame or dismay. 恬然として、恥なく

In course—in regular order. 順次に

In course of time—in the progress of time. 月日のたつうちに

In deep water or **waters**—in enbarassment or trouble. 困難中に、進退谷りて

In deference to—out of respect to; yielding to. に從ひて、を重んじて

In defiance of—in opposition to; resisting; defying; opposing; violating. に反して、を犯して

In demand, to be—to be in request; in a state of being much sought after. 需要あり

Independent judgement—judgement formed on one's responsibility, without consulting others. 他人に諮らず單獨にて定めたる意見

In or on deposit—in trust, or safe keeping, as a deposit. 預けて

In detail—part by part; by particulars; minutely. 詳細に、委しく

Index finger—the forefinger of the hand. 人さし指

Indian club—a wooden club, swung in the hand for gymnastic exercise, so called because it was first used by the natives of India. 棍棒、(印度人始めて用ひしが故に然か云ふ)

Indian file—single file; arrangement of persons in a row, following one after another. 一列(前後に相列べる)

Indian summer—a period of warm and pleasant weather occurring late in autumn. 晩秋の暖かにして閑かなる季節

Indirect tax—a tax or duty on articles consumed but not collected immediately from the consumer; as an excise, custom, etc. 間稅

In dispute—debated; discussed. 論爭中

Indorse in blank, to—to write one's name on the back of a note or bill, leaving a blank to be filled by the holder. 受取人の名を記し得る樣少しの餘地を殘し手形類の裏面に自己の名を認む

In driblets—in a small portion or sum at a time. 少しづゝ

Inductive method—the method of reasoning by which we establish general principles or laws, or truths, from particular instances. 歸納法

In due course—at the proper time. 適當なる時期に

Indulge in, to—to give free course to; to give one's self up to; to practice, as a habit. に耽る、を縱にす、に一身を委ぬ、を習癖として行ふ

Indulge one's self in, to—to enjoy. 樂む

Industrial exhibition—a public exhibition of the various industrial products of a country or of various countries. 勸業博覽會

In duty bound, to be—to be under obligation; to have as a duty..... せざる可らざる義務有り

In earnest—serious and sincere; not trifling or jesting; determined and resolute. 誠實に、眞面目に、堅く

In effect—in truth; really; substantially. 實に、其實

In embryo—in an incipient or undeveloped state; planned but not yet executed. 初發未成形のまゝ、未だ十分發達せざる狀にて、考案中

In every one's mouth—the common talk. 世に噂せられて、諸人の口の端にかゝる

In every quarter, in all quarters—every where; in all countries. 到る處に、何れの國にも

In every respect—in every par-

ticular; altogether. 何れの點に於ても、全く

In evidence — actually present; conspicuous. 現在して、顯著なる

In existence, to be—to exist; to actually be; to continue in being. 存在す、現存す

In fact; in point of fact—in reality; in truth; indeed. 實に、其實

In fashion—in the prevailing mode or style, especially of dress. 流行す、はやり(特に衣服に就て言ふ)

In fault—to blame; erring. 過ちて

In favor of—upon the side of; favorable to. の爲めに、に左祖して、を可として

In favor with — favored, encouraged, countenanced by. 恩寵を被りて、愛顧せられて

In few—in short; in brief. 要するに、約言すれば

In fine—in conclusion; by way of termination or summing up. 竟に、畢竟するに、要するに

In fine feather—in fine spirits or health. 機嫌よく、健勝にて

In for a thing, to be—to be resolved or determined upon it. ……せんと決意す

In for it, to be—to be unable to withdraw or to escape consequences. 騎虎の勢止むを得ず、退く能はず、其責逃るべからず、奈何ともするなし

In force—of unimpaired efficacy; valid; not suspended or reversed. 効力を存して、有効なる

In form—in good form. 體裁よく

Inform against, to — to communicate facts by way of accusation against; to give intelligence of a breach of law. を告發す

In front of—directly before. 正面に、直前に

In full—without reduction. 全額の、全部の

In full blast—in complete operation; in a state of great activity. 盛んに活働して

In full cry—when all the hounds have caught the scent, and give tongue in chorus; in full pursuit. 烈しく追ひかけて、總ての獵犬が獵獸を嗅き附けて異口同音に吠へ立てゝ

In full dress—wearing the dress required on occasion of ceremony. 禮服を着て

In full feather—in full costume. 禮服を着用して

In full uniform — wearing the whole of the prescribed uniform; not in undress. 制服を着けて、平服でなく

In full view—in complete, entire, or adequate view or sight. 一ト目に見えて

In fun—as a joke; not seriously. じようだんに

In future—in time to come; hereafter; henceforth. 將來は、今後

In garrison—doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison. 城砦に守衛す、守兵として其義務を盡す

In general—for the most part; not always or universally. 概して、大かたは

In good case—in good condition, health, or state of body. 達者で、壯健にて

In good circumstances—prosperous. 幸福なる

In good earnest—in determined and resolute manner. 本氣にて、斷乎として

In good faith—with sincerity. 誠實に

In good part—favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure. 好意を以て、氣を損せずして、慍らずに、快く

In good season—in good time; seasonably; sufficiently early. 好時期に、間に合ふ樣に、十分早く

In good time—in good season. 同上

In great straits—in great difficulties. 大困難に

In hall—is opposed to "in the battle field." It means "in peace" as opposed to "in war." 平時に

In hall and bower—the hall was the principal room in the old castles, the room where meals were served, etc., the bower was the inner apartment set apart for the ladies, so that the phrase "in hall and bower," which is formed in very early English, may be considered equivalent to "among both men and women. 男女の中に

In hand—1. paid at the time of purchase. 2. in a state of progress. 3. under control. (一) 卽金にて、現金拂にて (二) 進行して (三) 管理の下に

In happy time—in good time. 好時期に、間に合ふ樣に、十分早く

In harmony with—in agreement with; corresponding to. と一致して、適して

In hiding—keeping one's self out of view. 人目を忍べる

In high feather—in good spirits; exultant. 上機嫌にて、元氣よく、甚だ喜んで

In high relief—the complete projecture, or prominence, of a figure above or beyond the ground, or plane, on which it is formed. 高き凸彫

In high spirit—happy; joyful. 上機嫌にて、甚だ喜んで

In hot blood—under excitement, or sudden passion. 激して、怒りて

In hot haste—eagerly; in a hurried and vehement manner. 熱心躁急に、苛だつて、ヤッキとなつて

In hot water, to be—to be in a quarrel; in trouble. 喧嘩して居る、困厄に在り

In ill part—unfavorably; in displeasure. 不快に

In irons—having fetters on. 足械を掛けられて、鎖にて繫かれて

In issue—in dispute, or controversy. 議論中、爭論中

In itself—in its own nature. 本來、固と

In its proper place—in the place assigned to it, or belonging to it, or suited to it. 適當の位置に

In jest—for mere sport or diversion; not in truth and reality; not in

In the world—a phrase used to strengthen the negative, the word "last," and the superlative. 否定, last, 及び最上級を強むるに用ゆる句

In the wrong, to be—to be greatly mistaken; to be on the wrong side; to be in error; not in the right. 間違つて居る、誤りて居る、正しからず

In the wrong box—out of place; mistaken. 場所外れ、其所にあらず、誤りて

Intimate delights—delights related to domestic. 家内の歓樂

In time—1. sufficiently early. 2. after considerable time; finally; in course of time. (一) 充分早く、間に合ふ様に、時に後れずに (二)時來れば、終には、時の經過するうちに

In token of—as a sign or memorial of. の記念として、しるしとして、

Into the bargain—over and above; also; besides. 加之に、其外に、又、おまけに

Into the breach—to an attack of a besieged town, when a place of entry has been broken through in the walls. 城壁を打壞りて圍みたる城邑の攻撃に

In touch with—having a delicate appreciation and intimate knowledge of; in sympathy with. 熟知して、同情を抱きて

In triumph—with joy and exultation; rejoicingly; proud of one's achievements. 歓喜して、意氣揚々として

Intrude on, to—to come in unbidden. 猥りに入る

Intrude one's self into, to—to thrust one's self. 同上

In truth—in reality; in fact. 實に、眞に

In tune—harmonious. 調子が整ふて

In turn—in due order of succession. 順番に

In two—into two parts; in halves; apart; separately. 二つに、半分づつに、離れて、別々に

In two minds—subject to conflicting desires or motives; uncertain what to do. 二心を持ちて

In two two's—immediately; without any delay. 直ちに、猶豫なく

In unison—in agreement; in harmony. 一致して、調和して

In use—1. in employment or service. 2. in customary practice or observance. (一) 使用せられて (二) 慣例となりて、行はれて

In vain—to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual. 徒らに、無益に、無效なる

In various ways—by many and differing methods. 種々の方法にて

Inverted year, the—the inverse of the season when this phrase is used. 此語を用ゆる時の季節に反對なる季節を云ふ

Invest money, to—to place money so that it will be safe and yield a profit. 放資す、資本を卸ろす

In view—in purpose; as an object to be aimed at. 目的として

heart. 心靈（體軀と區別して）、心胸

In no degree — by no amount; nowise; not at all. 毛頭……なし、寸……無し、絕えて……あらず

In no respect—in no particular; not at all. 毫も……あらず、如何に見ても……なし

In no time—very soon; in a very short time. 間もなく、直に

In no way — in no manner or degree; nowise; not in the least; not at all. 少しも……なし、決して……あらず

In no wise—by no means; in no manner; in no way. 少しも……なし、決して……あらず

Inn-window poetry — doggerel rhyms written by guests on the windows of the inn. 客が旅舍の窓に樂書する拙劣なる詩

In obedient to—obeying; having regard to. に遵ふて

In one—in a united body; in union; unitedly. 一體となりて、聯合して

In one's book, to be—to be in his list of friends; to be in favor with one. 金蘭簿に名を列す、親愛せらる

In one's born days—in one's lifetime. 一生

In one's bosom, to be—to be in one's secrets; to know one's inmost intentions. 秘密を知る

In one's cause—on one's behalf; for one's sake. 人の爲めに

In one's cups, to be—to be drunk, intoxicated. 酩酊す

In one's day—in one's time. 盛りの時

In one's debt—under a pecuniary obligation to one. 人に債を負ふて

In one's element—in a state or sphere natural to any thing; in a condition suited to one's existence. 己れに自然なる境遇に、己れが生存に適せる狀に

In one's employ — employed by one. 人に雇使せられたる

In one's eye — 1. visible. 2. in one's opinion. 3. to one's face. (一) 見得べき (二) 意見にては (三) 面のあたり

In or into one's hands—in one's possession or control. 人の手中に、人の權內に

In one's hearing — when one is listening. 人の聽て居る時に

In one's heart of hearts—in the inmost recesses of the heart; privately; secretly. 內心、祕かに

In one's own way—freely. 隨意に

In one's power—possible for one. 人の爲し能ふ所

In one's quiet way—according to one's quiet habit. 靜かなる常習に從ひ

In one's right mind—sane; exercising sound reason and judgment. 亂れざる心にて、正氣を失はずして

In one's sense—in a normal condition of mind and judgment; able to reason correctly. 同上

In one's shirt-sleeves—without a coat. 上着なしに

In one's sober senses—calm; dis-

passionate; in a condition favorable to sound judgment. 沈着して、虚心平氣にて、落着きて

In one's sore need—when one is in very great difficulty. 非常なる困難の際

In one's tantrum—in a capricious fit of ill-temper. 不機嫌なる

In one's teens, twenties, thirties—in an age between thirteen and nineteen, twenty and twenty-nine, thirty and thirty-nine. 十三歳より十九歳まで、二十歳より二十九歳まで、三十歳より三十九歳までの年齢にて

In one's time—in more fortunate time. Old men frequently use the expression when speaking of their active or palmy day. 盛りの時

In one's train—among one's retinue. 従者の中に

In one's turn—in one's order of succession. 順番に、立ち代りて、亦た

In one's way—so situated as to obstruct, hinder, or the like. 妨害となる、邪魔になる

In open arms—openly leagued. 公然と同盟したる

In one word—in brief; briefly; in short; to sum up. 概言すれば、要するに

In order—1. for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end; (followed by *to* or *that*). 2. tidy; presenting a good appearance; in proper order. (一) 爲めに (二) 整頓して

In ordinary—in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving. 定時服事する

Inorganic matter—matter devoid of the structure of a living being. 無機物

In other words—the same thing, in other language; in different phrase. 換言すれば、即ち

In part—in some degree; partly. 稍や、幾分か

In particular—specially; peculiarly. 殊に、特に

In partnership—united in prosecuting any undertaking or business. 組合ふて

In passing—as one passes. 通過するときに

In-patient—a patient who receives also boarding and lodging at a hospital or infirmary. 入院患者

In pawn; at pawn—in the state of being pledged. 質に入れて

In place or room of—instead of. の代りに、に代りて

In perfection—fully developed. 充分に發達したる

In person—by one's self; not by a representative or letter. 自身で、親しく、自ら

In petto—in secrecy; in reserve. 私かに、腹藏して

In petticoats—1. still a child; still in the nursery. 2. of the other sex; in the form of a woman. Opposed to 'in trousers.' (一) 小兒なる、襁褓中にある (二) 女性の、女裝の

In place—1. present. 2. suited to the occasion. 3. employed in of-

fice. (一) 現在して (二) 適切なる (三) 就職して

In plain English—speaking plainly or without circumlocution. 有體に言へば、直言すれば

In plain terms, words, or language—strictly speaking; in fact; really. 直言すれば、實に

In pocket, to be—having pecuniary gain. 儲ける

In point—relevant. 適合せる

In point of—in the particular respect of; in the single matter of. 特に……の點に於て、の一事にては

In possession of—possessing; holding; occupying. を占有して、所持して

In possession of the house, to be—to have the right to speak. 發言の權をもつ

In post haste—as quickly as possible; as rapidly as a man carrying letters go. 成る丈け急ぎて

In or into power—possessing or exercising authority; having control. 權力を握りて、執權者たる

In practice—1. in condition to do one's best as the result of proper training and practice; as, a ball-player *in practice* opposed to *out of parctice*. 2. having a practice; practising; as a physician *in practice*. (一) 練習をして居る (二) 開業して居る

In presence of—in the sight or the company of. の面前にて

In print—1. in a printed form; issued from the press; published. 2. precisely; to the letter. (一) 印刷したる、公にせる (二) 文字通りに、嚴密に、少しも違はず

In private—privately. 密かに

In process of time—in the progress, or continued movement, of time. 時を經るに從ひ

In profusion—in great abundance 澤山に

In proportion—in the degree or manner according as; to the degree that. に準じて、に比例して

In prospect—anticipated; in expectation. 前途に、豫期したる

In public—in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secretly. 公けに、衆人の前に

In pursuance of—in accordance with; in prosecution or fulfillment of. に從ふて、を履行して

In Queer street, to be—to be in unfortunate circumstances. Queer street is the imaginary residence of persons in financial and other difficulties. 不幸なり、不運なり

In quest of—looking for. を得んとて、を搜求して

In question—in debate; in the course of examination or discussion. 論議中の、問題となり居れる

In quick succession—rapidly following each other; at short intervals. 急に相繼いて、殆んど絶間なく

In quiet—quietly; without disturbance of tranquillity. 安穩に、騷がずに、安心して

Inquire after one, to—to inquire after one's welfare. 安否を尋ぬる

Inquire for one, to—to want to see one. 面會を求むる

Inquire into, to—to examine; to investigate. を吟味す、を調査す

In reason—in justice; with rational ground. 道理上、眞に

In regard of—on account of. の故に

In regard to—regarding; respecting; about. に就て、に關して

In relation to—with reference to; concerning. に關して、に就て

In relief—prominently. 著明に

In request—wanted by purchasers. 需用多く

In reserve—in keeping for future use; in store. 貯へて、豫備として

In respect—in case. の場合に

In respect to or **of**—in reference to; in comparison with. に關して、と較べて

In round numbers—in a sum ending with a cipher; approximately corret. 大凡そ、概算、略ぼ

In sackcloth and ashes—in grief and repentance. An allusion is to the habit of the Jews, who in time of public calamity, private affliction, and often as a penance for sin, clothed themselves in a coarse cloth, called sackcloth, that was extremely irritating to the skin, sprinkling their hair and beards full of ashes and frequently sitting or lying in a pile of the same. 悲哀と悔恨に沈んで

In search of—seeking. を捜索して

In season—in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose; ready for the table (said of fruit, fish, game, etc.) 好時機に、間に合ふ樣に、十分早く、しゆん、時節

In season and out of season—at all times, seasonable and unseasonable; always. The expression occurs in the Bible, 2 Tim. iv. 2. 時を撰ばずに、無暗に、常に

In secret—in a private place; in a state or place not seen; privately. 隱密の場所にて、窃かに

In session—passing the usual time alloted to daily meetings; actually sitting, or assembled for the transaction of business. 開會して、開廳執務して

In seven league boots—rapidly; with speed. 極めて迅く、急いで

In sheets—not folded or folded but not bound, — said especially of printed pages. 折らずに、綴ぢずに（特に印刷したる紙に云ふ）

In short—in few words; briefly, to sum up or close in a few words. 要するに、概言すれば

Inside out—inverted, so that the inside becomes the outside. 裏返して、内を外に

In sight—1. within the view; sometimes with 'of.' 2. known or determinable from observation or investigation. (一) 見ゆる處に (二) 見て分ぢ

In sight of—in view of; near enough to see. の見ゆる處に、の見ゆる程近く

Insist on or **upon, to**—to attach great importance to; to be persist-

ent, urgent, or pressing. を強ふ、を迫る、を主張す

In snuff—offended. 立腹して

In some sort—as it were. 左ながら、宛も

In some taste—to a certain extent; in some measure. 幾分か、多少

In sort as—according as. に從て、に依て

In sober earnest—seriously and truthfully. 眞面目に、本氣に

Insolvent law—a law affording relief, or discharge from indebtedness to insolvent debtors, upon their delivering up their property for the benefit of their creditors. 破產法（債主の爲に負債者の財產を引渡さしめ以て返濟し得ざる負債の責を脫れしむる法律）

In some degree—somewhat; partially. 稍々、幾分か、少しは

In some measure—to some extent; partially. 幾分か、多少

In some such way—in a similar way; by like means. 類似の仕方にて、其樣なことで

In special—particularly. 殊に

Inspector-general—a staff officer of an army, whose duties are those of inspection. 監軍

Inspire mirth, to—to fill one with mirth. 樂ます

In spirits—in a good humor; laughing and joking. 機嫌よく、嬉笑して

In spite of—in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance of. にも拘はらず、を顧みず、を物ともせず、に反して

In spite of one's teeth—despite one's efforts to the contrary; in opposition to one's settled purpose. 然かさせまじとするに拘はらず、決意に反して

In sport—in jest; for play or diversion. 戲れに

In state—in dignity; in full ceremony. 嚴然として、莊麗に、第一公式にて

Institute a comparison, to—to make a comparison; to compare. 對照す、比較す

In stock—on hand. 持合せて

In store—in accumulation; in readiness. 蓄積して、用意して

In store for, to be—to be awaiting. 待ちて居る、將に來らんとして居る

In strict confidence—confidentially; with the expectation of entire secrecy. 固く信じて、漏泄の憂なしと期して

In strong relief—visible; manifest. 明白なる、明亮なる

Instructive ease—leisure which enables us to study or instruct ourselves. 勉學し得る暇

In succession—in consecutive order; one following another. 相踵いで、陸續

In such a case or contingency—in such a state of affairs. 斯かる場合には

In such good time—so early. 左樣に早く

In sum—an old expression of "in brief." 要するに、概言すれば

In sunder—into parts; in two. 二つに、眞二つに

Insurance policy—a certificate of insurance. 保險證書

In suspense—doubtful; in a state of uncertainty. 疑ふて、躊躇して

Intellectual readiness—a certain quickness of the mind to take in new ideas on a subject and to see that a question may have several different possible solutions. 理解の敏捷なること

Intelligence or employment office—an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants to be hired. 傭人口入所

In (ten) days—at the close of (ten) days. (十)日經つと、(十)日經つて

Interest one's self, to—to take an interest or to concern one's self. 關係する

Interested, to be—to feel an interest. 興味を感する

In terms—in detail. 詳細に、委しく

In that—seeing that; inasmuch as. 故に

In that light—so; in that manner; considered from that point of view. 然か、其樣に、その觀察點より考ふれば

In the absence of—being absent or lacking. 不在中、無きを以て

In the abstract—separated from particulars; considered theoretically. 抽象的に

In the act of, to be—to be about to. 將に……せんとする

In the arms of Morpheus—asleep. In the Greek mythology Morpheus was the god of dreams. 眠りて

In the back ground—out of sight; concealed; in a situation little seen or noticed. 見られざる樣、藏して

In the bad or black books of—under disfavor of; in disgrace with. の氣に入らぬ

In the blues—in depression of spirits. 憂鬱に沈んで、落膽して

In the books of—under favor of; in grace with. の氣に入る

In the bosom of—in the affectionate inclosure of. の和氣藹々たる中に

In the bud—in the forming stage; early; at the outset. 始めに、初發に、蕾のうちに

In or under the circumstances—the condition of affairs being thus 事情此の如くなれば、斯る次第なれば、是を以て

In the clouds, to be—to dream of what is impracticable; to build castles in the air. 空中に樓閣を築く

In the course of—during; while passing; in the progress of. の間、のうちに

In the course of conversation—while talking. 談話中

In the dark—uncertain; uniformed; ignorant. 確かむる能はず、知らず

In the distance—far off. 遠くに

In the dumps—gloomy; low-spirited. 憂鬱に沈んで、萎れて

In the east—in the eastern part. 東部に

In the event of—if the specified event should occur. の事起らば、の場合には、若し……せば

In the extreme—as much as possible. 極めて、此上なく

In the eyes of—in the opinion of; in one's estimate. の説にて、の視る處にては

In the face of—over against; in opposition to. に反對して

In the face of day—openly; publicly; without concealment. 公然と、公に、秘するとなく

In the face of the world—in public; before the people at large. 公然と、稠衆の面前にて

In the falling afternoon—late in the afternoon. 午後遲く

In the family way, to be,—to be big with child, pregnant. 懷姙する

In the field, to be—to be a competitor for any prize. 競爭する

In the first place—first in order. 第一に

In the flesh—in life. 生きて居る

In the fullness of age—at a ripe old age. 高齡にて

In the fullness of one's heart—full of confidence; full of feeling. 充分なる自信を以て、滿腔の熱情を以て

In the fullness of time—at the proper season; after the lapse of a suitable interval: when the time was completely come. 機熟して、時機來りて

In the good graces of, to be—to have the favor or friendship of. に愛顧せられて、の知遇を蒙りて

In the glout—sulky. 不平なる

In the good books of—in favor with. の氣に入る

In the grain—deep-seated in the very nature. 深く、天性より

In the gross—in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together. 全體にて、總括して

In the hand or **hands of**—held by; possessed by; committed to. に任かせて、の手中に

In the hearing—within reach of one's ear. 人の聽く所で

In the heat—quickly. 速に

In the heat of action—when the work presses. 忙はしき時に

In the height of fashion—very fashionably. いたく流行風に

In the highest—in the highest degree or manner. 最も高く、最も大に

In the humor; in the mood—in the state of mind; in the temper of mind; in the disposition. 意あり、氣が向きて

In the interest of—for the benefit or advantage of. の爲めに

In the land of nod—asleep. 睡りて

In the land of the living—alive; living. 生きて、生存して

In the last degree—excessively; to the last limit. 甚だしく、極めて

In the least—in the smallest or lowest degree. 少しも

In the long run—in the whole course of things taken together; in the final result; at the conclusion or end. 結局、畢竟、つまる處は、竟に

In the lump—the whole taken together; in gross. 全體、總括して

In the main—1. in principal features; in most respects. 2. for the most part; in the greatest part. (一) 主要の點にて、多くの點に於て (二) 多くは、大かた

In the making—undergoing the process of making. 製作中

In the market, to be—to be for sale; to be bought. 賣物である、買收される

In the market-place—in public; for all to hear. 公然と、衆人の聞く所にて

In the mean time—mean while; in the time intervening. 兎角する間に、その間

In the middle—half-way; equal distance between two points. 中途に、央ばに、中程に

In the midst of—among; amid; surrounded by; involved in, overwhelmed by. の中に、の內に、に圍繞せられて

In the most worldly sense—in regard to this world only, irrespective of any nobler considerations of what our duty to God demands. 神に對する吾人の義務如何との高尙なる考なく現世のみに關して

In the mould—in the grave. 墓の中に

In the name of—by the authority of. の名義にて、に代りて

In the nick—exactly at the proper moment. 丁度よき時に

In the nick of—in immediate connection with; immediately after. 直ぐ後に

In the nick of time—exactly at the proper moment. 丁度よき時に

In the old way—according to one's old habit. 舊來の常習に從ひ、相變らず

In the open air—exposed to the air or weather; out of doors. 戶外にて、外氣に晒らされて

In the opinion of—one's opinion is thus. の說によれば

In the order of things—the order of things being what it is; in the established arrangement. 事物自然の理に於て、宇宙の秩序にては

In the ordinary course of things—if matters go as usual; as is customary or usual; it is to be expected. 通常ならば、事物の常狀として、期して待つべし

In the pay of—hired by.....に雇はれたる

In (the) place of—instead of; in the room of; as a substitute for. の代りに、に代ふるに

In the pride of one's heart—in one's excessive delight; in the completeness of one's satisfaction. 非常に喜んで、充分滿足して

In the right—free from error. 正しき、誤なき

In the right nick of time—exactly at the proper moment. 丁度よき時に

In the rough—in an unwrought or rude condition, or in the material. 原狀のまゝにて、あらにて

In the same boat—in like circumstances; in the same condition or situation. 同一の事情にて、境遇を同うして、位地を同うして

In the same box—equally embarrassed. 等しく困りて

In the same breath—at the same time; simultaneously. 同時に

In the second place—secondly; again. 次に、第二に

In the seventh heaven—extremely happy. 極めて幸福なる

In the sight of Heaven—in the judgment of God. 神の審判にて

In the straw—in childbed. 産褥に在る

In the style of oracle—uncertain. 不審なる、疑はしき

In the substance—in the gross weight; in the general purport. 總括して、概意にて

In the sum—taken as a whole. 總括して

In the sunshine, to be—to be drunk. 酩酊して居る

In the suds, to be—to be in turmoil or difficulty. 困却して、難澁して

In the teeth of—directly against; in direct opposition to; in front of. に眞向ふて、を冒して、を衝いて

In the thick of—in the thickest part; in the time when any thing is thickest; in the midst of 酣はにして、の闌はなるとき、最中に

In the third place—thirdly. 第三に

In the tide of times—in the flow or course of times. 時の經過するうちに

In the train of—accompanying; attending; following. に伴ふて、附隨して

In the van—foremost; at the beginning. 第一位の、最初の

In the vein—inclined; disposed. 傾いて、好んで

In the very nick of time—exactly at the proper moment. 丁度よき時に

In the wake of—immediately after; in the train of. 直ぐ後に、に伴ふて

In the way—so situated as to obstruct, hinder, or the like. 妨害となる、邪魔になる

In the way of—in a good position for effecting something; in respect of; as. 都合よく、に關して、として

In the weather—in the open air. 戸外にて

In the wind, to be—to be covertly in preparation; about to happen; to be in the reach of surmise, although not announced or acknowledged. 竊かに用意中なり、事實未だ判然せざれどどうやら有るらしく察せらる、將に起らんとする

In the wind's eye—toward the direct point from which the wind blows. 眞正面に風に向ふて

earnest. 戯れて、眞面目ならで、本氣でなく

In joke—jestingly; sportively; not in reality and in earnest. 笑談に、戯れに

In justice to—in agreeableness to right, equity, and justness. ……に對する公義の上よりして、……に對し當然

In keeping with—in just proportion; in conformity with; in consistency with. とよく比例して、と相應して、と釣り合ふて

In kind—in produce, or some kind of commodity, as distinguished from money; in something of the same sort; similarly. 品物にて（金錢と區別して云ふ）、同種類の物にて、同樣に

In leading strings, to be—to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or under the guidance of others. 幼稚又は從屬の狀にあり、他の指導の許にあり

In league, to be—to be associated or united for a common purpose. 共同目的の爲に同盟す

In less than no time—very quickly. 極めて迅速に、瞬間に

In lieu of—instead of; as a substitute for. の代りに、に代ふるに

In life—an intensive phrase added to 'nothing' or 'what'=in the world. 全く、いつたい

In limbo—restrained; confined; imprisoned. 束縛せられて、禁錮せられて

In long clotnes—still a young infant. 幼稚

In lots—in alloted portions; in distinct parcels. 區分して、部分けして

In love—under the influence of a tender affection for one of opposite sex. 戀愛して

In luck, to be—to have unexpected good fortune; to succeed as the result of circumstances beyond one's control. 僥倖を博す、思はぬ幸運に際會す

In lug—pawned. 質入れして

Inlying pickets—a detachment of troops in a camp, kept fully equipped and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm; picket-guard. 時變に備ふるため十分軍裝して陣營中に居る一軍隊、備急衞兵

In merry pin—in a merry humor. 喜んで

In middle courses—in adopting a neutral position, and keeping aloof from both parties. 中立して

In mind—being thought of. 意中に

In motion—moving. 運動して、行進して

In my choice—according to my liking or fancy; in my judgement. 余の所好に從ふ、余の辨識に依り

In my judgement—according to my judgement. 余の判斷に從へば

In name—in profession, or by title only; not in reality. 名義上、名ばかり、有名無實に

In nature—possible. 有るべき

Inner man—the soul as distinct from the body; the mind and

In view of—because of; by reason of; in consideration of. の故に、の譯合で

In virtue of—through the force of; by authority of. の力にて、の爲めに、に依りて

Invite one's self, to—to come in unbidden. 猥りに入り來る

In vogue—in use at present; popularly adopted. 目今流行して、人氣に適ふて

In white and black—in writing; in print. 筆記したる、印刷したる

In word—in speech only. 口ばかり

In work-day world—in ordinary life. 通常の生活にて

In years—advanced in age; old. 老たる

I.O.U.—'I owe you,' a form of acknowledgement of debt common between friends. The amount borrowed and the name of the borrower are added to these letters. 借用證書

I promise you—I assure you. 確かに

I pray—an exclamation which often accompanies a question. 問を尋ぬるときに屢々用ゆる句

I protest—I assure you. 確かに

I recommend you to do something—I advice you to do something. 何々を爲て見給へ

Iron or gold—power or money. 權力又は金錢

Iron in the fire—occupations or enterprises requiring attention. 注意を要する職業又は企圖

Iron rule—harsh stern government. 苛刻の政

Irony of fate, to—the curious providence which brings about the most unlikely events. 奇運

Is able to—can. 能ふ

I say—1. a phrase used when a word or phrase is repeated. 2. I say that; I demand of you. (一) ……と言ふのに (二) おい、もしもし

I say to myself—I think. 余は思ふ

I should like—is a milder form of 'I like,' and implies the real or pretended inability of doing something. 何々をしたいものですが

I should rather think—I am inclined to think. かと思はれます

I should say so—expresses a modest opinion. そうですとも

I should say it was—is a milder form of 'I say it is.' そうでしょうよ

I should suppose—I am inclined to think. かと思はれます

I should think so—expresses modest opinion. そうですとも

Is it possible? Can it be possible?—This phrase expresses intense astonishment of the speaker. 不思議ですね—

Is it well with him?—is he well? 彼は健全ですか

Islands of the Blest—imaginary islands in the West, thought to be the abode of good men after death. 西方淨土

Is to be—This phrase expresses a purpose or an obligation or an event to be realized in the future. It is nearly equivalent to the phrases, *will be, must be, can be.* せらるゝ筈なり、せられざるべからず、せらる可し、たらんとす、され能ふ

Isothermal line—a line passing through places of equal mean temperature. 同温度線

Is to be esteemed—is esteemable. 'To be esteemed' is equivalent to an adjective. 敬重すべし

Is to be happy—is happiness. 'To be happy' is equivalent to a noun. 幸福なり

Is to blame—is to be blamed or blameworthy. 非難すべし、過あり

Is to help me—is my help. 余の助なり、余を助く

Israel's monarch—David. ダビッド

I suppose—probably. でしよう、だらう

Is your father a glazier?—a vulgar expression, signifying 'do you suppose that I can see through you?' It is used when a person in front of you obstructs your view. 人が自分の前に立塞がりて物を見ることの出来ぬとき其人に對して言ふ諺語

I take it—I take the case to be; I apprehend or suppose. 余は思ふ又は考ふ

It behoves one (+Infinitive)—one ought (+Infinitive), "Behove" is always used impersonally. 須らく何々すべし、當に何々すべし

It being no object—not sufficient motive or reason or inducement. 十分の動機（或は理由、誘因）ならず

Itching palm—a covetous desire for gold. 貪慾心

It did not strike one—it did not occur to one. それに思ひ付かなんだ

It does not commend itself with him—it does not attract his favor to itself. それは彼の氣に入らぬ

I tell you—is equivalent to the Japanese *to yu no ni,* or *yo.* ..... といふのに、.....よ

I tell you what—I have something to tell you. 'What' refers indefinitely to the clause which follows. あのね－

It goes without saying—it is a matter of course. 勿論のことなり、言ふまでもなし

I think—probably. でしよう、だらう

I think I shall succeed—I expect to succeed. 余は成功を期す

I think I will try—I intend to try. 余は試みんと欲す

I thought fit to refuse—I thought it fit to refuse. 拒否するを適當なりと思ふた

Ithuriel's spear—the weapon of the angel Ithuriel, which exposes deceit by the slighest touch. 天使イスリエルの槍（此槍に觸るゝときは虚僞忽ち曝露すといふ）

It is all up with the army—the army has failed hopelessly. 軍勢が全く敗北した

It is a mercy that—I rejoice; I am thankful that: used to denote congratulation. 宜かつた

It is a pity—I regret; I am sorry: used to denote regret. 惜いことだ、殘念だ

It is a question—it is a thing to be questioned; it is doubtful. それは疑はしい

It is a regular do—it is a complete deception or "sell." 其は全く詐欺なり

It is blowing a gale—'Gale' is the cognate object. 風が強く吹く

It is but too true—is equivalent to the Japanese *honto desu tomo*. 本當ですとも

It is for you to decide—it is your business to decide; it rests with you to decide. 君が決定すべきなり

It is frequently the case that .....—it frequently happens that. 屢々起る

It is Greek to me—it is unintelligible to me; I cannot understand it. 余はそれを解する能はず、分りません

It is Hebrew to me—equivalent to 'it is Greek to me.' 同上

It is not to be (imagined, thought, believed, etc.)—no one can (imagine, think, believe, etc). 何人も.....する能はず

It is not too much to say—we are fully justified in saying. 言ふて差支なし

It is no use trying—it is of no use trying. A few adjective phrases used as complements drop the preposition "of." 試むることは無益なり

It is one to me—it is all the same to me; I don't care. 私には差違なし、私は構はぬ

It is ours—it is our part, duty, or business: it belongs to us. それは吾人の務なり、それは吾人の爲すべきことなり、それは我等のものだ

It is said—it is rumored or reported generally. 由、ということです、だそうです

It is seldom the case that.....—it seldom happens that. 稀に起る

It is subjectively so—it seems so to me. それは然る如く見ゆ

It is the old story of a power upon its last legs—as is usual for a government in its decline. 是れ衰頽する政府の常なり

It is to be hoped—we can hope; no doubt. 期して待つべし、疑なく

It is too much to expect—we cannot hope. 期望する能はず

It is true—indeed. なるほど

It is very kind of you—The word 'action' may be understood before 'of.' 大きにお世話さんです、有難ふ

It is with one as with the other—one is like the other. 一は他に等し

It likes me ill—I like it ill; I am not pleased; it pleases me ill; it pleases me little. 'Like' is used as an impersonal verb with the dative of the person, and means 'to please.' 私はそれを好まぬ

It may be—perhaps. 恐らくは

It may be had for the asking—it may be had simply for the trouble of asking. それは乞ひさへすれば得られる

It may be seen—it is evident; one can understand. 明かなり、知るべし

It may happen—there is a possibility. 或は有らん

It must, I fear, be done—I am sorry to have to do. 爲ればならぬことを悲む

It never rains but it pours—a phrase often used when a rapid succession of events occurs. It signifies somewhat the same as 'misfortunes never come singly,' but has a wider application by its reference to all kinds of events. 事件相關ひで起るとき用ゐる句

It repents me of—I repent of. 余は悔む

It's a gone goose with any one—there is no more hope for him. 最早彼に望なし、彼はもう仕方がない

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good—few calamities are harmful to all concerned. 凶事も各人に害あるものは少し

It's done—it is a bargain: I quite consent or agree. それは儲物だ、私は全く承諾します

It seems—originally the impersonal form of 'I think.' It is equivalent in meaning to 'it is said.' と思はる、……なるが如し、……さうだ

It shall go hard but I will—I shall most surely. 必ず……すべし

It shall go hard if I do not—same as the above. 同上

It shames me—I am ashamed. 余は愧づ

It strikes me that—it astonishes me that. 何々には驚く

It struck me so strange—I thought it strange. 私はそれを奇怪なりと思ふた

It takes a long spoon to sup with him—he is a devil or evil spirit. The proverb runs 'It takes a long spoon to sup with the devil;' that is, the devil is so crafty that if one forms a league with him, most of the profits are sure to go to him. 彼は悪魔なり

It takes one long to do something—one takes long to do something. 何々をするに長く掛る

It wearies me—I feel weary or dejected. 余は疲る

It will go hard but I shall or will—it will be unfortunate, if I do not; I will certainly. 必ず何々すべし

It would or should seem—the impersonal form of 'I should think.' 'It would seem' is the modern form, but the archaic form 'it should seem' is still used

in prose. It is equivalent in meaning to 'they say.' と思はる、……さうだ

I will be bound—I am sure. 確かに

I will tell you—This phrase calls the attention of the listener to some statement. あのね—

I will tell you what—I have something to tell you. 'What' refers indefinitely to the clause which follows. あのね—

I wish it could last—'I wish' may be translated with the Japanese *yoi*. 續けばよい

I wonder—is equivalent to the Japanese *ka shiran*. かしらん

I would—I wish. 願ふ、よい、……したいものだ

I would have—I wish to have. 持ちたいものだ

I would just as soon as not—I am willing; I do not object. 余は……するを辭せず、してもよろし

I would'nt do that if I were you—you should not do that. そうしてはいけぬ

J

Jack and Jill—common names at one time among the English peasantry, *Jack* for a man, *Jill* for a woman. Occurring frequently in rhymes. 農民中の普通の名

Jack at a pinch—a person who receives unexpected calls to do any thing. 不意に用事を命ぜらるゝ人

Jack-in-a-box—1. a restless man, who is always rising to speak in an assembly. 2. something which disappears and re-appears with great suddenness. (一) 集會に於て屢々起て演述する人 (二) 隱顯定なきもの

Jeck-in-the-office—a conceited and impertinent official. 役人風を吹かす人

Jack Ketch—a public hangman—from one so named under James II. 刑吏

Jack of all trades—a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. 萬藝に通ずる人、諸事に手を下し得る人

Jack Sprat—a diminutive fellow. 小さき人

Jack's bean-stalk—a bean-stalk which grew up in one night. 一夜の中に生長したる豆蔓

Jack-tar—a sailor. 水夫

Jack-with-a-lantern; Jack-a-Lantern—the *ignis fatuus* which flies about marshy places and often misleads travellers. 燐火

Jail-bird—a person who has been in jail or prison. 前科者

Jeddart or Jedwood justice—hanging first and trying afterwards. 先に絞殺して後に審問す

Jeremy Diddler—an adept at raising money on false pretences or by borrowing without intending to repay; a swindler. 詐欺師

Jerry-builder—a speculative builder. 請負師

Jerry-shop—a low dram-shop. 下等酒店

Jewish captain, the—Joshua. ジョシュア

Jew's eye—something of high value. 重寶

Jingo—a British Chauvinist. 英國の偏狹愛國者

Job's comforter—one who rebukes an unfortunate man he has ostensibly come to comfort. 慰藉にかこつけて不幸なる人を非難する人

Job's-news—news of calamities. 凶報

Job's-post—a bringer of bad news. 凶報を持ち來る人

Joe miller—an old or stale jest. 古ろくさき滑稽

Jog on, to—to proceed lazily and heavily. 徐歩す、ぐづぐづ世を渡ろ

Jog the elbow, to—to draw attention; to waken; to remind a person of a thing. 注意さする、醒起す、氣付ける

Jog the memory, to—to excite the memory to action; to cause it to recall something. 想ひ出さす、想ひ起さしむ

Jog-trot—a slow, regular pace. 緩歩

John Bull—the typical Englishman; a nickname; hence the English people. 英吉利人

John Bullism—the typical English character, or something suggestive of or agreeing with it. 英吉利人の氣質又は英吉利人の氣質を表示するもの

John Chinaman—a Chainaman, or the Chinese in general. 支那人

John Company—the East India Company. 東印度會社

Join battle, to—properly to meet the attack. 應戰す

Join forces, to—to unite resources and efforts. 同盟す、力を合はす

Join hands with, to—to take as a partner; to associate one's self with. 組合とする、交はる

Join issue, to—to ascertain and agree upon the material point, of fact or of law, on which the cause depends, and on which it shall be put to trial. 訴件の審判に附せらるゝため双方相爭ふ事實又は法律上の要點を定む

Join issue with, to—to dissent from; to find fault with; to oppose. 反對する、非難する

Join one's self to, to—to become an adherent of. 與みす

Joint adventure—partnership. 組合

Joint and several note, or other obligation—one by which two or more persons signing it are unitedly and individually bound. 署

名したる二人若くは二人以上の人連帶責任を負ふべき證書或は債務

Joint claims commission—a committee composed of men of two states or nations with an umpire, to take into consideration and decide claims in dispute between those nations. 二國の爭論を決せんが爲めに雙方の人々と判者とより成る委員

Joint commission—a body composed of persons from two countries, states and the like, appointed to adjust important matters affecting such countries, states, etc. 兩國協議委員

Joint committee—a committee composed of members from two or more deliberative bodies. 兩院(若くは兩院以上)協議委員

Joint concern—an enterprise carried on by more than one person; a business conducted in partnership. 組合企業

Join the majority, to—to die. 死す

Joint note—a note signed by two or more persons, who each become liable for the whole amount. 二人若くは二人以上の人々の署名して連帶責任を負ふべき證書

Joint resolution—a private or special act, as distinguished from a public statute, and requiring action by both branches of the Legislature. 上下兩院合同決議案

Joint select committee—a committee composed of unequal members of both branches of a legislature, and appointed by concurrent act, for the consideration of some special subject. 兩院合同特別委員

Joint standing committee—a committee composed of members of both branches of a legislative body, and appointed beforehand, for the consideration of subjects of a particular class, arising in the course of a session. 兩院合同常任委員

Joint standing rules—permanent regulations, adopted in common by the two branches of a legislative body, for their guidance in matters common to them both. 兩院共通常規

Joint stock company—a species of partnership, consisting generally of a large number of members, having a capital divided or agreed to be divided into shares, transferable without the consent of all the partners. 株式會社

Joking apart—not jesting; speaking seriously. 笑談ではない、本當に

Jonah's gourd—a phrase applied to what grows in a night and withers with equal rapidity. An allusion is to the gourd which was caused by God to grow up very rapidly to shelter the prophet Jonah from the sun's rays. 一夜に生長し忽ち凋むもの

Judge-advocate—a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial. 軍法會議の檢察官

Judgement of God—trial by single combat, ordeal, or the like, in which it was supposed that God would interfere to vindicate the innocent. 一騎打、試罪法（水火等にて罪の有無を證する古法）等にて審判すること

Judical power—power employed in the administration of justice. 司法權

Jump a claim, to—to seize upon land in the absence of one who has the prior claim under the pre-emption laws. and in disregard of his rights. 先買權法により先取權を有する人の不在に乘じて其人の權利を無視し地所を横取する

Jump at, to—to accept eagerly; to snatch at. 熱心に受取る、とびつく

Jump from the frying-pan into the fire, to—to extricate one's self from an evil or a difficulty by falling into a worse one. 一難を脱して一層不幸なる地位に身を投ず

Jump one's bail, to—to abscond, forfeiting one's bail. 保釋中に逃亡する

Jump on one, to—to assail one violently or suddenly. 烈しく又は不意に攻撃する

Jump over, to—to disregard; to omit. 粗略にする、省く

Jump over the broomstick or **the broomstick, to**—to make an irregular marriage. 正式ならざる結婚を爲す

Jump to a conclusion, to—to infer hastily, without investigation or proof. 輕卒に推度す

Jump to one's feet, to—to rise up suddenly. 急に起ち上がる

Jury of inquest—a jury summoned occasionally, in cases of sudden and violent death, to examine into the cause. 頓死横死ある場合に其原因調査の爲に召集せらるゝ陪審官

Just as it is—with neither more nor less. 有の儘に

Just barely—just enough. やつと、漸く

Just impressions—exact impressions; impressions that are in strict accordance with the actual facts. 正確なる感觸、事實に違はざる感觸

Just now—1. at the present time. 2. a moment ago. (一) 只今、(二) 先刻

Just so—in that manner; exactly thus. 其通り、寸分違はず

Just the thing—the precise article or implement needed; very suitable. もつてこいの物、恰適なる

Just to say—a fair statement. 公平なる叙述

K

Kaow-taow, to—to behave in a submissive manner. A Chinese loan to English. 服從する

Keel over, to—a phrase expressing the entire overthrow of a man's hope or circumstances. 零落す、落魄す

Keen jump—utmost rapidity or exertion. 迅速又は大奮發

Keep, to (followed by prepositions and adverbs, as *in, out, under, near, before, behind.*)—to cause to remain in any given position or state; to maintain unchanged. 或る位置に居らしむ、動かず保持す

Keep abreast of, to—to advance at an equal pace with; not to fall behind. 並び進む、後れぬ

Keep account with, to—to keep trade with. 取引を續くる

Keep a good heart, to—to be hopeful and courageous; to keep up one's courage. 元氣よし、勇氣を保有す

Keep a good house, to—to furnish good fare and entertain visitors well. 訪問者に馳走する

Keep a jealous eye on, to—to watch suspiciously; to be solicitously observant in a matter affecting one's interests, and the like. 猜疑の眼を以て注視す、深く掛念して注視し居る

Keep aloof, to—to remain at a distance; to refrain from. 遠ざかりて居る

Keep an eye to or **upon, to**—to watch. 注目す

Keep a sharp lookout for, to—to watch carefully for. 深く注意する

Keep a stiff upper lip, to—to manifest persistent obstinacy; to continue firm; to keep one's courage up. 強情を張る、頑として動かず、勇氣を保持す

Keep at a respectful distance, to—to remain away from; to avoid. 恭しく遠ざかり居る、避く

Keep at arm's length—to keep from being too familiar; to hold off. 遠ざく

Keep at bay—to prevent approaching. 防ぎ止める

Keep at it, to—to preserve; to persist. 固守する

Keep away, to—to remain absent or at a distance. 不在、遠ざかり居る

Keep back, to—1. to reserve; to withhold. 2. to restrain; to prevent from. (一) 保留す、差控ふ、(二) 制す、防ぐ

Keep bad company, to—to be in the company of bad people; to make bad people one's companions. 悪き人と交る

Keep body and soul together, to—to keep alive. 生を保つ、命ちを維ぐ

Keep books, to—to record mercantile transactions in a right and systematic manner; to keep accounts. 簿記をなす

Keep clear of, to—1. to keep free from. 2. to avoid. (一) 掃ひ清む、無からしむ、(二) 避く

Keep close, to—to refrain from communicating; to be reserved. 秘す、腹藏す

Keep company with, to—1. to associate with; to frequent the society of. 2. to accompany; to go with. 3. to give or receive attentions, with a view to marriage. (一) 交る、屢往來す (二) 伴ふ (三) 結婚の目的を以て互に往來す、情交をなす

Keep counsel, to—to hold a purpose, etc., as a secret. 意思目的等を秘す

Keep dark, to—to keep secret. 秘す

Keep dark about, to—to preserve secrecy about. 口外せず

Keep down, to—to hold in subjection; to restrain; to hinder. 抑へる、制する、妨ぐる

Keep early hours, to—to rise and go to bed betimes. 適當なる時間に起き又寢ぬ

Keep firm, to—not to fluctuate. 變動せぬ

Keep from, to—to abstain; to refrain. 妨ぐ、制止する

Keep going, to—1. to continue going. 2. to maintain in operation. (一) 進み行く (二) 維持す

Keep good or bad hours, to—to be in the habit of returning home early or late: to retire early or late. 早く或は遲く歸宅するを常とす、早く或は遲く就寢す

Keep house, to—to live in a separate house or apartments, and at one's own table. 別戸或は別室に竈を別にして住む、別に一戸を構ふ

Keep in, to—to prevent from escaping; to confine a pupil in the school-room after school hours; to conceal; to refrain. 失せしめず、留置す (生徒を)、隱くす、制す

Keep in check, to—to exercise continued restraint; to control. 常に檢束す、制御す

Keep in countenance, to—to keep assured; to make one feel at ease. 心を安んぜしむ、安堵せしむ

Keep in hand, to—to direct or manage. 支配する、管理する

Keep in mind, to—to remember 記憶する

Keep in sight, to—to be within sight; to be able to see. 見ゆる處にあり、見られる

Keep in the background, to—to hide; to keep private; to be secluded. 隱くす、秘する、隱る

Keep in view, to—not to lose sight of; to have reference to. を見失はず、を心に期す、眼を着けて居る、を忘れず

Keep in with, to—1. to be close or near. (Naut.) 2. to be on terms of friendship, familiarity, or intimacy with; to secure and retain the favor of. (一) に接近す (航海)

(二) と親密にす、と心安くす、の愛顧を失ふす

Keep off, to—not to go upon. 2. to prevent the approach of. (一) の上に至らず (二) の接近を妨ぐ、近づかしめず

Keep on, to—to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. 前進す、進行す、續いて進む

Keep one advised, to—to inform one from time to time. 時々報知す、常に知らす

Keep one a living soul, to—to keep him from being utterly broken down by despair. 絶望落膽せぬ樣にする

Keep or **lose one's balance, to**—to preserve or lose one's equilibrium. 身の釣合を保つ或は失ふ

Keep one's bed, to—to remain in bed through illness. 病床に臥す

Keep one's (own) **counsel, to**—to refrain from disclosing, as information, purpose, opinion, and the like. 自己の目的意見所知等を露はさず

Keep one's countenance, to—to remain serious; to abstain from laughing. 眞面目で居る、堪へて笑はずに居る

Keep one's footing, to—to maintain one's position. 立場を保持す、地位を保つ

Keep one's ground, to—to maintain one's position in any respect. 位置を保つ、立場を失はず

Keep one's hand in, to—to retain one's skill by constant practice. 仕事を休まぬ

Keep one's head, to—to preserve life. 生命を保存する

Keep one's head above water, to—to keep out of debt or disgrace. 負債をせぬ、恥辱を受けぬ

Keep one's legs, to—to stand without falling. 倒れずに立つ

Keep one's powder dry, to—to take precautions; to be in readiness. 豫かじめ備ふ、覺悟して居る

Keep one's self afloat, to—to prosper; to thrive. 榮ゆる

Keep one's self to one's self, to—to refrain from associating with others; not to consult with others. 人と交らぬ、人に相談せず

Keep one's state, to—to maintain a position of dignity. 高位を保つ、威嚴を保つ

Keep one straight, to—to cause one to be correct in conduct. 操行を正しからしむ

Keep one's word, to—to keep one's promise; not to break one's promise. 約束を守る、約に背かぬ

Keep one waiting, to—to cause one to be waiting. 待たして置く

Keep open account, to—among merchants, to honor each other's bills of exchange. 商人間に相互の爲替手形を期限通り支拂す

Keep open house, to—to have much company coming and going; to offer hospitality freely to all comers. 門戸を開きて來訪者に接す、客來を款待す

Keep out of the way, to—not to be in the way; to remain away. 避け居る、近寄らず

Keep pace with, to—to keep up with; to progress equally; not to fall behind. 並び行く、後れず等しく進む、伴ふ

Keep quiet, to—to be or remain quiet. 靜かにして居る

Keep school, to—1. to maintain or support a school. 2. to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor. (一) 學校を開き居る、(二) 學校を管理し教授を爲す

Keep saying, to—to say again and again. 再三言ふ

Keep the ball up or **rolling, to**—to keep a conversation going; to be active in one's business. 話の絕へぬ樣にする、活潑に仕事をする

Keep the breath to cool one's porridge, to—to confine attention to one's own affairs. 自分の事のみに注意する

Keep the field, to—to continue the campaign; to maintain one's ground against all opponents; to be victorious over all competitors. 戰を續ける、總ての競爭者に勝つ、敵に對して陣地を維持する

Keep the house, to—to be confined to the house, or to stay indoors. 閉居す

Keep the peace, to—to be peaceable; to refrain from disturbing the order of society. 靜謐にす、社會の安寧を保持す

Keep the pot boiling, to—to keep the family supplied with provisions. 活計を立つ

Keep the tail in the water, to—to prosper; to thrive. 榮へる

Keep terms with, to—to maintain friendly relations with. との親睦を保つ

Keep the weather, to—to keep the windward; to hold the supremacy. 風上の位地を保つ、最高權を保つ

Keep the wolf from the door, to—to ward off starving; to keep out hunger; to obtain enough to sustain life. 飢を防ぐ、飢を免かる、命を維ぐ

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee—if you stick to your business, you will never be in want. 稼ぐに貧乏追ひつかず

Keep time, to—to correctly mark the progress of time. 時間を正しく指示す、合ふて居る（時計に云ふ）

Keep to, to—to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from. を固守す、に背かず

Keep to one's self, to—to refrain from telling others; to keep secret. 他人に語らず、秘す

Keep true, to—not to vary or change. 變ぜぬ

Keep under, to—to restrain; to control; to hold in an inferior or subject condition. 抑ふ、制御す、屈伏せしむ

Keep up, to—1. to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution. 2. not to be confined to one's bed. 3. to continue. (一) 維持する、下落せしめぬ (二) 起

て居る、尊に就かぬ（三）續ける

Keep up correspondence, to— to maintain friendly intercourse by letters. 絶えず通信する

Keep up one's spirits, to — to maintain one's courage and cheerfulness. 元氣を保持す

Keep up with, to—to maintain a similar position to; to equal; not to be left behind. に同じ位地を保つ、並ぶ、比肩す、後に殘されぬ

Keep wake, to—to sit up with a corpse all night previous to its burial. 通夜する

Keep watch, to—to be attentive or vigilant. 注意して居る、看守る

Kettle of fish, a—a task of great difficulty; an awkward mess. 困難なる事、混雜

Key-cold—cold as iron. 至て冷かなる

Key of a position, the—the point whose possession gives control over a position or district. A military phrase. 要害なる地點

Keys of Rome, the—the authority of the Pope. The keys were adopted as the symbol of Papal flag, because Christ declared to Peter, whom the Roman Catholics believe to have been the first Pope, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. xvi. 19.) 羅馬法皇の權

Keystone State, the — a popular name for Pennsylvania in the United States. 合衆國ペンシルバニヤの通稱

Kick against the pricks, to— to resist that which cannot be overcome. 無益なる抵抗をする

Kick over the traces, to—to be rebellious, ungovernable. 御し難し、言ふことを聽かぬ

Kick or strike, the beam, to— to rise as the lighter scale of a balance does—hence, to be found wanting in weight; to have less comparative importance or weight. 天秤の輕き方揚がる卽ち量目不足す、劣る、輕し

Kick the bucket, to—to lose one's life; to die. 命を失ふ、死す

Kick the heels, to — to be kept waiting in impatience. 待ち煩れる

Kick up a dust, to—to make a bustle or ado. 騷ぎ立つ

Kick up a row or **a shindy, to**— to create a disturbance. 同上

Kick up the heels, to—to die. 死す

Kill by inches, to — by gradual means, as by torture. なぶり殺す

Kill off, to — to exerminate. 剿絶する

Kill one's man, to—to fight a duel with fatal results to one's opponent. 決鬪して對手を殺す

Kill the fattest calf, to — to prepare the best food in the house for an expected guest. The phrase is used in the parable, Luke, XVth chapter, which see. 出來得る限の馳走を用意する

Kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, to—to destroy the source of one's income or profit.

A phrase taken from one of Esop's fables. 收入の本をなくす

Kill time, to — to busy one's self with something which occupies the attention, as to make the time pass pleasantly or without tediousness. 時を消す、消閑す、徒然を慰む

Kill two birds with one stone, to —to accomplish two objects at the same time or by one effort. 一擧兩得

Kind nurse of man—sleep. 睡眠

Kind of—somewhat. 幾分か、稍

King of kings—the highest, greatest of kings: an epithet of the Deity. 神を云ふ

King of terrors—death. 死

King's bounty — money paid by the English government to men who entered the army or navy. 英國政府が兵役に服する者に給與する金

King's English—the standard English, such as is regarded as good by the highest authorities. 標準英語

King's evidence — a criminal allowed to become a witness against an accomplice. 共犯に對し證人たることを許されたる犯罪人

King's eyes, the— the king's chief officers. 大臣

Kiss and be friends, to—to become reconciled. 仲直りする

Kiss away, to — to lose through amorous dissipations; to squander away in pleasures. 淫樂に散財す

Kiss hands, to—to kiss the sovereign's hands on a minister's acceptance of office. 大臣に任ぜらるゝとき君主の手に接吻する

Kiss the book, to—to kiss a copy of the New Testament in England after taking a legal oath. 宣誓の時聖書に接吻する

Kiss the dust, to—to be killed or conquered. 殺さる、負ける

Kiss the hare's foot, to—to come late. 遲く來る

Kiss the rod, to — to submit to punishment. 柔順に刑に服す

Kitchen-garden—a garden where vegetables are cultivated for kitchen use. 菜園

Kite-flying—expanding one's credit beyond wholesome limits; dealing in fictitious accommodation paper to raise money. 無暗に信用を擴げること、有名無實の融通手形にて金子の調達をなすこと

Kith and kin — acquaintance and kinsman; friends and relatives. 知己及び一族、親戚朋友

Knave in grain—a knave though a rich man. 富者にして悪き人

Knight of St. Crispin — a shoemaker. 靴師

Knit the brows, to—to frown; to scowl. 眉を皺む、額に皺よせる

Knock about, to — to saunter; to loaf about. 漫遊する、逍遙する

Knock down, to—to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter. 槌を敲いて落札を示す、落札す

Knock-down argument—an overpowering, unanswerable argument.

其鋒當るべからざる議論、答ふるに辭なき議論

Kocked up—wearied or worn out; fatigued till unable to do more. 疲勞して、疲かれ切つて

Knock in the head, to—to frustrate; to put an end to; to defeat. 敗る、打毀す

Knock into a cocked-hat, to—to demolish; to disable completely. 毀ぶる、身體の叶はぬ樣にする

Knock off, to—1. to stop; to leave off; to desist; specifically, to stop work. 2. to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter. 3. to perform or make offhand. 4. to abate or deduct. (一) 罷む、停む (二) 落札す (三) 卽席に作る (四) まける、減する

Knock on the head, to—to bring to a stop. 止める

Knock out, to—to overcome. 勝つ

Knock-out auction—an auction where the bidders are largely swindling confederates. 密約買人の多き羅賓

Knock together, to—to build or make roughly or in a hurry. 粗末に又は急ぎて作る

Knock under, to—to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered. 從ふ、服す、降服す

Knock up, to—to awaken by knocking on the door. 敲き起す

Knotty point—a point or subject which is difficult or intricate. 難點、難問題

Know a hawk from a handsaw or hernshaw, to—to be able to judge things pretty well. 事物を可なりよく判別する

Know a thing or two, to—to be shrewd. 怜悧なり

Know better, to—to know otherwise than one has stated; to fail to do as well as one knows. 然らざることを知る、知るが如くよく行はず

Know how to sing, to—to be able to sing. 歌ひ方を知る、歌ふことが出來る

Knowing man—an intelligent man 才智ある人

Know of, to—to demand; to inquire. 求むる、問ふ

Known to be, to be—to have the repulation of being. .....たりとの名あり

Know one's own mind, to—to be decided and positive in character; not to be irresolute and wavering. 果斷あり、ぐら々々せず

Know on which side one's bread is buttered, to—to undertand what is for one's own interest. 己が利益の何邊にあるやを解す

Know the ropes, to—to be familiar with a subject or pursuit. 其事を熟知す、其業に熟達し居る

Know to sing, to—to know how to sing. 歌ひ方を知る、歌ふことが出來る

Know what o'clock, to—equivalent to 'to know what's what.' To know what's what に同じ

Know what one is about, to—to be quite wide awake; to be prudent and alive to one's own

interests. よく自分の利害を知る、思慮分別あり

Know what's what, to — to be sensible, discerning, and judicious; to be shrewd wise, etc.; to know the nature of things; to have a sufficient judgement, knowledge, or experience. 智識分別經驗に富む、道理に明なり、恰悧發明なり

Know what to make of, not to — not to understand; to be unable to explain. 何とも解する能はず

Know where the shoe pinches, to — to know where the cause of trouble or difficulty is. 困難の原因の何邊にあるやを知る

Knuck down, to — to submit. 服從す

Knuckle to, to — 1. to yield in a contest; to submit. 2. to apply one's self vigorously. (一) に服從す (二) 勵精事に從ふ

Knuckle under, to — to submit. 服從する

L

Laboring oar — the oar (part) which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends. 最も力を要する部分、骨の折れる役目

Labor of love — service performed from affection or fondness, and not for pay or profit. 愛好よりする勤勞 (利益報酬の爲でなく)、好きで爲す事

Labor under, to — to be oppressed with; to suffer from. に苦しむ、に惱む

Lady Bountiful — the great lady of any district. 或地方の貴婦人

Laid by the heels — fettered; confined. 縛られい、病臥する

Laid in ashes — burnt to the ground. 全く燒かる

Laid on one's back, to be — to be confined to one's bed by illness. 病臥す

Laid on the shelf — put aside; incapacitated and laid aside. 棄て斥けらる、無能になりて罷めらる

Laid up, to be — 1. to be confined to the bed or the chamber. 2. to be dismantled and laid away in dock. (一) 床に臥す、引籠る、(二) 船備を解きて船渠に入れらる

Laid waste — desolated; ruined. 荒らさる、荒廢せしめらる

Laissez-faire — a letting alone, a general principle of non-interference with the free action of the individual: the let-alone principle in government, business, etc. French. 放任、放任主義

Lamb of God — the Savior Jesus Christ. 救世主耶蘇基督

Lame duck—a stock-jobber who speculates beyond his capital, and can not pay his losses. 資本不相應の投機に手を出し其損失を償ふ能はざる株式賣買人

Lamm, to—to beat; to whip. 打つ、鞭つ

Lamp-iron, lamp-post—violence. The mob in Paris (at the time of the Revolution) frequently hanged those whom they disliked on the nearest lamp-post. 暴行

Lamp of Phœbus, the—a poetical name for the sun. 大陽（詩に用ゐる語）

Land of bondage, the—Egypt was so called by the Jews who were bondsmen there to the Pharaohs "who knew not Joseph." 俟及を云ふ

Land of nod, the—sleep. 睡眠

Land of sleep, the—the state of sleep. 睡眠、夢境

Land of the leal, the—the home of the blessed after death. 極樂、樂土

Landscape gardening—the art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, etc. in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect. 園藝術

Language of flowers, the—the suggestion by flowers of ideas associated therewith. 花を以てそれに關聯する觀念を表示すること

Lap boards, shingles, etc., to—to lay one partly over another. 一板の幾分を他の板の上に重ぬ

Lapsed legacy—a legacy which fails or takes no effect, in consequence of the death of the legatee before that of the testator, or for other cause. 遺言贈與を受くる者が遺言者に先だちて死せしこと等の爲に無效となりたる遺言贈與

Lapse of time—the gradual passing away of time. 光陰の經過

Large as life—having an undue estimate of one's importance; conceited. 慢心せる、自惚れたる

Larrup, to—to flog; to beat. 打擲す

La sakes!—indeed! a rustic corruption of a mild expletive, now but an interjection of surprise. さうですか

Lash into fury, to—to madden; to cause to rage. 怒らしむ、狂はしむ

Last account has been given—has died. 死せり

Last day, the—the day of final judgement. 死後の大審判の日

Last day (Scot.)—yesterday. 昨日

Last days, the; last time, the—the times approaching the end of the world. 世界の終末に近づく時

Last night, last week—the night or week next before the present. 昨夜、前週

Last resort—that which is resorted to or depended on, when all else fails; ultimate means of relief; also final tribunal; 最後の計、終極の手段、終審裁判所

Last stage, the—end; close. 終、終局

Last straw, the—that which finally causes a catastrophe; an event

simple in itself, but able in conjunction with other things, to cause a calamity. The proverb runs—'It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back.' 終に不幸を生する事故、不幸の最近の原因

Last (Sunday) of last month, the—the final (Sunday) of last month. 先月の最終（日曜日）

Late and early—from infancy till death. 幼時より死に至るまで

Late in the day—behind time; too late: used with reference to long periods. 時後れ、をそまき

Latin Union—a monetary union between the governments of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, formed in 1865. 佛、伊、伯、希、瑞西の五國政府間の貨幣制度同盟

Latter end—death. 死

Laud to the sky or skies, to—to praise in an extreme manner. 極めて稱贊する

Laugh at, to—to ridicule: to treat with contempt. 嘲笑す、輕蔑す

Laugh at the idea or thought of, to—to laugh to think of. 考へて笑ふ

Laugh away, to—to drive off by laughing. 笑ふて逐ひ拂ふ

Laugh down, to—to compel by laughter to desist, or to be abandoned. 嘲笑して止めさせる

Laugh in one's sleeve, to—to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor towards the one laughed at. From this idea of laughing secretly the phrase comes to mean to feel happy, or to be inwardly pleased, at something we would not like others to know what we are laughing at; *e. g.* their discomfiture or mistakes. 窃かに笑ふ、心中に笑ふ、窃かに喜ぶ

Laugh off, to—to dismiss with a laugh; to treat light. 嘲笑して退ける、輕蔑する

Laugh one out of, to—to compel one through ridicull to abandon. 嘲笑して止めさせる

Laugh one's self into fits or convulsions, to—to bring on fits or convulsions with laughing. 笑ふて痙攣を起す

Laugh one's self red in the face, to—to make one's self red in the face with laughing. 笑ふて顔を赤くする

Laugh on the wrong side of one's face, to—to be humiliated. 面目を失ふ

Laugh out of the other corner or the wrong side of the mouth, to—to weep; to be made to feel vexation or disappointment, especially after boasting. 泣く、懊惱或は失望を感ず（殊に大言壯語したる後）

Laugh those that can—let those laugh who can. 笑ふ者は笑はしてかけ

Laugh to scorn, to—to treat with contempt; to deride; to make a mock of. 嘲る、嘲笑す

Launched into eternity, to be—to be killed suddenly. 突然殺される

Launch out, to—to expatiate, in language; to be diffuse, in speaking and writing. 鋪張す、言文を冗漫にす、長々しく述べ立つ

Law-abiding—obedient to the law. 國法を遵奉する

Law of nations—a code of rules regulating the mutual intercourse of nations or states. 國際法

Law of the land—due process of law; the public, or common law of the land. 國法

Law of the Medes and Persians—a law which can not be changed; irrevocable law. 變ずべからざる法律、徹回すべからざる掟

Lay about one, to—to deal blows on all sides. 前後左右を打つ、亂打する

Lay a flattering unction to the soul, to—to soothe one's self with a pleasant thought. 愉快なることを考へて心を慰むる

Lay, (put, or set) apart, or aside, to—to place by itself; to separate; to put away. 別に置く、離す、仕舞ひ置く

Lay aside, to—to put off or away; not to retain; to discontinue, as a use or habit. 片づける、用ひずに擱く、罷める、棄つる

Lay asleep, to—to lay down and put to sleep; also, to render heedless or negligent. 臥かす、油斷さす

Lay at the door of, to—to impute to; to charge with. に歸す、の所爲なりと做す、に負はす

Lay a wager, to—to bet. 賭す

Lay away, to—to deposit in store; to put aside for preservation; to discard. 貯ふ、貯藏す、棄つる

Lay bare, to—to expose to view; to disclose. 露はす、曝露す、訐く

Lay before, to—to exhibit; to show; to present to view; to offer for examination. 顯はす、示す、提出す

Lay by; lay up, to—to store; to deposit for future use; to treasure up. 貯ふ、蓄へ藏む、仕舞ひ置く

Lay by—'stand and deliver', the summons of highwaymen to those they are about to plunder; properly a nautical phrase for to slacken sail. 止まり所持品を渡せ (追剝の語)

Lay by the heels, to—to confine; to fetter. 病臥せしむ、縛る

Lay claim to, to—to claim. 要求す

Lay damages, to—to state the amount of damages; to claim as indemnity. 損害額を申し立つる、賠償として要求す

Lay down, to—1. to give up; to resign; to relinquish. 2. to quit; to cease using. 3. to offer or advance. 4. to affirm. (一) 棄つ、辭す、(二) 抛つ、(三) 提出す、(四) 定む

Lay down arms, to—to surrender or submit. 降參する

Lay down the law, to—to assert positively; to impose commands

or duties in a decided or offensive manner. 固く主張す、斷乎として或は押柄に命令す

Lay figure—a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body; used by artists. 木製の人像(技術家の用ふる)

Lay hands on, to—to seize. 攫む

Lay (or put) heads together, to—to consult together; to compare opinions; to deliberate. 協議す、篤と商量す

Lay hold of or **on, to**—to seize; to grasp; to catch. 捕ふ、摑む、握る

Lay in, to—to store; to procure beforehand. 貯ふ、用意し置く

Lay in for, to—to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of. を申込る、を手に入る

Lay into, to—to beat vigorously. 強く打つ

Lay it on, to—to exaggerate; to do anything with profuseness. 大く言ふ、爲過ぎる

Lay (or spread) it on thick, to—to flatter extravagantly; to surfeit with praise. 無暗に御世辭を言ふ、連りに褒め立つ

Lay lance at rest, to—to lower the spear for the encounter, letting the heel of it rest in a kind of socket behind the saddle on the right hand side, so that the weight may be balanced. Sometimes it means simply 'to tilt.' 馬上に槍を持て身構へする、馬上にて槍の試合をする

Lay low, to—to bury; to kill. 埋むる、殺す

Lay of the land—the situation or character of surface of the land or place. 地面の位置或は性質

Lay on, to—to strike; to beat; to give blows with vehemence. 打つ、激しく擊つ

Lay one's finger on one's lips, to—indication that one is going to make a mysterious communication which one wishes to be kept secret. 祕せんことを望んで神祕を傳へんとすることを示す樣子

Lay one's hand upon, to—to caress. 寵愛する、愛撫する

Lay one's self down, to—to lie down. 臥す

Lay one's self open to, to—to expose one's self to. に身を曝らす……を招く

Lay one's self out, to—to make special exertions; to exert one's self to. 特に盡力す、に骨を折る

Lay on one's hand upon, to—to find. 見出す

Lay on the table, to—to postpone, by vote, the consideration of…… の討議を延期することを決議す

Lay on with a trowel, to—to lay on thickly. 厚く敷く

Lay open, to—to open; to show; to expose; to reveal. 開く、示す、曝露す、訐く

Lay out, to—1. to expend. 2. to plan. 3. to dress in graveclothes. (一)費す、(二)設計す、企圖す(三)經帷巾を着せる

Lay over, to—to spread over; to cover the surface. 蓋ふ、敷く、鍍る

Lay prostrate—to lay flat. 平伏す る

Lay salt on the tail of, to—to catch. 捕へる

Lay siege to, to—1. to besiege; to encompass with an army. 2. to court pertinaciously; to address one's self to with importunities. (一) 圍む、攻圍む、(二) 執拗く請求す、切りに口説く

Lay stress on or upon, to—to think important or necessary; to urge. に重きを措く、を切論す

Lay the ax to the root of, to—to thoroughly destroy; to attack vigorously. 根底より打破す、強く攻撃す

Lay the foundation of, to—to begin the preparations; to take the first steps. 豫備をなし始む、基礎を据える

Lay the land, to—to cause the land to disappear below the horizon by sailing away from it. 駛り走りて陸をして地平線下に沒せしむ

Lay to, to—1. to cease from advancing; to stop. 2. to be sure of; to be certain regarding. (一) 止まる (二) 請合ふ

Lay to; lay at the door of, to—to charge upon; to impute to; to attribute to. に負はす、に歸す

Lay to heart, to—to permit to affect greatly; to feel deeply. 深く心に掛く、感銘す

Lay to one's charge, to—to charge one with; to accuse one of; to ascribe. を……の責任に歸す、に歸す

Lay train, to—to make arrangements. When used literally, it means "to lay down a line of gunpowder leading to a large collection of gunpowder or other combustible which it is intended to explode 準備をする、(文字通に用ふるときは) 導火線を敷設する

Lay under, to—to subject. 受けさす

Lay under restraint, to—to restrain; to hinder. 制す、妨ぐ

Lay up, to—1. to store; to deposit for future use. 2. to confine to the bed or chamber. 3. to dismantle, and place in a dock or some safe place, as a ship. (一) 貯ふ、將來の用に藏ふ、(二) 室に引籠る、床に臥す、(三) 裝を解いて船渠などに收む (船に云ふ)

Lay up or save, against a rainy day, to—to save money in anticipation of a time of sickness or misfortune. 疾病災難などの時の用意に貯金す

Lay violent hands on, to—to murder. 殺す

Lay wait for, to—to be in ambush; to make preparations to surprise or attack suddenly and unexpectedly. を待伏す、不意に襲はんと用意を爲す

Lay waste, to—to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions. 毀ふ、荒らす、荒廢せしむ

Lead a cat-and-dog life, to—to be in the habit of quarreling; to live

together inharmoniously. 常に喧嘩して居る、仲悪しく暮らす

Lead a pretty dance, to—to bring one to trouble; to lead into embarrassment. 困らす、困難に陥らしむ

Lead astray, to—to guide in a wrong way or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude. 迷はす、誤まらす、悪に導く、正道より外づれしむ

Lead by the nose, to—to lead blindly; to cause to follow obsequiously; to exact unreasoning and implicit obedience from. 盲導す、盲従せしむ、無理に默従せしむ

Lead captive, to—to carry into captivity. 捕ふ、俘虜とす

Lead in, to—to introduce. 導く

Leading articles—called 'leaders' for short, are editorial articles of a newspaper. 新聞の論説

Leading question—a question which puts into the mouth of the witness, or person questioned, the answer which it is desired he should make. 誘引的發問、爲さしめたしと欲する答を爲さしむる樣に仕組みたる問

Lead off, to—to begin; to be the first to do a thing. 創む、率先す

Lead one a dance, to—to cause one trouble. 困難に陥らしむ

Lead out, to—to begin; to be the first to do a thing. 創む、率先す

Lead the life of a dog, to—to live miserably. 貧窶に暮らす

Lead the way, to—to show the way; to act as guide. 道を案内す、先に立ちて行く

Lead up to, to—to bring about gradually; to introduce gradually. 徐々に生ぜしむ、徐々に導く

Leaf upon leaf—one leaf after another. 數葉相尋ひで

Leafy ocean—immense forest. 大なる林

Leak out, to—to be made known; to become public, usually in a clandestine or irregular manner. 漏れる、露顯す、世に知らる

Leap in the dark, a—a step taken in ignorance of the consequences. 結果を知らずに爲したる所作、向見ずの所作

Leap the pale, to—to get into debt; to spend more than one's income. 借金をする、收支償はず

Leap year—the year consisting of 366 days. It is such a year of the current reckoning as is evenly divisible by 4, except those as, 1700, 1800, etc., that are divisible by 100 and not by 400. The intercalary day is placed at the end of February. 閏年

Learn by heart, to—to commit to memory. 暗記する

Learn by rote, to—to memorize by constant repitition. 繰返して暗記する

Learned profession—the law, the church, the medicine. Under the second is to be included the teaching profession, which was formerly in its high branches, altogether in the hands of the clergy. 學藝を要

する業務（辯護士、僧侶、教師、醫師を云ふ）

Learn the luxury of doing good, to—to become acquainted with the pleasure of doing good. 善を爲すの愉快なることを始めて知る

Learn to glow, to—to become animated. 快活になる

Learn to want anything without difficulty, to—to be easily reconciled to the loss of it. 物の失亡を何とも思はぬ樣になる

Least to say that it is needless—it is often worse than needless; it is actually mischievous. 不必要よりは惡しい、害あり

Leather and prunellar or **prunello**—non-essential. 瑣事、大切ならざる

Leave a door ajar, to—to leave it half open. 戸を半開けて置く

Leave alone—to leave undisturbed. 邪魔せずに置く

Leave anything as it is, to—to let it alone. 棄て置く

Leave him to sink or swim—do not aid him, but let him fail or succeed by his own efforts. 彼を助けず彼の浮沈に任せよ

Leave in the dark, to—not to inform or disclose. 洩らさず、秘す

Leave in the lurch, to—to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state, or without help. 困難の位置に在らしむ、助なく頼りなからしむ

Leave me alone to do it—trust me to do it; you may be sure I will do it. 任せて私におさせなさい、屹度致します

Leave much to be desired, to—to be very imperfect. 甚だ不完全なり

Leave no stone unturned, to—to use all practicable means to effect an object. 百方手段を盡くす、爲さゞる所なし

Leave nothing to be desired, to—to be perfect. 完全なり

Leave of absence—permission to leave a post of duty; also the time for which such permission is granted. 賜暇、賜暇の期間

Leave off, to—to desist from; to forbear; to cease. 止む、禁止す

Leave one alone for, to—to trust one for. を人に任かす

Leave one's cards, to—to pay a ceremonial visit, be it of welcome, condolence, or as a tribute of respect. In such visits, the person visiting does not expect, does not wish, to personally see him or her on whom the call is paid. The visitor simply goes to the house in question, as a matter of courtesy; make a few inquiries of the servant, and leaves one of his cards (i.e. visiting cards) in proof of his having called in person. 儀式の訪問をする

Leave one to one's self, to—to let one do as he pleases, or to have nothing to do with one. 勝手にさしておく、棄て措く

Leave out, to—to omit; not to put in. 脫す、遺漏す

Leave out in the cold, to—to neglect; to overlook; to leave uninvited. 等閑にす、顧みず、招かず、仲間外れにする

Leave to one's option, to—to suffer one to choose, or to do as one chooses. 意に任かす、擇むがまゝにす

Leave town, to—to go into the country. 田舍へ行く

Leave well alone—we had better leave well (=what is well) alone. 宜しきことは捨置くべし

Lee lurch—a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward, in a high sea. 大浪にて風下の方に船の突然傾くこと

Lee side—the side of a ship or boat farthest from the point whence the wind blows. 風の吹き來る點より最も離れたる側

Left hand—the wrong side. 正からざる側

Left-handed compliment—a saying which, though apparently meant to flatter, really depreciates. An unlucky piece of flattery. 褒むる積が却つて貶することになる詞、下手な世事

Left-handed marriage—in Germany, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that neither she nor her children shall enjoy the rank of the husband, or inherit his property. 獨逸にて己よりも身分卑しき女との結婚にして妻子は其夫たり父たる者の爵位を享る能はず又其財産も讓り受くるを得ずと定むるもの

Left hand the town—on the left hand of the town. "Left hand" is used prepositionally, and governs the accusative. This use is common with the noun "side." 市の左方に

Left in the basket, to be—to be neglected or thrown over. 薄待さるゝ、放擲さるゝ、却けらる

Left to one's self, to be—1. to be deserted or forsaken. 2. to be permitted to follow one's own opinion or desires. (一) 見捨てらる (二) 放任せらる、己の欲するまゝになすを得せしめらる

Left to shift for one's self—left to resort to expedients in providing for one's self. 獨立の計を爲さしめらる

Legal proof—evidence which is suitable or sufficient to be made use of in legal proceedings; evidence which meets the requirements of the law. 法律上有効なる證據

Legal tender—that which the law authorizes to be tendered in payment of debts. 本位貨幣

Legislative body—a body of men enacting laws. 立法體

Leg it, to—to run away; to make tracks. 逃走す

Lend a hand, to—to render assistance; to aid. 助く、輔佐す

Lend an ear, to—to listen; to hear attentively. 耳を傾く、注意して聽く

Lend color to, to—to make plausible; to confirm. 粉飾する、尤らしくする、確實にする

Lend countenance, to—to favor; to encourage. 扶助する、誘掖する

Lend one's self to, to—to give one's aid or countenance to some questionable proceeding. 助けを假す、贊助す

Lend one's turn to, to—to make room. 席を譲る

Lend wings to, to—to put to speed. 急がす

Length and breadth—throughout; all over. 遍く通じて、全體

Length of days—long life; continued existence. 長命、生存

Lesser light, the—the moon. 月、大陰

Let alone, to—to suffer to rest; to leave; to forbear molesting or meddling with. 放任す、棄て措く、關渉せず

Let alone—not to mention. 言ふまでもなく

Let be!—no matter! 構はぬ

Let be, to—to omit; to leave untouched. 遺す、其儘にす

Let blood, to—to cause blood to flow, as by opening a vein; to bleed. 出血せしむ、刺絡す

Let bygones be bygones, to—to let the past be forgotten. 既往の事を忘る

Let down easy, to—to mitigate a payment, punishment, or any pain or inconvenience. 支拂、刑罰或は苦痛又は不便を輕減する

Let down, to—1. to cause to descend or sink lower; to lower. 2. to soften in tempering. (一) 下す (二) 鈍くす、やはらぐ

Let drive, to—1. to send forth or discharge with violence. 2. to aim a blow; to strike with force. (一) 烈しく發つ、(二) 打擊す

Let fall, to—to speak or mention, as if incidentally and without special purpose. 不圖何の意なく述ぶ

Let fly, to—to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone. 勢こめて發つ

Let go, to—to allow to depart; to quit hold of; to release; to overlook. 放す、免ろす、大目に見る

Let go by the run, to—to loosen, as lines, so as to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely. 索や繩などを弛めて其が今まで支へし物を突然落ちしむ

Let go of, to—to quit one's hold of. 放す

Let Heaven be my witness—only Heaven knows. An invocation. 唯天のみ知る (祈禱の語)

Let her rip, to—to let any thing in motion go at full speed; to speak out; to suffer a thing to go its own way. 進行中の事物を十分速かに往かしむ、明瞭に話す、成ろがまゝに棄て措く

Let her slide, to—to let a thing or person go. 事物又は人を放棄す

Let in, to—to take in or swindle. 欺く、騙る

Let in or into, to—1. to admit. 2.

to insert, in a space formed for the purpose. (一) 入らしむ (二)挿入す

Let into, to—to admit to the knowledge of. 知らしむ

Let into the secret, to—to impart knowledge which is possessed only by a few. 秘傳を教ふ、奥義を知らしむ

Let it be done—do it. 'Let' followed by a passive infinitive is equivalent to the ordinary imperative in the active. それを爲よ

Let it go—don't concern yourself about it. 頓着する勿れ

Let loose, to—to suffer to go free; to remove restraint from; to release. 自由に往かしむ、放つ

Let me do—in polite English one never says "I shall do" but uses this far more courteous mode of speech. 致しませう

Let me see; let us see—used when the speaker either wishes to recall something he was momentarily forgotten, or when he is considering what he should do. It is sometimes used when the speaker does not wish to reply directly and is thinking how to answer. はてな—、こーつと、そうですれー

Let me tell you—permit me to tell you; I would like to inform you; I assure you; rest assured. 請ふ汝に告げん、余は保證す、確信せよ、確かに

Let off, to—1. to suffer to escape or go free, as from some penalty. 2. to release, as from engagement. (一) 放つ、免ろす (刑罰などを) (二) 免かれしむ (義務などを)

Let on, to—to give intimation of having some knowledge of a subject; to divulge; to tell. 知れることを暗示す、洩らす、告ぐる

Let one know, to—to inform; to tell. 知らす、告ぐる

Let one's self loose, to—to act or speak without restraint. 縱に行ひ又は言ふ

Let out, to—1. to suffer to escape. 2. to extend; to enlarge; to make longer. 3. to lease. 4. to divulge. (一) 放つ (二)擴む、大きくす、伸ばす (三) 賃貸す (四) 洩す

Let pass, to—to neglect; to suffer to go unheeded. 顧みず、輕々に看過す、不問に置く

Let run, to—1. to permit to pass easily, freely, or loosely; to loosen; to slacken. 2. to give free range to; to set free. (一) 弛むる (二)自由にする、免す、放つ

Let sleeping dogs lie—do not refer to unpleasant events of the past. 既往は咎むる勿れ

Let slide, to—1. to dismiss from one's thoughts; to pass by, or let alone. 2. to suffer to go by or away; to throw away. (一) 却ける、棄て置く、關係せぬ (二)去らしむ、棄る

Let slip, to—1. to loose from the slip or noose or leash, as a hound. 2. to suffer to pass insensibly or negligently. (一) 繩を脫せしむ、放つ (二)逸す、知らずに過ごす

Letter is just to hand, a—come to hand; received. 受取る

Letter of attorney—a writting by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead. 委任狀

Letter of credit—a letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money, to be given to the bearer. 信用手形

Letter of marque and reprisal—a commission given to a private ship, by a government, to make reprisals on the ships of another state. 敵船を捕獲し掠奪するやう政府より私船に渡したる委任狀

Letters of administration—the instrument by which an administrator is authorized to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person. 死者の遺產管理者が受くる委任狀

Let the cat out or **out of the bag, to**—to tell a secret; to divulge what is studiously concealed. 祕密を洩らす

Let the grass grow under one's feet, to—to be inactive; to be idle and lazy. 安閑として暮らす、逸居する

Let up, to—to allow to get up. 登らせる

Let us—proposes something, and is generally equivalent to "we will." 何々しませう

Let us home—let us go home. 內へ歸りませう

Let well or **well enough alone, to**—to leave as it is, what is suitable or sufficient; to be content with what requires no alteration. 適當なること或は十分なることを其儘になし置く、現在のまゝにて可なることに滿足す

Let what will be, be—whatever my future may. 此先如何にあらうとも

Let you know, to—to inform you; to tell you. 告げ知らす、話す

Level down, to—to bring what is higher to an equality with things that are lower. ならし下ぐる

Level sea—the placid sea. 穩かなる海

Level up, to—to bring what is lower to an equality with what is higher. ならし上ぐる

Level with the ground—flat; prostrate. 平たき、倒れたる

Levying war—"the assembling of a body of men for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable object." 不軌を圖ること、叛亂の目的にて兵を起すこと（刑法の語）

Liabilities—that which one is under obligation to pay; debts. 負債、債務

Liberal education—education befitting a gentleman, so it is such as is extended beyond the practical necessities of life 紳士に相當する高尙なる敎育

Liberal party—one of the two great political parties, distinguished in general for its liberal and progressive spirit. 自由黨、改進黨

Liberal studies—the study of such subjects as language, literature, arts, etc., which enlarge and ele-

vate a man's mind. 語學文學美術等人心を高尚ならしむる學術

Liberty of the press—freedom to print, or publish, without legal supervision. 出版の自由

Liberty pole—a tall flag staff, on which the national colors of the United States are, at times, raised. 合衆國にて自由の徽號として用ひ其上に國旗を揭ぐる旗竿

Lick into shape, to—to give order or shape to something which is rude or imperfect; to improve; to revise; to refashion. The phrase owes its origin to the fable that the cubs of a bear were born shapeless, and were licked into shape by their mother. 粗造不完全なる物を整理す、改良す、訂正す、改作す

Lick the dust, to—to be slain; to perish in battle. 殺さる、戰死す

Lick the spittle of, to—to crouch before; to be meanly servile towards. 平伏する、屈從する

Lie at one's door, to—to be attributable to one; one is chargeable with. に歸す、責を負ふべきものなり

Lie at one's heart, to—to be an object of affection or desire, or a source of anxiety or solicitude. 愛慕又は願望の目的たり或は心配苦勞の原因たり

Lie at the catch, to—to lie in wait to find one tripping. 埋伏して人の躓くを待つ

Lie at the mercy of, to—to be subject to the power or control of. のまにまになる、なされ次第になる

Lie, or be, at the root of, to—to be the foundation or source of; to cause. の基因たり、を生ず

Lie between, to—1. to be situated between. 2. to be limited to two persons or things. (一) の間に位す、の中間に横はる、(二) の二者に限らる

Lie by, to—to rest; to intermit labor. 休息す

Lie down, to—to place the body in a horizontal position; to go to rest. 臥す、伏す

Lie hard or heavy, to—to press; to oppress; to burden. 苦しむ、虐ぐ、煩はす

Lie in, to—to be in child-bed. 分娩す、產褥にあり

Lie in a nutshell, to—to be capable of brief statement; to admit of easy determination. 簡にして竭し得べし、容易に決し得べし、造作なし

Lie in one, to—to be in the power of; to belong to. の權內にあり、に屬す、の力に及ぶ

Lie in one's gift, to—to have it in one's power to give. の掌中にあり、の與へ得る所なり

Lie in stale, to—to lie in ambush 埋伏する

Lie in the bed one has made, to—to have to accept the consequences of one's own conduct. 自己の行狀の結果は免れ難し

Lie in the way, to—1. to be an obstacle or impediment. 2. to be

conveniently presented. (一) 妨げとなる、遮る (二) 都合よく來る

Lie in wait, to—to lie in ambush; to be secreted, in order to fall by surprise on an enemy. 埋伏す、待伏す

Lie on or **upon, to**—1. to be matter of obligation or duty. 2. to depend on, or be dependent on. (一) の義務なり、の任なり (二) 頼る

Lie on hand, to—to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of. 手許に殘り居る、賣れずにある

Lie on one's hands, to—to remain unused or unoccupied. 使用せずにある

Lie on the head of, to—to be attributable or chargeable, as something discreditable. 歸すべく又は負はすべし

Lie on the surface, to—to be easily perceived; to be easy to perceive. 見易い

Lie out of the whole cloth, a—a complete falshood, not patched with truth. 全くの僞

Lie, or rest, on one's oars, to—to cease pulling the oars, raising them out of the water—hence, to cease from work of any kind; to rest; to be idle. 水中より櫓を揚げ漕ぐことを止む、仕事を止む、息すむ

Lie over, to—1. to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due. 2. to be deferred to some future occasion. (一) 期日後尙拂はずに在る、(二) 延期となる、猶豫せらる

Lie to, to—to be checked or stopped in her course;—said of a vessel. 進行停止す

Lie to one's work, to—to work vigorously. 精神を込めて働く

Lie under, to—to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by. を蒙むる、を受く、に苦しむ

Lie up, to—to rest; to refrain from activity. 休む

Lie with, to—1. to lodge or sleep with. 2. to belong to; to be the duty or business of. (一) と同宿す、共に寢ぬ (二) に屬す、の義務たり、の事なり

Life-in-death—life worse than death. 死に劣りたる生活

Life of an execution—the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires. 宣告執行の有効なる時限、判決執行の消滅せざる期間

Life and health—elliptical for "I wish you life and health." 君の健康を祈る

Life below stairs—the life of domestic servants. 僕婢の生活

Life of hand to mouth—precarious, poverty-stricken life, in which the hand passes the food, as fast as it is earned, to the mouth; there is no supply kept in store. その日暮し

Life's meridian—manhood. 壯年

Life's morning march—childhood. 幼年

Lifted up in spirit—cheered in mind; with exhilerated feelings. 喜びて、欣然として

Lift up the eyes or **face**—to direct desires to God. 神に祈念する

Lift up the feet, to—to come speedily and help one. 急き來りて助く

Lift up the hand, to—1. to make oath; to swear. 2. to pray. (一) 誓をする (二) 祈る

Lift up the head, to—to exalt or exult. 欣喜する

Lift up the heel against, to—to treat with insolence. 無禮に扱ふ

Lift up the horn, to—to behave arrogantly or scornfully. 倨傲に振舞ふ

Lift up the voice, to—to cry aloud; to call out. 聲高く叫ぶ、大聲に呼ぶ

Light as a feather—having very little weight. 至て輕き

Lighted up—brightened; become joyous. 嬉し氣になる

Lighter element, the—air. 空氣

Light fantastic toe—a phrase used with reference to dancing. 舞蹈に關して用ゐる句

Light-fingered—dexterous in taking away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts. 盜むに巧なる、小盜みする、手癖のわるき

Light-fingered gentry—pick-pockets. 掏摸

Light in hand—easy to manage. 取扱ひ易き

Light of one's own eye—one's eyesight. 視力

Light of the countenance—favor; smile. 愛顧、微笑

Light purse, or empty purse—poverty or want of resources. 貧窮

Light up, to—to brighten; to become cheerful. 喜色を帶ぶ

Light upon, to—to come to by chance; to happen to find. 偶然會ふ、偶見出す

Like a book—accurately; completely. 精密に、完全に

Like a brick—with good-will. 善意にて

Like a deer—very fast, as to run like a deer. 甚だ疾く

Like a hen on a hot girdle—very restless. 甚だ不安なる

Like a house on fire—very rapidly. 甚だ速に

Like an anatomy—a mere skelton; very thin; like one whose flesh has been anatomised or cut off. 骸骨の如き、甚だ痩せたる

Like an April day—in England, April has rapid successions of shower and sunshine. 英國に於ては四月頃は陰晴常なし

Like as—in a like manner as; as. Now we should not use 'like,' 如く (現今は like を用いず)

Like a tansy—perfect; complete. 完全なる

Like a thousand of bricks—violently. 強く、烈しく

Like a Trojan—gallantly; bravely, 勇敢に

Like blazes—furiously. 烈しく

Like bricks—quickly. 速に

Likely or **like enough**—it is somewhat probable; probable in a

slight degree; perhaps. 稍や實らしく、恐くは、多分

Likely to happen—giving reason to expect that it will occur. 起るらしき、起りさうなる

Like mad—as if mad; recklessly; furiously. 狂するが如く、不注意に、狂暴に

Like old boots—vigorously; heartily. 精神を込めて、熱心に

Like one possessed—as if influenced by evil spirits; very badly. 悪魔にとりつかれたる人の如く、甚悪しく

Likes and dislikes—likings and dislikings. 好き嫌ひ

Like smoke—very rapidly. 迅速に

Like that—so. 左様に、そんなに

Like the cat in the adage—there is an old saying that the cat wanted fish but dared not wet her feet in the stream. 猫が魚を得んと欲したれど流に足を濡すことを敢てせずとの古き話あり

Like the tan—sun-burnt; of a brown color like tan for tanning hides. 日に焼けたる、褐色なる

Like tinder—excitable; passionate. 怒り易き、至て激し易き

Like two eggs—exactly alike. 寸分差わざる、酷肖したる

Like unto—like. 等しく、如く

Like winking—quickly; eagerly. 速に、熱心に

Limb of the law—a member of the legal profession; a lawyer. 辯護士、法律家

Line bees, to—to track wild bees to their hives in the woods. 蜜蜂を追跡して林中の其巣に至る

Line of ascent—ancestry. 家系、系圖

Line of battle—the position of troops drawn up in their usual order, without any determined maneuver. 整列、平常の如く排列したる軍隊の位置

Line of beauty—the ideal line formed by a graceful curve of any kind. 曲線にて作れる理想線

Line of business—a kind of business. 商賣の種類

Line of life—in palmistry, the crease about the base of the thumb, alleged to indicate the probable duration of life; occupation. 觀掌術にて人の壽命を判斷する拇指の下にある紋、職業

Line of march—1. arrangement for marching, or order of march. 2. course or direction taken by an army. (一) 行進隊形 (二) 行軍の進路

Line one's jacket, to—to fill one's stomach with food or drink. 飲食して腹を滿たす

Lingering hours—tedious hours. 退屈なる時間

Linked sweetness long drawn out—something which pleases the senses for a considerable time. 長く五官を歡ばせるもの

Lion or a great lion, a—a very popular person. 人望ある人

Lion's share, the—the greatest part; the most desirable part. 大部分、最も好ましき部分

Lip work—1. talk. 2. kiss. (一) 談話 (二) 接吻

Liquid air—'liquid' is a frequent epithet of air meaning clear, transparent. 清澄なる空氣

Liquid song—sweet melting song. 流暢なる歌

Liquor or liquor up, to—to take a dram; to drink liquor. 酒を飲む、一杯傾ける

Listen to reason, to—to be influenced by what is true, or right, or reasonable, or proper, or best, etc. 道理ある言を納る

Literary property—the exclusive right of printing, publishing and making profit by one's own writings. 己れの著書を出版發賣する專有權、著作權

Literary warfare—disputes carried on in writing. 筆戰

Little bird told me or whispered to me, a—I heard in a way I will not reveal. 或る事で聞た

Little by little—gradually; slowly; by slight changes. 漸々に、徐々と、少しづゝ

Little fellow—a boy. 少年

Little if any—little or none. 多からず又は一もなし

Little Go, the—an examination which candidates for the B.A. degree at the English universities have to pass early in their course. 英國大學校にて學士の受くべき豫備試驗

Little one—a babe or small child. 赤子、小兒

Little pitchers have long ears—children are able to repeat things which they have listened to. Beware of speaking freely before children. 小供の前ではめつたなことを言ふな

Little short of—almost. 殆んど

Live a bad life, to—to behave badly. 行狀が惡し

Live a new life, to—to amend one's conduct. 行を改むる

Live at heck and manger, to—to be in very comfortable position. 甚だ愉快なる位地に居る

Live at rack and manger, to—to live sumptuously and wastefully. 贅澤に暮らす

Live by one's wits, to—to live after the fashion of one who, with more versatility than solidity, lives on expedients. 臨機應變に才覺して暮らす

Live down, to—to live so as to disprove or refute; to live till subdued; to efface or remove by one's subsequent conduct the effects of (a calumny, grief, or mistake). 生活に因て……の誣妄なるを證す、爾後の實行にて……を拭去る

Live fast, to—to lead a dissipated life. 放蕩する

Live feathers—feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl. 生ける鳥より拔取りたる羽毛

Live from hand to mouth, to—to live precariously from day to day, without provision for the future. 其日暮らしする（未來に備ふるの餘裕なく）

Live in clover, to—to live luxuri-

ously, or in abundance. 贅澤に暮らす、豊かに生活す

Living, as I do—as I live. 余は生存するが故に

Living memory—memory of persons still living. 生存者の記憶

Living stone or **rock** — stone or rock in its native or original location; stone or rock not quarried. 天然の儘の位置にある岩石、石坑より鑿出さざる岩

Live in hope, to—to expect; to entertain the hope; to be cheered by the hope. 期望す、屬望して樂む、豫期す

Live or **dwell in the memory, to**—to be clearly remembered. 判然記憶に存す

Live like a fighting-cock, to—to get the best of meat and drink. 最も旨き飲食をする、贅澤に暮らす

Livelong day, the — throughout the entire day. 終日

Live on, to—to subsist on; to be nourished on. 暮らし立つ、にて生活す、食物とする

Live on the fat of the land, to—to have every luxury. 奢侈を極む

Live out, to—1. to be out at service; to be a servant. 2. to live to the end of. (一) 召使となる、奉公する (二) 終まで生存する

Liver white and pale—a badge of cowardice. 卑怯の符號

Live single, to—not to be married. 娶らず、獨身にて暮らす

Live stock — horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals. 牛馬其他の小家畜

Live under a cloud, to—to live in obscurity. 世に顯れずに居る、下賤に暮らす

Live upon one's wits, to—to earn a livelihood by dishonesty and cunning. 欺騙に依て生活する

Live up to, to—to conform the life and conduct to; to make the life consistent with. に相應なる生活をなす、に遵ふて行動す

Live with, to—to dwell with; to reside with. と共に住む

Loading-turn—the successive rotation or order in which vessels take in their cargo. 荷役の順番

Load-line—the line to which the water rises on the sides of a loaded ship. 荷積線 (荷を積みし時船の兩側に水の達する所)

Load of death—human life is fleeting, and is called "load of death." 人生

Load one's self with stock, to—to buy stock heaving. 多く株を買ひ込む

Loan office — an office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender. 貸金取扱所

Loan society—an institution which loans money, receiving it again by installments, with interest. 貸金會社

Loaves and fishes—personal emolument. 俸祿、給料

Local affection—a disease, or ail-

ment, confined to a particular part, or organ, and not directly affecting the system 全體に及ばで身體の一局部を侵す疾病或は苦痛

Local attraction—a counteracting attraction, causing a compass needle to deviate from its proper direction. 羅針を正當の方位より外づれしむる反對引力

Local authorities—the persons exercising authority in any particular place or district. 地方官

Local press, the—the newspapers of any given locality. 地方新聞紙

Lock in or **up, to**—to confine in a place secured by a lock. 錠の備へある處に鎖ぢ込む

Lock the stable door after the horse is stolen; or when the steed is stolen, to—to begin to guard against a danger or provide for an emergency, when it is too late. 時遲れて危難に對する備へを始じむ

Lodge an information, to—to make a complaint; to make accusation in writing to the proper court, charging some one with specific violation of some public law. 告訴す、告發す

Lofty strain—a proud, arrogant manner; an arrogant, self-satisfied manner. 倨傲なる風、高慢なる風

Log-rolling—mutual help among Congressmen, to pass each other's favorite measures; laudatory criticisms in literary reviews bestowed on each other by private friends, according to a mutual compact—a literary practice much to be condemned. 相互の議案を通過せしめん爲めの議員の結托、著者が結托して相互の著作を賞揚すること

Lombard-street to a China orange—something very valuable staked against a thing of little value; very long odds. Lombard Street is situated in London near the Bank of England, and is a centre of great banking and mercantile transactions. 價格小なる物に對し賭たる價格大なる物、不平均

London smoke—a dull, gray color 淡灰色

London Season, the—comprises May, June, and July, when the noble and wealthy families are staying in London. By this time of the year, the theatres and music halls are in full swing. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts holds its highly interesting exhibition of the latest pictures and sculpture. Garden-parties and picnics are very popular, and so are river-trips, or an outing on a four-horse coach. The principal horse-races, cricket-matches, and bicycle-races take place, Parliament is sitting, &c. In short, during the "London Season" all that is to be seen of London beauty, wealth, and splendor is on show. ロンドン季節

Long and short, the—the summary; a brief statement. 梗概、要領

Long cloth—cotton cloth. 綿布

Long clothes—the clothes worn by an infant. 幼兒の着用する衣服、襁褓

Long day, a—indefinite postponment; a time far in the future. 無限の延期、遠き未來

Long dozen—thirteen. 十三

Long face—rueful countenance. 憂ふる顔色

Long figure—a high price. 高價

Long home—the grave; the spirit world. 墓、冥土

Long light, the—when the sun is near the horizon, the rays seem to be long. 太陽が地平線に近きとき長く見える光線を云ふ

Long odds—a great deal. 許多、數多

Long of stock or **stocks** or **the market, to be** (or **go**); **the long side of the market, to be**—to be well supplied with a stock or stocks; to carry a stock, or to hold contracts for the purchase of a stock, for a rise. 株を多く持ち居る、株券の騰貴を期して株を手放さず或は株購入の契約を保有す

Long of yore—long years ago. 昔

Long purse, or **heavy purse**—wealth; riches. 富

Long roll—a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal of an attack by the enemy, and for the troops to form themselves in line; the continued patter of the rain-drops, reminding one of the long roll. 敵の來襲を報じて軍隊を整列せしむる爲め太鼓を連りに打つこと、點滴の連聲

Long room—a chamber provided in the Exchange building, where members may bargain with members at any hour throughout the day. 所員相互に日中何時なりとも取引し得るやう取引所に備へたる一室

Long-shores—an expression of contempt used by sailors to landsmen. 船乘が陸上の人に對して用ふる稱呼

Long since—a long time ago. 長き以前に

Long winded—tedious in speaking, argument, or narration. 冗長なる

Look about, to—to look on all sides or in different directions; to search hither and thither. 見廻はす、彼處此處を探かす

Look about one, to—to keep a good look out; to make haste. 注意す、用心す、急ぐ

Look above, to—to trust in God. 神に信賴する

Look after, to—1. to attend; to take care of. 2. to seek; to search. 3. to consider. 4. to turn round and look after. (一)看守す、注意す (二)求む、探す (三)考へる、慮る (四)振り返りて見る

Look after one's own interest, to—to regard one's personal advantage; to attend to what will profit or benefit the person. 自分の利益を顧みる、一身上の利を慮る

Look aghast, to—to seem struck with amazement; stupified with

horror or fright. 愕然たり、ギヨツとする

Look alive, to—to bestir one's self. 活動する、奔走する

Look a person up, to—to visit him. 訪問する

Look as if butter would not melt in one's mouth, to—to look unconcerned, harmless, and innocent. 素知らぬ顔する、何喰はぬ顔する

Look askance at, to—to look shy at. ながし目に見る

Look at, to—to consider; to investigate. 考察す、調査す

Look back from the plough, to—to abandon work that has been seriously undertaken. 熱心に遣り掛たる仕事を止める

Look between the lines, to—to descern the hidden meaning. 隠れたる意味を發見す

Look big, to—to assume a haughty or pompous air. 尊大なる風をする

Look black, to—to look angry or threatening. 怒れる色あり

Look blank, to—to appear astonished, confused, or perplexed. 呆然たり、茫然たり、當惑の色あり

Look blue, to—to appear despondent or gloomy. 憂ふる色あり、落膽の様子なり

Look daggers, to—to look fiercely, reproachfully, or angrily. 反目疾視す、怒りて視る

Look down on, to—to regard with indifference or contempt; to despise. 見下す、蔑視す、賤む

Look for, to—1. to be in a state of expectation. 2. to search after. (一) 心に期す、期望す (二) 探がす

Look or hunt for a needle in a hay mow, to—to engage in a hopeless search. 望みなき探索を爲す

Look forward to, to—to expect with feelings of pleasure. 喜び待つ

Look full in or into the face of, to—to meet the look of, without flinching. 畏縮せずして……に面す、見つめる

Look green, to—to have a foolish or ignorant look. 愚昧なる又は無智の相貌を有す

Look in, to—to make a short call. 立寄る

Look in the face, to—to face, or meet with boldness; to confront. 憚りなく面す、抵抗する

Look into, to—to examine; to inspect closely. 吟味す、密に檢査す

Look nine ways, to—to squint badly. 斜視する

Look on, to—to consider; to conceive of; to view; to be a spectator. 以て……と爲す、思惟す、考ふ、見做す、傍觀す

Look on anything coldly, to—not to favor. 蔑視する

Look on the dark ide, to—to be discouraged, melancholy, or despondent. 失望す、落膽沮喪す、憂鬱に陷る、事物を悲觀す

Look on the sunny or bright

side, to—to have a cheerful and hopeful spirit. 快活有望の氣象を持す、事物を樂觀す

Look one out of countenance, to—to make one feel ashamed of one's self. 人をして慙愧せしむ

Look one's best, to—to look one's best look. 最も善美なる容貌を示す

Look one's wish, to—to express one's wish by his looks. 面に願望の意を表す

Look out, to—to be careful; to exercise forethought. 注意す、遠く慮る

Look out for, to—to seek for; to guard against. 探がす、用心する

Look over, to—to examine one by one; to scrutinize; to glance over hastily or superficially; to overlook. 逐一調査す、精査す、一寸見る、見逃す

Look round, to—to seek; to search; to inquire. 求む、搜す、尋ぬ

Look sharp, to—to take heed; to be keenly attentive to one's interest; to be careful; to be prompt and alert; to hasten. 注意す、用心す、敏捷なり、急ぐ

Look sharp after, to—to be vigilantly watchful of. 注意する、注目する

Look shy at or **on, to**—to regard with distrust or suspicion. 疑ふ、なが し目に視る

Look sour, to—to have an angry face. 怒りたる顔をする

Look through, to—1. to see through. 2. to read superficially (一) 見透す (二) 麁略に讀む

Look that—take care. 注意せよ

Look through coloured spectacles, to—to see things not as they really are, but distorted by one's own prejudices. 色眼鏡で見る、事物の眞想を見ず自己の癖限にて觀察する

Look through the deed of another, to—to read another's mind. 人の意中を洞見する

Look to, to—to resort to, with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to take notice; to take care. 期す、注意す

Look up, to—to show a tendency to rise, or improve. 騰貴又は上進の傾向を現はす、上向く

Look up a thing, to—to search for a thing and find it. 事物を探がし出す

Look upon, to—to regard; to consider. 見做す、思惟す

Look up to, to—to venerate or respect. 崇む、敬ふ

Look you!—please observe what I am saying. 私の言ふことに注意あれ

Loose fish—a dissipated man. 放蕩家

Loose one's purse strings, to—to give; to exercise generosity. 惠與す、慈善を行ふ

Loosen the sails, to—to unfurl the sails. 帆を揚る

Lord it over, to—1. to behave arrogantly to. 2. to command.

(一) 倨傲なる振舞をする (二) 支配する

Lord knows why—no body knows; it is uncertain, or doubtful. 誰も知らぬ、疑はしい

Lord spiritual and temporal—the bishops and the lay peers who together constitute the House of Lords. 英國貴族院を組織する僧正及び僧侶に非ざる貴族

Lose a time, to—to delay. 遲延する

Lose caste, to—to be cast out from one's hereditary social position; to lose social standing. 世襲の階級より貶せらる、社交上の地位を失ふ

Lose credit, to—to lose good repute or popularity. 名譽又は人望を失ふ

Lose consciousness, to—to faint away. 氣絕する

Lose ground, to—to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss, or disadvantage. 後へに落つ、退歩す、漸次に損失又は不利を蒙る

Lose heart, to—to become discouraged; to grow timid. 落膽す、怯氣がつく

Lose in hake but gain in herring—lose one way but gain in another. 或る事で損を爲し他の事で得をする

Lose no time, to—to be expeditious; to do what is to be done, immediately or as soon as circumstances permit. 機を失せず、躊躇せず、遲疑せず

Lose one's head, to—to become perplexed; to lose one's ordinary calmness of mind. 迷ふ、惑ふ、騒ぐ

Lose one's heart, to—to fall in love. 戀着す

Lose one's life, to—to be deprived of life by some accident, misadventure, or the like. 命を失ふ

Lose one's mind, to—to become insane. 發狂する

Lose one's self, to—to drop asleep. 寢入る

Lose one's temper, to—to become angry. 怒る

Lose one's tongue, to—to be unable to say any thing; to be silent. 何事も言ふを得ず、默す

Lose one's time, to—to waste one's time. 時を徒費する

Lose one's way, to—to wander from the way; to miss the way so as not to be able to find it. 道に迷ふ

Lose one's wit, to—to lose one's mental faculties; to suffer momentary lapse of intellectual forethought and composure. 正氣を失ふ、一時失神す

Lose sight of, to—1. to be deprived of a view of. 2. to be deprived of knowledge of; to forget; to overlook. (一) 見失ふ (二) 忘る

Lose the day, to—to be defeated. 敗北する

Lose the rose, to—to lose the natural rosy color; to become pale under the influence of fear. 青くなる、色を失ふ

Lose time, to—1. to delay unnecessarily. 2. to go too slow. ぐづ々々する (二)後る

Lost in envy—overcome by jealousy; full of envy. 嫉妬深き

Lost in wonder, or astonishment—bewildered; greatly astonished. 驚殺せらる

Lost to—alienated from; destitute of; insensible to. より遠ざけられて、を缺く、に無感覺なる

Lost to honor—utterly destitute of honorable feeling. 廉恥心なき

Lost to shame—insensible to shame. 恥を知らざる

Lost to virtue—dissolute; irreclaimable; ruined in character. 没道德なる、放逸なる、矯正し難き、品性の腐敗したる

Love child—a bastard. 私生子

Love in a cottage—marriage without a sufficient income to live in the fashionable world. 上流の生活を爲すべき資產なき結婚

Low countries, the—Holland and Belgium; so called because much of the surface is below the level of the sea. 荷蘭及び白耳義を謂ふ

Low dwelling—grave; burial place. 墓

Low life—life among the poorer or uneducated classes of a country. 下等社會

Lowly laid—dead and buried. 死して埋められたる

Lowly roof—small cottage. 茅屋

Low steam, or low pressure steam—steam of which the pressure is less than, equal to, or not greatly above, that of the atmosphere. 低壓瀛

Lucid interval—an interval of reason, enjoyed by an insane person between the fits of insanity. 狂氣の發作と發作との間隙なる理性明なる時期

Lucky shilling—a shilling that will bring luck to its possessor. 所持者に幸福を與ふる一志銀貨

Lucky words—words of good luck; words expressing a good wish. 挨拶の語

Lug in, to—to introduce without any apparent connection. 關係なきに挿入す

Lull one asleep, to—to put one off guard. 油斷せしむ

Lump it, to—to dislike anything. 嫌ふ

Lump sum—a sum which includes many small items; a sum given at one time to cover several smaller payments. 總計、總額

Lump together, to—to take in the gross; to speak of collectively. 包括して取る、總括して評す

Lynch-law—Summary punishment without legal trial, by private unauthorized persons. 法律上の審問なく肆に一私人の下す私刑

M

Machiavel, a — an unscrupulous man. Machiavel was a Florentine by birth. The most famous of his writings is "the Prince" published in 1516. It is the result of his observations and experience as to the arts by which power can be won and maintained. Machiavel is unfairly charged with the immorality which charactrized the statecraft of the time: so that Machiavelism has come to signify the unscrupulous use of fraud and violence for selfish ends. 詭計に巧なる人

Made of money — inexhaustibly rich. 無盡に富める

Made to order—made to one's own measure; not ready-made. 誂らへに應じて製せられたる、寸法に合はせて造られたる、出來合ならざる

Made-up face—grimace. 樣子造りたる面

Magic car, the—the car of Phœbus, or sun. 太陽

Magic lantern—an optical instrument for exhibiting on a distant screen the magnified image of pictures painted on glass. 幻燈

Magnetic attraction—the force or influence exerted by the earth, and recognized by its effects upon magnetized needles and bars. 磁石力

Maiden assize—an assize at which there is no criminal prosecution. 刑事訴訟を扱はざる巡囘裁判

Maiden knight—a young knight. 若き士

Maiden name—the family name; the surname before marriage. 家名、名字、婦女の嫁する前の姓

Maiden queen—Queen Elizabeth. 女王エリザベス

Maiden speech—the first speech of a new member in a public body. 初演說

Maiden stakes—the stakes upon the first race run by young horses. 若き馬の初競走に賭けたる物

Maid of honor—a female attendant or companion of a queen or royal princess. 官女、典侍

Main body—the line or corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard; in camp, the body which lies between the two wings. 中軍、本隊

Main drift—principal tendency. 重なる傾向

Main of light—flood of light. 光の漲溢

Main part, the—the greater part; the principal part. 大部分、主部

Main sea—the open ocean. 大洋

Main stay — that which restrains one's passion, or prevents one from degeneration. 情慾を抑制するもの

Main Street — a long central throughfare, in a small town and village, on either side of which the principal houses are built. Others are side-streets. 大通、本街

Majesty of death—Death is a monarch who exercises sovereign sway over all. 死

Make a back, to—to stoop down, as in the game of leap-frog, that another may jump over you. 屈む

Make a bed, to—to arrange a bed, or put it in order. 臥床を布く、寢所を整理す

Make a beginning, to—to take first steps in an enterprise or work; to begin. 事を始む、着手す

Make a boast of, to—to talk boastfully of. 誇言する

Make a bolt of it, to—to run away. 遁る、逃去る

Make a call, to—to accomplish a short visit of ceremony or social propriety. ちよツと禮儀上又は交際上の訪問をなす

Make a cat's-paw of, to—to use another to incur the risk, while one secures the profit for himself; to make a dupe or tool of another. The phrase is taken from the fable of the cat and the monkey. The latter wished to reach some chestnuts that were roasting on the fire and used the paw of his friend the cat to get at them. 他をして危險を冒さしめ自ら利を收む、他人をダシに使ふ

Make account of, to—to regard; to esteem. 重んず、尊重す

Make a clean breast of, to—to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to confess fully. の秘密を明かす。有の儘に自狀す、懺悔する

Make a clean sweep, to—to remove or destroy entirely, without remainder. 殘なく一掃す

Make acquainted with, to—to render familiar with; to inform concerning. を知らしむ、に關して告知す

Make a dead set at, to—to single out as the object of one's attentions. 殊に注意する

Make a deduction, to—to infer. 推論す、推斷す

Make advance, to — to furnish something before an equivalent is received (as money or goods), towards a capital or stock, or on loan. 前金を交附す

Make a fair weather, to—to flatter; to gain from a state of hostility. 媚る、諛ふ、和らぐる

Make a figure, to—to distinguish one's self. 顯著になる

Make a fool of, to—to cause to appear ridiculous; to give a mortifying check to; to defeat or deceive, in a shameful or ridiculous manner. 愚弄す、馬鹿にす

Make after, to—to attempt to catch; to follow. 捕へんとする、追蹤する

Make against, to—to tend to injure. 害となる、不利を來たす

Make a good thing of it, to—to

reap a good advantage from. より利益を得る

Make a leg, to -to make obeisance. 辭宜する

Make a lip, to—to pout in sullenness or contempt. 唇を尖らす（不平又は輕蔑の意を表す）

Make a living, to—to get money. 金を儲る

Make allowance for, to—to have regard to; to concede; to abate or deduct; to forgive. を勘定に入れる、を斟酌する、酌量す、認容す、差引く

Make a man of, to—to render manly; to develope manly qualities in. を男らしくす、高邁なる精神を發達せしむ

Make a man of him, to—to consider him a man. 彼を一個の男子と見做す

Make a matter of conscience, to—to act according to the dictates of conscience; to have scruples about. 良心の命に從つて行動する、躊躇する

Make amends, to—to make compensation for loss or injury; to give satisfaction or equivalent. 償ふ、補ふ、報ふ

Make a mess, to—to make a blunder. 失錯をする

Make a mess of it, to—to bungle; to treat awkwardly; to create embarrassment and make matters worse. 下手をやる、まづく行る、事をますます面倒に陷らしむ

Make a minute or **note of, to**—to jot down briefly, in writing, for future reference, or as an aid to memory. 手扣へす、備忘錄に記す

Make a mock of, to—to turn to ridicule. 嘲弄す

Make a motion, to—to make a proposition in a deliberative assembly. 動議を出す

Make a mountain of a mole-hill, to—to magnify trifles; to exaggerate difficulties or obstacles. 仰山に言ふ、針程の事を棒程に言ふ、困難障碍等を過大に思ふ

Make a mouth, to—to make a wry face, as in derision; to pout sneeringly. 顔を歪むる（愚弄などを表はす）、嘲弄して口を尖らす

Make a move, to—to make a movement; to effect a change of position. 運動す、移動す、位置を變す

Make an ado, to—to make a bustle; to create difficulty. 騷ぎ立る

Make an appearance, to—to appear. 見はる、出現す

Make an appointment, to—to make an arrangement; to fix by a mutual agreement. 約定を爲す、相約す

Make an ass of one's self, to—to act in a foolish or stupid manner. 愚がなる振舞をする

Make an end of, to—to finish; to complete; to kill. を終る、殺す

Make an evening of it, to—to spend it convivially. 愉快に過ごす

Make an example of, to—to pun-

ish, as a warning to others. 見せしめの爲めに訓す

Make an exception of, to—to except. 除く 〃

Make an experiment, to—to perform an act in order to discover or test some truth. 實驗をする

Make an honest woman of, to—to marry a woman after having had an illicit connection with her. 私通の後其婦人と結婚する

Make an impression, to—to affect. 感ぜしむ

Make a noise in the world, to—to become famous; to attract attention. 有名になる、世の評判を博す

Make a plunge, to—to plunge; to go forward rashly in any enterprise. 突進す、飛びこむ

Make a pile, to—to realize a fortune; to get wealthy. 富を致す

Make a point of, to—to regard as highly important; to take care not to omit; to insist upon; to require; to exact. 重んず、遺れず、やめず、必ず……す、固執す、要求す

Make a port, a country, the land, etc., to—to reach, or arrive at, a port, country, etc. 港(或は國、陸等)に達す

Make application, to—to apply; to request; to solicit. 請求す、請願す、依頼す

Make a pretext of, to—to use as a plea or reason; to pretend or falsely claim. 口を……に藉る、口實とす、假托る

Make a purse, to—to collect subscriptions on behalf of some individual; to get together a sum of money. 醵金する

Make as if, to—to pretend that; to conduct as if; to make show that. た伴る、のふりをする、樣に見せる

Make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, to—to make a handsome article out of coarse and inferior materials. 粗末なる材料にて美しき品を作る

Make a special study of, to—to be particularly studious in acquiring a knowledge. 専ら學んで居る、專攻する

Make a spoon or spoil a horn, to—to succeed in an enterprise or fail deplorably. 成功するか又は失敗するか

Make assurance doubly sure, to—to render as certain as possible; to increase certainty or conviction. 成る可く丈け確かならしむ、念の爲め

Make a stand, to—to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy; to decline, refuse. 蹈みとどまつて抗拒す、否む、拒む

Make at, to—to run or move towards; to attack. 向て走り又は進む、攻撃する

Make a thing true, to—to prove that it is true. その眞なることを證明す

Make a very good end, to—to die

happily in the Christian faith. 基督教を信じて幸福に死する

Make a virtue of necessity, to—to do, as graciously as possible, something that one is compelled to do. 爲さざるを得ざる事を可及的快よく爲す、不可已事に甘んじて服す

Make away with, to—to kill; to destroy; to remove; to steal. 殺す、除く、盜む

Make away with one's self, to—to commit suicide. 自殺する

Make a will, to—to make a written declaration, in due legal form, respecting the disposition of property after death. 遺言書を作る

Make believe, to—to assume what is not true; to pretend; to act as if. 佯はる、態をする

Make bold, to—to take liberties; to use freedom. 敢てす. 憚りなく……す

Make boot of, to—to take advantage of. 利用す

Make both or **two ends meet, to**—to cause one's receipts to equal his expenses; to make expenses come within one's income. 收支相償はしむ、支出を收入に越へざらしむ

Make bricks without straw, to—to workwit hout having the necessary materials supplied. Straw is laid on the top of a pile of unbaked bricks in the yard to prevent the sun and rain, and frost from injuring them. This shows us why he Israelites in Egypt could not do without straw, when they were compelled to make bricks for Pharaoh. 必要なる材料なくして仕事をする

Make capital out of, to—to turn to advantage. 利用する

Make choice of, to—to choose; to select. 撰ぶ

Make common cause with, to—to unite with for a common object. 協同する、結托する

Make conscience of, to—to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. 良心の指示に從ひ行動す、良心の命令に反して猥瑣ふを躊躇す

Make default, to—to fail to appear at court as a party in a case, within the time prescribed by law. 規定の期間内に法庭に出頭せず

Make do, to—to manage with. 間に合ふ、間に合はす

Make ducks and drakes with or **of, to**—to use recklessly; to squander, waste. *Making ducks and drakes* is a game played with a flat piece of stone or metal, which, when flung with its broad surface almost parallel to smooth water, skip up and down like a bird. It would be reckless to use anything for such a purpose. 浪費す、むだに使ふ

Make even, to—to square accounts; to leave nothing owing. 勘定を濟す

Make eyes at, to—to look at in an amorous way; to ogle. 秋波を送る

Make faces, to — to distort the countenance in sport or derision. 故らに面を歪む、妙な顔付をする

Make fast, to—to fasten; to secure. 縛る、結び付けて失せざらしむ

Make fish of one and flesh of another, to—to treat differently. 待遇を異にする

Make fool of, to—to fool; to impose upon; to deceive. 愚弄する、欺く

Make for, to — 1. to direct the course toward. 2. to promote; to favor. (一)の方に進路を向く、に向ふ (二)增進す、扶く

Make free with, to—to treat with improper familiarity; to treat without ceremony; to help one's self to. 狃れ々々しく遇す、遠慮なしに取扱ふ、勝手に取扱ふ

Make friends, to—to gain friends; to form friendship; to be reconciled after a quarrel. 友を得る、交誼を結ぶ、仲直りする

Make fun of, to—to ridicule; to make a butt of; to turn into a jest. 嘲弄す、笑草にす

Make game of, to—to hoax; to impose on one's credulity; to make sport of; to ridicule. 欺く、嘲弄する

Make good, to—1. to sustain; to prove. 2. to fulfill; to effect. 3. to make compensation for. (一)支持す、證す (二)果す、遂る (三)償ふ

Make good one's running, to—to keep abreast with one's competitor or rival. 競爭者と並び走る

Make haste, to—to hasten. 急ぐ

Make hay, to — to throw things into confusion. 混亂さする

Make hay while the sun shines, to—to seize a favorable opportunity. 好機を捕へる

Make head against, to—to overcome; to advance against. 打勝つ、抗抵す

Make headway, to—to progress; to succeed. 進步す、成功す

Make interest (for any one), to—to secure influence (on his behalf). (人の爲めに)運動する

Make it a condition, to—to stipulate; to require as necessary to something else. 約束す、の條件とする

Make it one's business, to — to concern one's self with it; to attend to it promptly and vigorously. 之に一身を委す、熱心之に從事す

Make it one's study, to—to earnestly consider and strive. 熱心に勉む

Make it pay, to—to make it remunerative or profitable; to cause it to make suitable return. 利益有らしむ、骨折甲斐あらしむ

Make its appearance, to—to become visible. 見はる

Make it up, to—to become friendly. 親密になる

Make known, to—to cause to be known; to publish. 知らしむ、公けにす

Make land, to—to sight the land: said of a vessel at sea. 陸地を見る (船に云ふ)

Make light of, to—to consider as of no account; to treat with indifference or contempt. 輕んず、輕蔑す、粗略にす

Make little account of, to—to regard as unimportant. 輕んず

Make little, or nothing, of, to—to regard as trifling; to esteem lightly. 何とも思はず

Make little way, to—to make little progress. 少しく進む

Make love to, to—to attempt to gain the affections of; to woo. の愛を求む、に言寄る

Make merchandize of, to—to sell. 賣る

Make merry, to—to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. 戯れ樂しむ、娯樂を盡す

Make mince-meat of, to—to cut to pieces; to demolish. 寸裂す、粉碎にす、毀す、敗る

Make money, to—to acquire property by one's exertions. 財を獲、金を儲ける、富を致す

Make mock or mocks at, to—to treat lightly; to make light of. 輕蔑す、輕んず

Make (the) most of, to—to use to the best advantage. 最も有益に用ふ

Make mouth at, to—to scorn. 輕蔑する

Make much account of, to—to consider as of much value. 尊重す、貴ぶ

Make much of, to—to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value; or consequence. を尊重す、を珍重す

Make much of, to—to exaggerate. 誇大にする

Make much way, to—to make good progress. 大に進む

Make neither head nor tail of, to—to make nothing distinct or definite of; to be unable to understand. 瞭解する能はず

Make no account of, to—to undervalue; to despise. 輕んず、賤しむ

Make no bones of, to—to make no scruple; not to hesitate; to find no difficulty. 猶疑せず、躊躇せず、難んぜず

Make no difference or matter, to—to have no influence or importance; to be a matter of indifference; to be unimportant. 何の關係もなし、さらに差異なし、構ふことなし

Make no doubt, to—not to doubt. 疑はず

Make no hand of, to—to be unable to explain. 説明する能はず

Make no secret of, to—not to attempt to conceal; to declare openly. 隱さんとはせず、揚言す

Make nothing for, to—to be of no value to; to have no effect; to regard as of no consequence. に何等の價値もなし、に少しも功果を有せず、何とも思わぬ

Make nothing of, to—not to understand. 瞭解せず

Make+noun complement, to—to be capable of being made or becoming. 爲ればなる、なれる

Make oath, to—to swear in a prescribed form of law. 宣誓す

Make of, to—1. to understand. 2. to consider; to esteem; to cherish. (一) 曉解す (二) 考ふ、重んず、愛撫す

Make off, to—to depart; to go away; to run away. 走り去る、去る

Make one believe, to—to cause, induce, or persuade one to believe. 人をして信ぜしむ

Make one marble, to—to make one as insensible as a marble statue to all around with delight or astonishment. 歡喜又は驚愕の爲め大理石の肖像の如く周圍の事物に無感覺ならしむ

Make one of, to—to take part in. 加はる

Make one's blood boil, to—to arouse one's indignation; to provoke one. 人を怒らしむ、人を激昂せしむ

Make one's blood creep, to—to fill one with awe or terror. 恐怖さする

Make one's blood run cold, to—to affect with horror; to affright. 人を戰慄せしむ

Make one's bread, to—to earn a living. 活計を得る

Make one's escape, to—to escape; to flee. 遁る、逃る

Make, or take, one's exit, to—to go out; to leave. 出て行く、去る

Make one's hair stand on end, to—to terrify greatly. 人をして慄然たらしむ、身の毛よだたしむ

Make one shudder, to—to excite feelings of horror; to be very repulsive to one. 人をして戰慄せしむ、嫌惡の念を生ぜしむ

Make one's lucky, to—to run off. 走り去る

Make one's manners, to—to make a bow or courtesy; to make polite salutations. 挨拶の禮を行ふ、敬禮す

Make one's mark, to—to make a permanent impression of one's activity or character; to make a cross or other character as a substitute for one's signature; to become eminent or distinguished; to gain a position of influence. 永久の感化を及ぼす、花押を記す、名高くなる、顯著になる、高位を得る

Make one's mash, to—to gain a devoted admirer. 人に戀慕せらる

Make one's ned out of, to—to make money from. Ned is a slang word for a guinea. 金を儲ける

Make one's self, to—1. to become. 2. to be. (一) なる (二) 有る

Make one's self at home, to—to be at ease in another's house. 打寛ろぐ、遠慮せず、窮屈にせず、心安くす

Make one's self master of, to—to master. 制服する、習熟する

Make one's self merry, to—to laugh. 笑ふ

Make one's self other's, to—to devote one's self to other's care. 他人に身を委ぬる

Make one's self scarce, to—to be off; to decamp; to clear out; to

absent one's self. 遁避す、跡を暗ます、去る、在らず

Make one's self understood, to—to be apprehended in meaning. 己れの謂ふところ他の暁る所と爲る

Make one's way, to—to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully; to proceed; to succeed. 立身す、上達す、進む、成効する

Make out, to—1. to comprehend. 2. to prove. 3. to furnish. 4. to accomplish or succeed. 5. to make a statement of items, as of a bill. 6. to be successful. 7. to pretend. (一) 瞭解す (二) 證明す (三) 供す、出す (四) 遂ぐ、成就す (五) 書出す (六) 成効する (七) 詐る

Make over, to—to transfer the title of; to alienate. 譲る、渡す

Make pace, to—to increase the speed. 速力を增す

Make peace, to—to cause a cessation of hostilities; to put an end to war, quarrel, etc. 和睦す

Make play, to—to take the lead; to lead off. A phrase taken from the racecourse. 先導する、率先する

Make progress, to—to advance; to progress; to improve. 進歩す、捗どる

Make ready, to—to make preparation; to get things in readiness. 用意す

Make reverence, to—to worship. 崇拜する

Make rich the blood of the world, to—to make the life of the world more vigorous; to inspire them with noble thoughts. 世人をして氣力を增さしむ、世人に豪邁なる思想を起さしむ

Make room, to—to open a way. 通路を開ける

Make sad work of, to—to make such mistake or blunder in doing a thing, as to cause sorrow, or to result in calamity. に就て大失錯をなす

Make sail, to—to increase the quantity of sail already extended; to set sail; to start; to go off. 帆の量を增す、帆を揚る、出帆する、出立する

Make scruple, to—to hesitate from conscientious motives; to scruple. 氣が詰めて爲すを敢てせず、躊躇す

Make sheep's eyes, to—to look at with amorous eyes. 秋波を送る

Make shift, to—to contrive for the moment; to manage. 當分の工夫をする、計を立る

Make shipwreck of, to—to destroy. 破壞する、亡ぼす

Make short work of, or with, to—to do rapidly or in a short time. 速かに成す、手早く爲す

Make stock of, to—to draw profit from; to make use of for one's own benefit. より利益を得る、を利用する

Make suit to, to—to endeavor to gain the favor of; to court. の愛を得んと勉む、求婚す

Make sure, to—to make certain; to avoid the possibility of failure.

慥かむ、失敗せぬ樣にす、確實安全を圖る

Make terms, to—to come to an agreement. 約定をする

Make the best of, to—to do as well as possible, in given circumstances. 利用す、善く……に處す、賢く振舞ふ、或境遇に在て善く己を處す

Make the best of a bad bargain, to—to bear adverse circumstances in the best possible way. 善く逆境に處す

Make the best of both worlds, to—to manage so as to secure heaven, without sacrificing the good things of this world. 現世の幸福を犧牲とせずして來世の幸福を得る樣にする

Make the best of its strength, to—to use its strength skilfully without wasting it. その力を徒費せずよく使用する

Make the best of one's way, to—to proceed with all possible speed under the circumstance. 出來るだけ急ぎて行く

Make the face shine, to—to be propitious. 罪を恕して恩を蒙らす

Make the flesh creep, to—to cause a sensation of dread and horror. 驚怖せしむ

Make the land, to—to discover land from the sea. (海上より) 陸地を發見す

Make the mare to go, to—to make a display of prosperity; to carry out undertakings. 繁榮を示す、事業を執行す

Make the mouth water, to—to cause desire or longing. 渴望せしむ、垂涎せしむ

Make too much of, to—1. to over-estimate. 2. to be too fond of. (一) 見つもり過ごす、重視に失す (二) 大事にし過ぎる、可愛がり過ぎる

Make towards, to—to approach. 近寄る

Make tracks, to—to run away. 走り去る

Make trial of, to—to try; to test; to determine by experiment. 試む、試用す

Make two bites of a cherry, to—to do any thing in parts, and not thoroughly or at one stroke; to divide what is so small as scarcely to be worth dividing. 分つべきにあらざる事物を分つ、十分に事を爲さず唯一部を爲す

Make two ends meet, to—to make one's income cover expenses; to make the spending correspond with the earning. The allusion is to a belt that is somewhat too tight. 收支相償はしむ、出費を收入に越へざらしむ

Make up, to—1. to collect into a sum or mass. 2. to compose; to consist of. 3. to compensate; to make good. 4. to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. 5. to determine; to bring to a conclusion. 6. to become reconciled or friendly. 7. to fabricate. (一) 總ぶる、惣括す、集め合はす (二) より成る、組成す (三) 補ふ、償ふ (四)

調なへる、修整す（五）決定す（六）和す、和解す（七）作る

Make up a lip, to—to pout. 唇を尖らす、不快な顔をする

Make up for, to—to compensate. 償ふ

Make up one's mind, to—to come to an opinion or decision; to determine. 決心す

Make up to, to—to approach; to become friendly. 接近す、近づく、親くなる

Make up with, to—to become reconciled to; to regain the good will of. 仲直りする

Make use of, to—to use. 用ふ、使ふ

Make use of one's credit, to—to borrow. 借る

Make very good use of, to—to get great help from. より大なる助を得る

Make water, to—1. to let in water; to leak. 2. to urinate. (一) 水を入らす、漏る (二) 小便す

Make way, to—1. to make progress; to advance. 2. to open a passage; to clear the way; to give place. (一) 進歩す、進む (二) 通路をあける、道をよける、席をあける、譲る

Make wings, to—to fly away; to depart. 飛び去る、出發する

Make with, to—to concur or act with. 協力する

Make words, to—to dispute. 爭論する

Malice aforethought or **prepense**—malice previously and deliberately entertained. 故意の害心、豫て謀れる悪意

Malum in se—a thing that is in itself evil. 公道上の罪悪、自然法の非認する罪にて其事の性質に於て本來悪しき行爲

Malum prohibitum—an offense prohibited by statute. 法禁上の罪悪、成文律にて禁ずる罪

Mammon of Unrighteousness, the—wealthy and wordly people. A biblical expression. 富みたる俗人

Man or **old man**—a form of familiar address equivalent to the Japanese *Kimi*. 君

Man about town—one who spends his time at clubs and other fashionable resorts. 倶楽部其他豪華者流の遊び場にて遊び暮す人

Man Friday—a constant and submissive attendant. See Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. 忠實なる從者

Man in the moon, the—an imaginary person who inhabits the moon. 月世界の人

Manly exercise—athletic sports of all kinds—hunting, riding, walking, cricket, boating. 狩獵、乘馬、歩行、クリツケツト、漕艇等各種の勇壯なる遊戯

Manly pride—self-respect. 自尊

Man of Belial—a wicked, depraved person. A scriptural phrase. 惡人

Man of business—1. a man who is to engage in the practical affairs of life, as opposed to one whose life is spent in study or in the

pursuit of amusment. Business men are generally practical men, not inclined to imagination. 2. commercial man, who ought to have sober ideas regarding money matters. (一) 事務家 (二) 商業家

Man of conscience—an upright man. 正直なる人

Man of family—a man of good family. 家柄の善き人

Man of feeling—a man of tender or good feeling. 優しい人

Man of God—Moses, who died on Mt. Nebo, and was buried by God. モセス

Man of his word—a man of honor. 正直なる人

Man of letters—a learned man. 學者

Man of light and leading—the educated, to whom the masses look up for guidance. 衆人が指導者と仰ぐ教育ある人

Man of lore—learned man. 學者

Man of mark—a famous man. 名高き人

Man of parts—an able man. 才幹ある人

Man of position—a man of good position. 地位ある人

Man of principle—a man of high principle. 高尚なる主義の人

Man of quality—a man of good or high quality. 善人

Man of rank—a man of high rank. 高貴の人

Man of salt—a man melt in tears. 涕泣する人

Man of sense—a prudent, sensible man. 智恵ある人

Man of straw—an imaginary person. 架空の人物、想像上の人

Man of taste—a highly-cultivated man. 高尚な修養ある人

Man of the world—a fashionable man; one versed in the practices of society or devoted to pleasure; a man who has learned wisdom by experience; a shrewd man; a man whose interests lie in worldly things. 流行社會の人、世故に通じたる人、世才ある人、通人、世俗的の人

Man's estate—the age of manhood. 成年

Man's good star—a lucky influence affecting his life. 幸運

Man strong in principle—a man who is supplied with general rules of conduct which he will firmly adhere to. 堅固なる主義を有する人

Man to act honestly—a man who will act honestly. 正直に行動する人

Manual exercise—the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets, and other arms. 銃其他武器の使用法を教ふる操練

Many a—a large number taken distributively; each one of many. 幾多の (多數の各自をいふ)

Many a time—each one of many times. 幾度も

Many many—numberless. 無數の

Many souls were in eternity—

many persons were killed. 數人殺されたり

Many times over—repeatedly. 繰返して、何度も

March in procession, to—to proceed in orderly course. 整列して進む

March's moody day—In an English March sunshine and storm often succeed each other in rapid succession on the same day. 'Moody' means changeable. 三月の變り易き日（英國にては三月は天候變り易き故に云ふ）

Mare's nest—a supposed discovery of something important or wonderful, which turns out to be nothing at all; something absurd or ridiculous. 重大らしくして其實何んでもなき事、馬鹿げた物、可笑しき物

Margin—a sum of money deposited with a broker, by a person speculatidg in stocks, to secure the former against loss on fund advanced by him. 株を賣買する人が仲買人に供托する保證金

Mark down, to—to set down in writing. 記錄する

Marked with the crow's feet, to be—to have the wrinkles in the outer corners of the eyes which are produced by age. （年取るに隨ひて）目尻に皺を生ず

Market cross—It occupied the centre of the market-place, and was originally the stand from which the ecclesiastics preached. It was generally of stone but sometimes of wood. This means market-place. 市場

Market price—the price that anything will bring in the open market. 市價

Mark me—observe what I say; listen to me. 注意して聽け

Mark out, to—to designate: to point out. 指示す

Mark time, to—to designate, by the foot, the rate of step at which a body of soldiers advance. 足踏みして步調を揃ふ

Marriage lines—a marriage certificate. 結婚證明書

Marry a fortune, to—to obtain wealth by marriage. 結婚により て財產を得

Marry into the purple, to—to marry a prince or nobleman. 皇族又は貴族と結婚する

Mashed on or **upon, to be**—to be struck with love for another. 戀愛する

Masked battery—a battery so constructed as to be disguised, or no to be seen by an enemy until it opens its fire. 發砲するまで敵の見知らぬやうに構造したる砲臺

Massacre of the innocents, the—the announcement by the Speaker of the House of Commons at the end of a session that many of the useful measures proposed during its course cannot be discussed or passed for want of time. The "historical massacre of the innocents" took place at Bethlehem, after the birth of Christ. King

Herod who had been told that a babe, destined to be a king, had been born in that village, gave orders for the massacre of every male child therein. See Bible, St. Matthew, II. 英國下院閉會の際時間なきが爲め緊要なる數議案を議決する能はざる旨を議長より通告すること

Master of, to be — to be highly skilled in; to have eminence or authority in. に熟達す、に秀づ、の名人たり、の大家たり

Master of ceremonies—an officer who superintends the forms to be observed by the company, or attendants, on a public occasion. 式部官、儀式を司る人

Master of one's self, to be—to retain self-control, at all times; not to be governed by passion; self-possessed; able to control one's feelings and passions. 克己心を備ふ、情慾に制せられず、自若たり、よく自制す

Master of one's time, to be—to be free to do what one likes. 自由に好むことを爲し得る

Master stroke of policy—a very clever action; a very wise act; a mastery achievement. 賢き所業、秀でたる功績

Mathematical instruments — instruments used in measuring, drawing, etc., as compass, rule square, etc. 數學器械

Matter in hand — the subject or work which occupies us. 目下の問題、刻下の要件

Matter of choice—that which one may choose or refuse, as he pleases. 取捨自在の事

Matter of course — something in the common manner of proceeding; something naturally following. 自然に爾かあるべき事、當然の事

Matter of courtesy—that which is courteous; what pertains to good breeding. 禮節に屬する事、禮

Matter of fact—a real occurrence or existence, as distinguished from any thing fancied or supposed; a fact; unimaginative; adhering to the matter of the fact; dry. 實事、事實、實在、實際の、飾りなき

Matter of notorious fact—well-known truth. 知れ渡りたる事實

Matter of surprise—subject of surprise; thing to be surprised at. 不意の事、案外なる事

Matter of taste—point of nice perception of excellence. 趣味に屬する事

Matters that return not—events that occur but once in a man's life; rare occasions. 生涯に唯一度起る事、珍事

May be; may hap—it is possible; perhaps; perchance. かもしれず、多分、恐くは

May blossoms—the hawthorn. 山楂

May God reward you for it—an expression of thanks for some charity or benefit received. 難有し

May he rest in peace—a kindly

wish for the dead. 死者の冥福を祈る語

May his tomb lie heavily on him—not an uncommon imprecation. The opposite blessing is 'Light be the turf of thy tomb.' 呪詛の語

May the turf lie gently on his tomb—a blessing. 祝福の語

Mealy-mouthed—soft-spoken; using mild language. 言語婉曲なる

Mean business, to—to have serious intentions; to be bent on executing a project. 本氣なり、熱中する

Means of grace—means of securing the divine favor, or of promoting right feeling toward God; Christian privilege. 神の恩惠に浴するの道、敬虔の念を進ましむるの道、基督教の特權

Mean well or **kindly by, to**—to have friendly intentions towards; to intend to aid or benefit. に對し好意を有す、扶助せんと思ふ

Measure noses, to—to meet. 遇ふ

Measure one's length, to—to fall or be thrown down at full length. 倒れる、倒される

Measure strength, to—to engage in a struggle. 闘爭する

Measure swords, to—to contend. 闘ふ、力を角す

Meet half-way, to—to make equal concessions to; to compromise. と相讓る、讓り合ふ、と互に調和す

Meet face to face, to—to encounter. 對抗する

Meet one's expense, to—to have one's income equal to his expenses. 支出に相當の收入を得

Meet the ear, to—to be told plainly; to be stated explicitly. 明に述べらる

Meet the eye, to—to be apparent. 瞭自に見える

Meet with, to—1. to light upon; to find; to come to;—often with the sense of an unexpected event. 2. to suffer unexpectedly. (一) と偶ま會ふ、を發見す、に出くわす (二) 蒙むる、罹る

Meet with a change, to—to experience religion; to become a convert to Christianity. 信者になる、宗教心を起す、基督教に改宗す

Melancholy vale—the world. 現世

Mellowing year—time of maturity. 成熟期

Melt away, to—to dissolve or disappear. 融け去る、消滅する

Mend one's pace, to—to quicken one's gait; to move faster; to hasten. 步調を速む、急ぐ

Mental funds—wisdom. 智慧

Mental reservation; mental restriction—the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import; mental qualification. 或事實を十分言明せずして心に秘し置くところある事、腹藏して言表はさざる條件

Mercantile marine—merchant vessels of a nation. 一國の商船

Mercantile world—whole body or class of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. 商人社會、商業界

Mercy on me!—an exclamation of self-pity. 南無サン

Merchant-prince—a merchant who has gained a great amount of wealth. 豪商

Mere child's-play—very easy; presenting no difficulty whatever. 甚だ容易なる

Merge in or **into, to**—to cause to be swallowed up; to sink in; to blend with. に併呑せらる、と合併す、沈む

Merit-roll—a list of cadets, made at every annual examination, arranged in the order of scholarship and conduct. 毎年の試驗にて學業操行の順序により列したる米國海軍兵學校生徒の成績表

Merits of the question (or **case**)—what is true or right in the matter. 問題の眞義、事件の眞相

Meteoric showers—periodic exhibitions of shooting stars (occur about the 9th or 10th of August and the 13th of November). 流星の定時の現出

Mete out, to—to give according to some rule, or proportionally. 法規に從ふて與ふ、割合に應じて分與す

Military law—rules ordained for the government of the military force, equally in peace and war. 軍律、軍法

Milk-and-water—weak; lacking in force, energy, etc. 弱き、無氣力なる、不熱心なる

Milk-livered—cowardly. 卑怯なる

Milk of human kindness, the—natural feelings of pity, sympathy, and generosity. 惻隱の心、慈心

Milk-walk (Eng.); **milk-rout** (Amer.)—a round of customers served by one milkman. 一人の牛乳屋の配達すべき得意先の一體

Mill—a set-to; a pugilistic encounter. 衝突、なぐりあい

Milling in the darkmans—murder at night. 闇討

Mince matters, to—to utter half and keep back half; to extenuate. 半分言ひ半分は言はぬ、控へて言ふ、和かに物いふ

Mincing steps—short and unnatural steps. チヨコ々々走り、小歩み

Mind one's P's and Q's, to—to be careful; to be circumspect. 擧動を謹しむ、氣を付ける、注意周到なる

Mind what you are about—be careful. 注意せよ

Mind your eye—be careful. 注意せよ

Mineral waters—waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients as to give them medicinal properties. 鑛泉

Ministerial benches—seats on the right hand of the speaker, occupied by supporters of the government. 英國議會に於て議長の右方に在る政府黨員の席

Minstrel raptures—praises of the

poet; hence fame. 詩人の賞讃、名譽

Mint of money—an unlimited supply of money; much wealth. 莫大の金、鉅萬の財

Miss fire, to—to fail to go off (said of a gun). 發せず（鐵砲に云ふ）

Missing link, the—a creature between a man and a monkey, whose discovery is necessary to the establishment of Darwin's theory of the descent of men from monkeys. The name is often applied to men who resemble monkeys. 人類と猿屬との間に位しダーウヰン氏の人祖論を證するに必要なる動物、猿に似たる人

Miss is as good as a mile, a—a failure is equally a failure whether one comes very near succeeding or not; a man will lose the train equally by being a minute as by being half-an-hour too late. 失敗は成効に近きも均しく失敗なり

Miss one's figure, to—to make a mistake; to fail of accomplishing what one sets out to do; to commit a vital error. 誤る、仕損ず、失錯す

Miss out, to—to leave out; to omit. 落す、漏らす

Miss stays, to—to fail in the attempt to go about. 船首を轉ぜんとして能はず

Miss the mark, to—to fail of accomplishing; to mistake. 的を外づす、成功せず、過つ

Mistake one thing for another, to—to substitute erroneously, as a thought or a thing; to misapprehend. 誤て……を～～と做す、と誤解す

Mixed action—a suit combining the properties of a real and a personal action, as ejectment. 動產事件の性質と不動產事件の性質とを兼ねる訴訟（例せば地所取戻并損害要償の訴の如き）

Mixed up with, to be—to have part in. に與かる、に關する

Mob law—law administered by the mob; lynch law. 一揆亂民の執行する法律、私刑

Model after, to—to use as a plan or pattern in making something. を模型として用ふ、に倣ふ

Modus operandi—manner of operating. 實施の仕方

Moist brain—a moist brain was, in the old physiology, a cause of quickness of perception. 古生理學に依れば moist brain は知覺の鋭敏なる原因なり

Moist star, the—the moon. 太陰、月

Moist vow—tearful prayer. 滿淚の祈禱

Molly Coddle—an effeminate fellow; one who pampers himself and possesses no spirit. 柔弱なる人、無氣力なる人

Mollygrubs or **mullygrubs**—1. stomachache. 2. sullenness. (一) 胃痛 (二) 不平、快々不樂

Monarch of the Mace—Thor, the god of war. His principal weapon was his mace or hammer. 軍神ソール

Monetary unit — the standard of currency. 貨幣本位

Monstrous world, the—the sea, there being more room for the marvelous among the creatures of the deep than among the better known inhabitants of the land. 海を云ふ

Monthly time — the time of a month. 一ケ月間

Month of Sundays—a period that seems very long. 甚だ長く思はれる時限

Moonlight flitting—a removal of one's furniture, etc. during night, to prevent it being seized for rent or debt. 差押を避くる爲め夜中財産を他に移すこと

Moon's men—thieves or highwaymen, who ply their vocation by night. 盜賊

Moon's shroud, the—the moonlight which covers everything. 諸物を蔽ふ月光

Moral agent—one who acts unders a knowledge of right and wrong. 善惡の知識を有して行動するもの

Moral blindness — ignorance of one's moral duties 道德上の義務を識らざること

Moral law—a law which prescribes to men their duties to God and to one another. 道德法

Morally certain — as certain as can be in the absence of positive proof. 確證なけれども確實なる

Moral sense—the power of moral judgment and feeling; the conscience, especially cognizing moral distinctions. 道義感情、道德上の善惡正邪を判する力、良心

Moral strength—strength of character or principle. 堅固なる品性又は主義

Moral taste—the instinctive sense of decency. 端正の本能的感覺

Moral victory—a defeat in appearance, but in some important sense a real victory. 皮想上は敗北なれど或重要なる點に於ては眞正なる勝利

More and less, the—all classes, high and low. 貴賤上下

More and more—with continual increase. 益々、愈よ

More by token—in proof of this; besides. その證據に、且

More dead than alive — much fatigued, or worn out. 大に疲勞したる

More frightened or scared than hurt — unduly apprehensive of evil or fearing some evil which never came. 杞憂す、不幸を恐れ過ぎる、實際起りもせぬ不幸を心配す

Mor or less—perhaps more, perhaps less; sometimes more, sometimes less; indefinitely stated; somewhat; in some degree; some. 多少、若干の、幾分か

More than all—above all. 殊に、就中

More than a match for, to be— to be more than equal to; to surpass. の比にあらず、に優る

More than flesh and blood can bear—intolerable; unendurable;

not to be allowed. 堪へ得べからざる、容るす可らざる

More than to satisfy—to surpass. 越える

Morning hours—the early years of life. Life is compared to a day. 幼時

Mortal care—thoughts connected with our daily life. 日常の心配

Mortal garment—the body. 體軀

Mortal remains—dead body. 死骸

Mortal soil—this earth. The epithet 'mortal' is transferred from life to the scence of life. 地球

Mortal things—human performances. 人の爲したる事業

Mosquito bar, or mosquito net—a net or curtain set up, as over a bed or before a window to keep out mosquitoes. 蚊帳

Mother Carey's chickens—the name given by sailors to a small ocean bird seen in flocks, and supposed to presage a storm. 大洋に群を爲し暴風を豫報すと傳へられたる小鳥をば水夫等の呼ぶ名

Mother of God—a title given to Virgin Mary. ヴァーヂン、メリーの稱號

Mother's apron strings—a phrase used to signify 'watchful maternal care' of a child too young and thoughtless to take care of itself. 母の慈育

Mother's son—a person. 人

Mother-wit—native wit; common sense. 生得の才智、常識

Mount a breach, to—to attack or enter a breach in a fortification. 堡壘の破壞に攻入る

Mountain breast—the mountain slope. 山腹

Mountain-dew—Scotch whisky. 蘇格蘭のホイスキー

Mount guard, to—to take the station, and do the duty, of a sentinel. 哨兵となる、警衛す

Mount on a hobby, to—to follow a favorite pursuit, or introduce a favorite subject into conversation with a childish eagerness. 己の好める得意の事を言ひ又に爲す

Mount the cockade, to—to become a soldier. 兵卒となる

Move grace, to—to win the favor. 愛顧を得る

Move heaven and earth, to—to employ every possible means. あらゆる手段を盡す

Move in a rut, to—to proceed wholly according to an old habit or custom. 舊に依て進む

Move the previous question, to—in deliberative or legislative assemblies the previous question is—Shall the main question now be put? That is, shall debate on the subject cease, and the vote now be taken? hence, to move the previous question means, to make a motion that the vote be now taken. This motion is not debatable. 先決問題を發議す、議會に於て一議題の討議中「本問題を今茲に決する事」といふ問題を議員中より提出するを先決問題の發議と云ふ

Moving isles of winter—icebergs.

氷山 (海上に浮ぶ大氷塊を云ふ)

Moving power—a natural agent used to impart motion to machinery. 動力、原動力

Mow down, to—to destroy in great numbers. 鏖殺す、薙ぎ斃す

Mrs. Grundy—the invisible censor of morals who is frequently appealed to in the phrase, 'But what will Mrs Grundy say?' in Thomas Morton's play Speed the Plough, first acted in 1800. 世の人の口

Mr. What's-his-name—Mr. so-and-so. 某君

Much beforehand, to be—to be in a state of accumulation, so as that more has been received than expended. 貯蓄を有する

Much of a muchness—just about the same. 殆んど同一なる、大同小異なる

Much the same—almost the same. 殆んど同じき

Much was theirs to say—they had a great deal to talk about. 彼等は話が澤山にある

Mudie—a private liberary in London. ロンドンに在る私立圖書館

Mug-up, to—to prepare for an examination. A college phrase. 試驗の準備する

Mumping-day—the 21st of December, a day on which the poor were accumstomed to go about the country begging. 十二月二十一日 (貧人の乞食する日)

Mundane sphere—the world, earth. 世界、地球

Municipal or positive law—a rule prescribed by the supreme power of the state; a statute. 國法

Murder in the first degree—a kind of murder defined by statute, and embracing all willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder, *e. g.* murder by poison or lying in wait. 謀殺

Murder in the second degree—a kind of murder defined by statute, and generally embracing all other kinds of murder except murder in the first degree—*e. g.* murder in a sudden fray without malice. 故殺

Murder the King's English, to—to speak incorrectly; to talk bad English. 純正ならぬ言葉にて語る

Murder will out—murder must make itself known; hence figuratively, the thing now kept secret is certain to come to light. 殺人は早晩露顯すべし、天網恢々疎而不漏、秘事にして終に現はれざるはなし

Murmuring labors—studying lessons making a murmur (as one reads them over). 讀書

Murrain take you, a—a plague on you: a curse. 憎らしいこと

Murtherous band, the—the Furies who took vengeance on the impious, *i. e.*, those who did not perform their duties to God and their fellowmen. 不信仰者卽ち神及同胞に對し義務を盡さざる人々に仇を復する女神

Muse's flame, the—the inspiration of the poet. 高邁なる詩想

Muster into service, to—to inspect, and enter on the muster roll of the army. 點檢して兵籍に入れる

Muster out of service, to—to register for being paid off and dismissed. 除隊簿に記入す

Muster strong, to—to gather in great numbers. 多數に集める

Muster up, to—to gather up; to succeed in obtaining; to obtain with some effort or difficulty; to summon up. 集む、拾收す、收得す、漸くにして得る、振起す

Mutual eyes—eyes exchanging glances. 見交す眼

My cake is dough—I am quite disappointed. 余はいたく失望せり

My dearest foe—Some would say that 'dear' is here a corruption of 'dire,' but this is a mere assumption, though the sense is similar. Another suggests that the notion properly involved in it of love, having first become generalized into that of a strong affection of any kind, had thence passed on to that of such an emotion the very reverse of love. The fact seems to be that 'dear' as 'precious' came to denote close relation, and hence was applied generally to what intimately concerned with a person. The original sense of 'dear' is 'precious' (A. S. *deore*), and hence its present meaning in English, viz. 'costly' and 'beloved.' 此場合には dear は嫌惡な表にす

My deed upon my head!—I will take the responsibility of my actions. 余は余の行爲につき責任を負ふ

My eye!—a mild asseveration. 確かに

My eyes draw straws—I am very sleepy. 私は大變眠むい

My hands are full—I am very busy; I have plenty of work to do. 余は甚だ忙し

My heart failed me—I lost my heart. 私は勇氣を失へり

My leisure serves me not—my leisure is not at my disposal. 閑暇がない

My life—a term of endearment; as "Mary, my life." 親愛を表はす語、親愛なる

My life for it—I pledge my life for it; I would stake my life on the truth of my statement. 確かに

Mystery where God-in-man is one with man-in-God, the—prayer, the mysterious act in which Christ's followers hold communion with Him. 祈禱

My tongue failed me—I could not speak. 私は一語を發するを得なんだ

My uncle—a pawnbroker. 質屋

My word—upon my word surely. 確かに、屹度

N

Naboth's vineyard—a neighbor's possession coveted by rich man. The reference is to King Ahab (I. Kings XXI, 1–10), who coveted the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, and finally obtained it by foul means. 富たる人の欽羨する隣人の所有物

Nag, to—to steadily find fault: to tease; to annoy. 小言をいふ、窘める、困らす

Nail a lie, to—to show it to be a lie, so plainly as to stop its circulation. 虚説なるを明示す

Nail in one's coffin, a—a facetious name for a glass of strong liquor,—gin, whisky, or brandy. 強き酒（ヂン、ホイスキー又はブランデー）の一杯を云ふ

Nail one's colors (or flag) to the mast, to—to refuse obstinately to surrender; to take decided stand in any matter; to express a determined purpose. This is a metaphor from naval warfare. When a captain wishes to surrender his ship to the enemy, he lowers his flag, so that the enemy, knowing thereby that it does not intend further resistance, may cease firing. But if the colors are nailed to the mast, this operation cannot be performed. Therefore captains who are determined not to surrender their ships, sometimes nail their colors to the mast. 固く降参を否む、飽くまで抗争する、斷乎たる決意を示す

Nail to the counter, to—to expose publicly as false, from the habit of nailing a counterfeit coin to a shop counter. 虚偽として公に示めす

Naked eye—the eye alone, unaided by telescope, microscope, or the like. 肉眼（眼鏡の助けなきを云ふ）

Name in arms—reputation as a soldier. 軍人としての名譽、武名

Nameless death—an inglorious death, or a death too horrible to be named, that is, a death by the sentence of the law. 刑死

Nameless life—a life that cannot be named. Bandits cannot openly proclaim their manner of life. 名稱を下し能ざる生活、（盗賊の生活の類）

Name of honor—honorable name or reputation. 令名、名譽

Name the day, to—to fix a day, especially for a marriage. 結婚の日を定むる

Name the name of Christ, to—to make profession of faith in Christ. 基督信仰の表白を爲す

Narrow sea, the—the English Channel. 英吉利海峡

Narrow way, the—the way that

leads unto life. Matt. vii. 14. 永生に導く路

Nasty rain—a rain in fine drops. (Eng.) 霧雨、細雨（特に英國の用語）

Native tongue—the language of the country in which one was born. 自國語、本國語

Natural history—the science which treats of the productions of the earth; the description and classification of animals, plants and mineral. 博物學

Naturally enough—just as we might suppose; as might be expected. 勿論、言ふまでもなく

Natural repose—sleep. 睡眠

Natural selection—the survival of the fittest. 自然淘汰、適種生存

Natural theology—the knowledge of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason, distinguished from revealed theology. 道理的神學、自然宗教（天啓宗教に對して云ふ）

Nature's forest—trees. 樹木

Nature's tear-drops—dew. 露

Nature's walks—the phenomena of nature. 天然の顯象

Near at hand, to be—to be drawing near. 近つきつゝあり

Near one's end—near death. 死期近づく、死に瀕して

Near relation, a—one closely connected with us by birth or marriage. 近親

Near side—the left side as the driver sits on his seat. 御者の立つ左側

Neat as a pin—very neat and tidy. 極て清潔なる

Neck and branch—completely. 十分に、全く

Neck and crop—completely. 十分に、全く

Neck and heels—in a hasty and summary fashion. 早急に

Neck and neck—even in the race; one as far advanced as the other. 輸けず劣らず、伍角の勢

Neck or naught, neck or nothing—greatest risk or no risk; risking everything; risking one's life. 萬險を冒して、命賭けで

Neck verse—a sentence of scripture which criminals repeated and were allowed for this reason to escape capital punishment. 罪人が誦して死刑を免るゝ聖書の一節

Needs must when the devil drives—we must submit to evil fortune. 不幸は甘受せざるべからず

Needs would—would persist in. 固く執る

Negotiable note—a note made payable either to bearer, or drawn to order in which case it must be indorsed by the person to whose order it is made. 流通手形

Neither chick nor child—no child, little or big. 子なし

Neither fish, flesh, nor fowl or good red herring—peculiar; indefinite; said contemptuously of what is not easily classified or understood. 一種特別なる、名狀すべからざる、解し難き、分類し難き

Neither fish nor flesh—of no good in any way. 何の用にも立ぬ

Neither here nor there—unimportant; irrelevant; unappropriate. 不重要なる、關係なき、不適當なる

Neither one thing nor another—anomalous; eccentric. 奇妙なる、變なる、奇矯なる

Neither rhyme nor reason—neither sound nor sense; fit neither for amusement nor instruction. 音調も意味も缺きたる、娯樂にも教化にも適せず

Neither to sing nor to say—to do nothing at all. 何もせぬ

Nervous temperament—a condition of body characterized by fine hair, thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a general predominance of mental manifestations. 神經質

Nest-egg—something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation. In a nest where hens are expected to lay, it is customary to place a real or imitation egg to tempt the hens to lay others beside it. This egg is called the *nest-egg*. 貯蓄の手初

Net cash—This term appended to a bill signifies that no deduction will be made from the amount of the bill on account of express or freight charges, or for cartage. 正味の金高（勘定書に附記する語にして運送料等の爲に勘定高に減少を來さず卽ち此等の雜費を除きたる上の正味の額也との意）

Neutral tint—a factitious gray pigment, used in water colors. 水彩畫に用ひる人造の灰色顏料

Never a—no. 一もなき

Never known (to fall), to be—never to have (fallen). 落しことなし

Never mind—it is no matter; it is of no consequence; do not regard it. 構ふな、心配に及ばず

Never say die—never give up; never despair; never yield to discouragement. 棄鄣する勿れ、絶望する勿れ、挫折する勿れ

Never so—ever so. 如何に……なりとも

Never tell me—I do not believe; I doubt. 余は信せず、余は疑ふ

Never the wiser—still ignorant. まだ知らず

Never to be done—eternal. 無窮の

New birth—regeneration, or the commencement of a religious life; a change of heart or will by which a person comes to love and trust God, and to desire to please and obey him. 再生（靈性的の）、宗教信者となること、發心、一念發起

New brooms sweep clean—those newly appointed to office are apt to make great changes. 新任者は改革を好む

New-fangled expression—a phrase or work newly introduced and generally one characterized by the affectation of novelty. 新製の辭句、造語

New land—land cleared and cul-

tivated for the first time. 始めて開墾したる地

New world, the – the western hemisphere; the Americas. 西半球、亞米利加

Next day, the—the day following another day mentioned. 其次の日、翌日

Next door to, to be—to be near to; almost; bordering on; to resemble. に近し、殆ど……なり、に瀕す、酷似す

Next of kin—the relatives of a deceased person among whom his personal property is destributed if he dies intestate. 遺言なしに死せる人の動産を譲受くる權利ある親屬

Next one's heart—dearest to one. 最も親愛なる

Next to nothing—almost nothing; very little. 殆んどなし、極少

Next week – the week following the present. 此次の週、來週

Nice or subtle point—a distinct portion of a subject or discourse, which requires careful and discriminating attention or which is not easily decided. 精緻周密の注意を要する點、決するに容易ならざる點

Nice question—one requiring exact discrimination or difficult to decide. 精微の判別を要する問題、輕々に決し難き案件

Nick a horse, to—to make an incision at the root of a horse's tail, in order to make him carry it higher. 馬の尾を高く上げしむる爲に其尾の根を切る

Nick a nick, to—to hit the precise time. 好機を得る

Nick of time—a fortunate conjuncture or coincidence; just in season; at the right moment. 恰好の時、時を過たず

Night-cap—a drink of liquor just before going to bed. 寢酒

Nimrod, a—a hunter. 獵師

Nine days' wonder – something that causes great sensation or astonishment for a few days only. 僅に數日間世人の噂さに上り頓がて聞ゆるとなきもの、暫しの間の驚奇

Nine tailors make a man—a popular saying in contempt of tailors. A tailor is often called the ninth part of a man. 裁縫師を輕蔑する俚諺

Nip in the bud or blossom, to—to destroy at the beginning; to stop before well begun. 未萌に防ぐ、其始めに遏止す、萌芽の內に剪除する

Nip the cable, to—to stop the running out of the cable. 錨索の伸長するを止める

Nobby—stylish; fashionable (often applied to hats). 流行の (帽子に關して多く云ふ)

No better than, to be—to be neither more nor less……なり

Noble bloods—noble men. bloods = men of mettle. 高邁なる人、貴人

Noble duke, noble earl—*noble* is the title by which a peer is actual-

ly and properly referred to in speech or writing. Noble は言語文章に於て貴族に對し用ゆる尊稱なり

Noble stem—noble family. 貴き家柄

Nobody being the wiser; nobody the wiser—no one knowing; secretly; without the knowledge of any one. 誰も知らず、秘かに、誰にも知られずに

Nob of the first water—a very high-class personage. 'Nob' is a contraction of nobleman. 高貴の人

No chicken, to be—to be no longer young. 最早少年ならず

Nod assent, to—to express agreement or permission, by inclining the head. 頭點づく、承知の意を示す

Nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, a—there is no use repeating a sign to those who cannot or do not choose to see. 見ぬ人に合圖するは詮なき事なり

No end of—1. very numerous. 2. continual. (一) 甚だ數多き、無數の、(二) 限り無き

No end of a fellow—a very fine fellow. 極好き人

No fire without smoke—no good without its mixture of evil. 害の伴はざる利あることなし

No go—not successful; a failure; of no use. 不成功、失敗、無用

No great shakes—of little consequence or worth; unimportant. 直打なき、重みなき

Noise abroad, to—to spread widely by rumor or report. 廣く噂さるゝ、廣く世に流布す

No joke—something important or serious. 重要なる事、眞面目なる事、戲ならず

No laughing matter—important; of serious consequence. 笑ひ事ならず、重大なる、由々しき

No less—equally. 等しく

No less than—as great or the same. This is an emphatic way of saying 'fully' or 'altogether' or 'quite.' 十分に、全く

No less .....than—as much .....as; as well as. 等しく又、並に

No love lost between—mutually disliking or without love. 雙方互に嫌ふ、互に相愛せず、.....の仲惡し

No matter—of no consequence; of no importance. 如何でもよし、重要ならず、關係無し、構はぬ

No matter how much—it makes no difference how much. 如何に多きに拘らぬ

No matter when—it is not necessary to specify the exact date. 時日を特示するを要せず

Nom de plume—a name assumed by an author as his or her signature. 文人の雅號

No mistake—certainly; surely; without fail. 確かに、間違なく、必ず

No more—not continuing; existing no longer; deceased or destroyed. 最早存せず、今や在らず、亡し、既に死せり

Non-commissioned officer—a warrant officer, receiving his certificate of rank from a subordinate authority, usually from the commander of a regiment; a corporal, sergeant; a subordinate officer in the naval service. 下士官（陸海軍ともに）

None else—no one else: no persons besides. 其他誰もあらず、其外には何人も……ず

None of the clearest—not very clear. 甚だ明瞭でなき

None of the heaviest — pretty light. 稍輕き

None of your cheek — none of your insolence; give me none of your impertinence. This is not a polite expression. 失敬なことを云ふな

None the less—nevertheless. 夫に拘らず

No offense—do not be offended; I do not intend any insult, or offense. 悪るく取り玉ふな、怒る勿れ、悪るく思ふなかれ

Noon of night—midnight. 夜半

No other—no different one; this one only. 他にあらず、此……のみ、此に限りて

Nor—has an idiomatic usage introductory of a sentence; its signification is something akin to 'and in truth not.' 而して實に……ならず

Normal school — a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the training of teachers. 師範學校

Nor……**nor** — used in poetry for 'neither……nor.' 詩にて neither ……nor の代に用ゆ

Northern lights—a luminous meteoric phenomenon, witnessed only at night, and supposed to be of electrical origin; Aurora Borealis. 北光、北極光

No sooner than—as soon as……や否や

No stranger to, to be—to understand; to be acquainted with. を知る、と知己たり、解す

No such thing—1. nothing like, or equal to. 2. not so; not true. (一) 斯様のと……ず、(二) 然らず、眞ならず

Not a — generally more emphatic than 'no.' 通例 no より語勢強し

Not a bit or whit — not in the least; not in the smallest degree; not any. 毫もなし、聊かなりとも……ず、さらになし

Not a bit of it—no (*emphatically*). 否（否定を強めて言ふ）

Not above asking advice, to be — to be not too proud to take advice. 助言を求むることを嫌はず

Not a few—more emphatic 'many.' 少なからず、多くの

Not a hundred miles off or from —a phrase often used to avoid a direct reference to any place. The place itself or its immediate neighbourhood is always intended. It therefore is equal to 'very near'

or 'very close to.' ……を距る遠からずに、……の近邊に

Not a jot—not any; not the least quantity assignable. 少しもなし、さらに……ず

Not a little—much; considerably. 大ひに、著く

No talking in class—no talking is permitted in class. A form of the imperative. 教室内にては談話すべからず

Notary public—a public officer who attests, or certifies, deeds and other writings usually under his official seal, and to make them authentic in another country. His duties chiefly relate to instruments used in commercial countries. 公證人

Not a soul—no one; nobody. 誰もなし、一人も……ず

Not at all—not any; none; no; not in the least; in no wise; in no degree. ちつともなし、決して……ず、毫末もなし

Not a whit—see *not a bit*.

Not a wink of sleep—no sleep at all. 少しも眠らず、まどろみもせず

Not better than, to be—to be much the same as. 殆んど何に等し

Not born yesterday—worldly-wise; not easily gulled. 世才ある、抜目なき

Not but what—not that not; I do not assert that not. 何々なしと斷言せず

Not by any manner of means—not in any degree; certainly not. 決して……せず、どうしても……ならず

Not charioted by Bacchus—not intoxicated. Bacchus is the god of wine in the Roman mythology. 酩酊して居らぬ

Note me—introductory to the following proposal (if expressed) or to some intended proposal (if suppressed). よく聽け

Note of hand—promissory note; a written promise to pay to some one named, and at a time specified, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events. 約束手形

Not ever—never. 曾てなし

Not for nothing—with a definite object. 一定の目的ありて

Not for the world—on no account; on no inducement. 決して……ず、如何樣なる事あるも……ず

Not half a bad—very good. 甚だ善き

Not having a leg to stand on—destitute of support and resources. 據り處なき、根據を欠く

Not having a moment one can call one's own—to be very much occupied; very busy. 些も暇なし、極めて忙はし

Nothing but—only. 唯

Nothing comes amiss to him—he is insensible; he disregards anything; nothing is of consequence to him. 彼は無頓着なり、彼は何事も構はぬ

Nothing daunted—not in the least

cowed or made afraid 少しも恐怖させられず

Nothing for it—no alternative left. 他に仕方なき

Nothing less than—1. wholly negative. 2. may imply the conception of some ambitious scheme. (一)決して…ず (二)に他ならず

Nothing loath — without reluctance; quite willingly. 欣んで、厭がらずして

Nothing of the kind, to be—to be no such thing. 左様なものにあらず

Nothing to—not equal to; unimportant in comparison with. に比するに足らず、に比ぶれば物の數ならず

Nothing to speak of—unimportant; small. 瑣々たる、言ふに足らぬ程

No time for trifling—a very grave crisis when trifling (frivolous delay) is out of place. 危迫、極機

Not in nature—impossible. あり得べからざる、爲し難き

Not in sight—not to be seen; invisible. 見られず、見へず

Not in the least—not by the smallest amount; not to the slightest extent. 少しもなし、毫も……ず

Notions — small articles; trifling thing. 小貨物、瑣細な物

Not less than—as much or more. 少なからざる

Not much to one's honor, to be —not to do one much credit; to be somewhat discreditable to one. 大に名譽とならぬ、幾分か名譽を傷ふ

Not only with hope but with confidence — 'with confidence' emphasised. With confidence が重調なり

Not that—I do not say or assert that…… と言ふにあらず

Not that I know of—I do not know that; not to my knowledge. 余は然るを知らず、余が知る處によれば……あらず

Not the least—none at all; none whatever: an emphatic form of 'no' or 'none.' 毫もなし、絶えてなし

Not to be a patch on—to be not fit to be compared with; not to be watched with. 比すべからず

Not to be mistaken—can not be misunderstood; plain; intelligible. 誤解せらる可きにあらざる、明かなる、よく分つて居る

Not to be sneezed at—not to be despised; not to be treated lightly; of some value or importance. 蔑視すべからざる、輕んず可らざる

Not to be spoken of—not to be told; to be kept secret. 語るべからざる、秘すべき

Not to breathe a syllable about —to keep wholly concealed. 全く秘す、一言も語らず

Not to care a pin (or **damn, rush, fig, snap, straw,** etc.,) **for**—to be indiferent to; not to regard. に關せず、を顧みず、を何とも思はず、を意に介せず

Not to care to—not to wish to. 願はず

Not to express but to conceal—'to conceal' emphasised. to conceal が重調なり

Not to leave a rack behind—to melt away; to dissolve. 消散する、消ゆる

Not to mention—Leaving unmentioned; not speaking of. を言はぬまでも、を措て論せざるも、の外に、且

Not to sleep a wink—not to close the eylids in sleep. 一睡もせず

Not to speak of—without even speaking of; as well as; in addition. .....を言はぬまでも、.....どころではない、且、..... の外に

Not to stir a peg or **step**—not to move; to remain fixed. 動かず、ヂッとして居る

Not to strike hard upon the anvil—to want energy. 氣力弱し

Not to want for parts—to be not without talents; to have talent; to be intelligent. 才能を有する、才智ある

Not unwise—very wise. By a figure of speech the two negatives strengthen the affirmative sense. 甚だ賢き

Not worth a farthing—1. having no property, (applied to persons). 2. worthless, (applied to things.) 一文なし (人に云ふ)、價値なき、半文の價もなき、(事物に云ふ)

Not worth a straw (or **a pin, a fig, a snap, a tobacco-stopper, a rush**)—of very little value; nearly or quite worthless. 殆んど價なき、價値なき

Not worth powder and shot—not worth the outlay necessary to secure it. 費用をかけて獲るの價値なし

Not yet at the worst, to be—to be destined to reach a still more dangerous crisis. 尚ほ一層危險なる極處に達すべし

Now—1. sometimes an interjection, and merely requires the listener's attention. 2. sometimes a particle used in reasoning or discussion= for instance, to illustrate what I say. (一) さー、いざ、まー (二) 例へば

Now.....—as now; now that; seeing that. 今.....すれば、が故に

Now and again—now and then; occasionally. 時々、折々

Now and then—at intervals; occasionally. 時々、折々

Nowhere, to be—to fail to secure a leading place. 重要なる地位を得る能はず

Now I think of it,.....—now that I think of it; on second thoughts. 今考へてみれば

Now—now—afternately; at one time...at another time. 迭はるゝゝゝ、或時は.....或時は

No wonder—it is no wonder; I do not wonder that; it is quite natural that. 咎だ、怪むべきにあらず

Now or never—the present is the only time or opportunity. 又となき機會、外づすべからざる好機

Now that—in consideration of the fact that; inasmuch as; since. の故に、……たれば

Null and void, to be—to have no legal value. 法律上の効力を有せず

Numbered, to be—to be finished. 完結する

Number one—one's self; one's own personal interests. 自己、自己の利害

Numbers—music; verse. 音律、詩

Nunky pays—the government pays for everything. *Nunky* here stands for *Uncle*, short for 'Uncle Sam.' The letters U. S., stamped on United States government property were jocularly read 'Uncle Sam.' 'Uncle Sam' thus came to mean the Government. 政府は総ての費用を拂ふ。

Nursery tale—a fictitious or extravagant or simple story, such as amuses children. 御伽話

Nuts—something fortunate, or desirable; a good thing. 仕合せなる事、望ましきもの、結構なるもの

Nuts on, to be—to be pleased with or fond of a person or thing. を好む

Nuts on one's self, to be—to be self-satisfied. 自ら満足する

Nuts to, to be—to please greatly. 大に喜ばす

Nymph—an 18th century poetical term for a female. 女子

O

Oak—a ship of war. A metonymy. 軍艦

Oaten flute—flute or pipe made of reeds. 蘆笛

Oath on oath—one oath after another. 相尋いで數多の誓

Obfuscated—bewildered with drink; confused by intoxication. 酩酊して

Objective point—a point to which the operations of an army are directed. 目的地

Object of fear—object that is feared. 恐怖を惹き起すもの

Obscure bird—the owl, which only goes abroad at night. 鴞

Observed of all observers, the—the centre of attraction. 萬目注視の中心

Obtain a hearing, to—to be heard. 所言を聽かれる

Obtain or **gain the ear of, to**—to induce one to listen; to get one's attention. 耳傾けしむ、なして所言を聽かしむ

Obverse of the medal, the—the face of the medal, that side which bears the principal figure or impression. 賞牌の表面

Occupy one's self with, to—to be busy or employed with. に從事す、に忙はし

Occur to one, to—to come to one's mind. 思ひ出す、心に浮ぶ
(400) Odd, (400) and odd—more than 400. 四百餘
Odd job—a small piece of miscellaneous work. 小仕事
Odds and ends—remnants; fragments; refuse. 殘餘、斷片、屑
Odd thing is true to itself, the—is equivalent to the Japanese *fushigi na mono ga dokomademo fushigi de aru.* 不思議なものがどこまでも不思議である
O dear!—O dieu (=O god). おや、あー、あーあー
Odour of sanctity—It was at one time believed that the corpse of a holy person emitted a sweet perfume. The expression 'odour of sanctity' = 'He died having a saintly reputation.' 死骸より發すると信ぜられたる香氣
Of account—important; valuable; advantageous, and the like. 重要なる、價値ある、利あり、有用なる
Of adamantine—hard as adamantine. 堅石の如く堅き
Of age, to be—to be at the age of maturity; to have arrived at the age when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself. 成年に達す
Of all sorts and kinds—in great variety; an indiscriminate gathering. 種々雜多の
Of all things—especially; more than all things. 殊に、就中
Of a morning, of an evening, of a Sunday, etc—these expressions of time are the remains of the adverbial genetive, and is used in an indefinite sense. 朝又は夕などに、日曜なんかに
Of an age; of a size; of a sort—"A" or "an" is used instead of "one" or "the same" in some phrases beginning with "of." of にて始むる句に於て a 又は an は「同一なる」といふ意味を有す
Of another make—of a different make. 異りたる形狀の
Of a piece—of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like; in entire harmony; consistent. (Sometimes followed by with.) 類を同ふす、同樣、一致す
Of a truth—in reality; certainly. 實に、確に
Of celestrial birth—of heavenly origin; naturally good. 天性善良なる
Of character—of good character; virtuous. 善良なる
Of consequence—possessed of importance, value, or influence. 重要なる、重大なる關係を有する
Of course—by consequence; in natural order, without special direction or provision. 勿論、言ふまでもなく、隨て
Of deep or **dark dye**—enormous; aggravated (said of crime). 重き(罪に云ふ)
Of degree—of rank. 高貴の
Off, to be—to refuse to come to an agreement. 合意を否む
Off and on—1. at one time applying

and engaged, then absent or remiss; irregularly; occasionally. 2. On different tacks, now toward and now away from the land. (一) 一時從事して居るかと思へばやがて之を止めて、或は罷め或は懈りつして、不規則に、折々 (二) 或は陸に向ひ或は陸を去り度々進路を轉じて

Off at a tangent—This phrase is used of quick and sudden movements, where a person breaks away unexpectedly. Especially used of conversations. 忽ち他に轉ずる

Off by heart—committed to memory. 暗記したる

Off duty—not in customary service; unemployed. 非番で、服務を離れて

Offend against, to—to act injuriously or unjustly toward; to violate; transgress. を害す、に背く、を犯す

Offer others a battle, to—to send word others that one would fight them; to tell the enemy that one will fight them. 敵に交戰を申込む、戰を挑む

Offer the knee, to—to act the part of second in a fight. 助太刀をする

Offer to one's view, to—to present to one's eyes. 一眸の中に來たす、見はす

Offer violence, to—to assault; to assail with hostile intent. 攻撃す、襲ふ

Off from—from off; off. 離れて、距りて

Off-hand—without study or preparation; free and easy; at once. 卽席に、何の用意もなく、嚴格なゝぬ、直ちに

Office found (Eng. Law)—an inquiry executed by some officers of the crown, when certain events have have occured in consequence of which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. 王室が動產不動產の占有を得べき事件に關して其筋の官吏の執行する取調 (英國法律の語)

Official circles—the society of government officers. 官海、官吏社會

Of flesh and blood—human. 人の、人間の

Off one's guard, to be—to be in a careless state; inattentive. 油斷して居る、不注意なる

Off one's hand—out of one's possession or care. 放棄して、手放して

Off one's head—crazy; excited and not under the guidance of one's reason; delirious. 狂氣したる、精神錯亂したる

Off one's mind—removed from one's thoughts so as to cause care or trouble no longer. 念頭を去りて

Off one's nut—crazy, mad. 'Nut' is a slang term for the head. 狂氣したる

Off one's oats—so indisposed bodily as to be unable to eat with any relish. 食氣なき程身體の工合惡き

Of force—necessarily; of necessity. 餘儀なく、必ず、是非とも

Off side—the right side as the driver sits on his seat. 御者の立つ右側

Off the hinges—in a state of confusion. 紛亂して

Off the hooks—unhinged; disturbed or disordered; dead. 紛亂して、死して

Off the reel—in uninterrupted succession. 絕えず繼續して

Off with him!—take him away! 引づり出せ

Off with you—be gone. 去れ

Of good heart, to be—to be hopeful and courageous. 勇ましく、心丈夫に、元氣よく

Of heavenly origin—naturally good. 天性善良なる

Of high note—celebrated; famous. 名高き

Of itself—viewed alone; irrespective of circumstances or associations. それ丈けにて

Of jet—black as jet. 墨の如く黑き

Of kin—allied; related by birth. 同族の、血族の

Of late—recently; lately. 近頃、近來

Of long duration—continuing long. 長く繼續する

Of long standing—having existed long; not recent. 久しく存したる、近頃のものならぬ

Of my own—a stronger form of the phrase 'of mine.' of mine の重調なるもの

Of necessity—by necessary consequence; by compulsion or irresistible power; necessarily; unavoidably. 必ず、見非とも、止むを得ず、餘儀なく

Of no avail—useless; unprofitable; unsuccessful; not beneficial. 無益なる、利あらず、功を奏せず

Of noble blood—of noble birth. 門閥の、高貴の生れの

Of no effect—without result; not availing; powerless. 甲斐なく、效驗なき

Of no manner of use—of no use whatever. 更に用なき

Of no use—useless; of no advantage. 無益なる、利なし

Of old—long ago; anciently. 長き以前、往時

Of one mind—agreed. 同意して

Of one's doing—done by one. 某の爲したる

Of one's own—belonging to one; owned by one; special. 自己の、自己所有の、特殊の

Of one's own accord—freely; voluntarily. 自ら、自己の意よりして

Of one's own motion—spontaneously. 自ら、自己の隨意にて

Of on's self—without aid; by one's self. 人の助を借らず、唯獨りで

Of one's stamp—of one's kind. 某の如き

Of opinion, to be—to judge; consider. 考ふ、斷定す、思惟す

O for—This phrase expresses a wish, or a longing. O how I long for; O I wish for. 嗚呼ほしや、嗚呼願はし

Of passage—not permanently fixed; passing from one place to another; migratory—as birds. 永處せざる、渡りあるく

Of purpose—designedly; with full intention. 故らに、故意に、わざと

Of right—that can be demanded as a right. 權利として要求し得べき

Of set purpose—deliberately. 熟慮して

Of small consequence, to be—to be of little importance, value or influence. 重みなき、齒牙に掛るに足らざる

Of sound mind—sane. 精神健全なる

Of state—stately; grand. 莊麗なる、尊嚴なる

Of steady habits, to be—not to be dissipated, or to live a quiet, sober life. 靜肅謹嚴なり、放蕩ならず

Of the first water—of the first excellence; superior; highly valuable. A term originally applied to precious stones. 上等の、卓越したる

Of the (narrowest), to be—to be one of the (narrowest). (最も狹きもの) の一なり

Of the opinion, to be—to hold the opinion; to think; to judge. 說を抱く、意見を持す、考ふ、斷定す

Of the same flesh and blood—having a common ancester. 祖先を同くする

Of the same kidney—of the same sort or kind. 同種の

Of the same mind, to be—to agree in opinion. 說を同ふす、意見相合す

Of the (wicked), to be—to be among the (wicked); one of the (wicked). (惡人) 中にあり、(惡人) の一なり、一 (惡人) なり

Of two minds—subject to conflicting desires or motives; uncertain what to do. 二タ心ある、決し兼ねたる

O God!—an exclamation of surprise, fear, grief, pain, and the like. なや、あー、あーあー

Oh, come!—an American colloquial interjectional phrase. We sometimes hear, "Oh, come now!" especially in England, and in the same sense. The phrase expresses dissent, incredulity, or disbelief. いゑ、なーに

Oh dear! Oh dear me!—a corruption of "Oh, Deus meus!" equivalent to the French "Oh, mon Dieu!" Some says that it is a corruption of the Spanish "Ah de mi!" equivalent to "Woe is me!" Another explanation is that it is a contraction of "Oh, pity dear me!" おや、あー、あーあー

Oh, for—Oh, I long for. This phrase expresses a wish or a longing. 嗚呼ほしや

Oh my!—Oh **my hard** lot! 噫

Oh that—I would that; how I wish that.....This construction is often used to express a wish that can not be realized..... ぞ願はし、あらまほし

Oh to be a king—Oh, I would like

to be a king. 帝王たらんことを願ふ.

Oh Yes—a corruption of *oyez* (*listen*), the cry of heralds making a proclamation. 謹聽

Oil of palms—money; a bribe or tip. 金錢、賄賂又は纏頭

Oil one's old wig, to—to make the person drunk. North of England slang. 人を醉はせる(英國北部の方言)

Oil on troubled waters—anything that apeases. 緩和するもの

O I that.....—how unhappy a man am I, who.....する余は不幸なり

Old—1. an intensive, meaning 'very much.' 2. an epithet often applied to a river or a mountain. 3. a term of intimacy or affection. 4. a term of contempt. (一) 甚だ(二)川又は山に用ゆる形容語 (三)親愛を表する語 (四) 輕蔑を表する語

Old age—advanced years; the latter period of life. 老境、晩年

Old as Methuselah—a very old person. 餘程の高齡者

Old as the hills—very old. いと古りたる

Old bachelor—a man who was never married, and is no longer young. 年老ひたる獨身者、一生無妻にて過ぎ來りし老人

Old boy; old nick—the evil one. 惡魔

Old Catholics—the name assumed in 1870 by members of the Roman Catholic Church, who denied the infallibility of the pope, as contrary to the ancient Catholic faith. 羅馬法王に隨喜盲從せざる一派の加特力教徒

Old driver—the devil. 魔

Old faith, the—Roman Catholicism. 天主教

Old fellow!—a familiar address. 君

Old flame—a former sweetheart. 昔の情人又は情婦

Old hand—an experienced person. 老練家

Old hunks—a covetous man; a miser. 貪婪家、しわんぼー、慾張り

Old maid—1. a woman who was never married, and who is no longer young. 2. fussy; over-particular. (一) 老嬢、未婚の老女、(二) 苛細に過ぐ、やかましや、氣むつかしや

Old man's fargot, the—Æsop's 52nd fable tells how an old man convinces his sons that in union there is strength by binding a number of fargots into a bundle, where it was impossible to break them; but by untying the bundle and taking each fargot separately they were very soon broken. イソップ物語の第五十二章に或老人が束ねたる粗朶の折り難く一本の粗朶の折り易きを示して息子達に結合は勢力を生するものなることを知らしたりとの譚あり

Old mustache—a vetran. 老練なる軍人

Old Nick—the devil. 魔

Old, old—very old. 甚だ老たる、甚だ古き

Old Poker—the devil. 魔

Old Roman luxury—In the last days of the Roman Empire the wealthy classes were notorious for gluttony and drunkness. 古羅馬風の奢侈、暴飲暴食

Old school—a school or party having the manners and opinions appropriate to a former time. 舊說舊習を墨守する派

Old Scratch—the devil. 冤

Old screw—a stingy fellow. 欲張、しわんぼう

Old style, New style—old and new methods of reckoning time, in western nations. 舊曆新曆、舊曆は Julian 曆と稱し平年を三百六十五日とし毎四年目を三百六十六日とす、新曆は Gregorian 曆と呼び四百にて除すべき年及び四にて除すべくして百にて除すべからざる年を三百六十六日とし其他の年を三百六十五日とす

Old times—former years or periods. 往時、古代

Old wives' tale—a marvelous story. 奇怪なる物語

Old world—1. the world in past ages. 2. the known world previous to the discovery of America; the eastern hemisphere comprising Asia, Europe, and Africa. (一) 前世界 (二) 亞米利加發見以前の世界、東半球

Olive branch—the symbol of peace; a child. 平和の符號、子供

Olive of peace—an overture for peace. An olive branch was the simbol of peace, and those who begged for peace carried one in their hands. This use of the olive branch is based on the account of Noah's dove in Genesis viii. 11. 平和の提供

O misery!—an exclamation of deep distress. 噫

On a general review—if we consider the whole. 全體、概して

On or to account—as an intalment or interim payment; as part payment. 賦還として、割賦拂分として、內金拂として

On account of—because of; by reason of. の故を以て、の爲めに

On a large scale—in large degree or measure. 大仕掛に、大規模にて

On all accounts—on all grounds or considerations. どう見ても、何れの點より考ふるも

On all fours—with hands and feet on the ground. 四ツ遣ひにて

On all hands—from those in every direction; by all parties. 諸方の人々より

On all sides—1. wholly; thoroughly. 2. Everywhere. (一) 全體に亘て、諸の方面より (二) 到る處に

On an average—taking the mean of unequal quantities or numbers. 平均して、ならして

On any or every account—for any or every reason, ground, or consideration. 決して、どうしても、如何に見るも

On a par—equally valuable; on a level; in the same condition, circumstances, position, rank, etc. 同價に、水平に、同等に、一樣に、同狀に

On a pinch—under necessity; in a difficulty. 缺乏中に、困難中に

On a small scale—in small degree or measure. 小仕掛に、小規模にて

On a smoke—smoking, or burning. 煙りて又は燃ゑて

On a spree—having a merry frolic—especially, a drinking frolic, a carousal. 浮かれて、宴遊して

On a sudden—suddenly; sooner than was expected; without the usual preparations. 不意に、俄に、突然

On bail—admitted to bail; security having been given for due appearance at court. 保釋にて

On call—subject to call or demand. 何時にても要求（支拂或は償還を）せらるべきものとして

Once—at a former time, as in the phrase 'once upon a time.' 曾て、昔

Once again—once more. 今一度

Once and again—at repeated times; repeatedly. 幾度も、繰返して

Once and away—once in a way (the usual modern form); once. 唯一度、一度、罕に

Once and for all, Once for all—once, and once only; as something not needing to be repeated; without repetition. 繰返すことなく、唯一度

Once (began to write, he felt...)—when (he began to write, he) at once (felt) (書始むるや) 直に(……感じた)

Once in a way—(ハ one occasion only; very rarely. 唯一度、罕に

Once more—once in addition; one time more. 今一度、尙一回

Once or **twice removed**—separated by one or two steps of family relationship. A person is 'cousin once removed' to the full cousin of one of his parents, or to the child of one of his full cousins. 一等又は二等距りたる

Once upon, or **on, a time**—at some former time; formerly; a phrase only to be used in introducing fables and absurd tales. 今は昔し、昔し昔し

On credit—expecting or promising to pay at some future time. 懸にて、信用借にて

On demand—upon presentation and request of payment. 仕拂の請求に應じて、何時にても要求次第返濟すべき約束にて

On deposit—in trust or safe keeping as a deposit. 預けて

On duty—in customary service; employed; in the discharge of one's duty. 服務中、當番にて、職務上

On each hand—on one's right and left. 左右に

One after another—several in succesion. 相尋いで（數多が）

One after the other—two alternately. 交互に（二ツが）

One and all—all; every one. 皆々、誰も彼も、一人も殘らず悉く皆

One and the same—not different; identical; this is a more emphatic term for "the same." 異ならず、同一なり

One another — used to denote a reciprocal, or mutual relation. 相互に

One becomes more a man—one's natural faculties develope. 天稟の能力發展す

One belongs to himself—one is his own master; one has the will of his own. 不羈獨立なり、意の儘に行動することを得

One by one—one at a time; separately, one after another; singly and in order. 一つ宛、一人宛、順々に

One can hardly reconcile one's self to anything—one can hardly bring one's self to acquiescence in anything. 殘念に思ふ

One cannot choose but be—cannot help being. 何々たることを避くる能はず

One comes to know—one gets to know. 茲に知れる

One comes to think — one considers. 沈思する

One day—1. on a certain or particular day, in the past. 2. at some future indefinite time. (一) 或日、一日 [過去の] (二) 他日、何日か [未來の]

One favored with the visits of queen Mab—a person subject to dreams. Mab was the fairy who sent dreams. よく夢を見る人

One had hardly (started) when (he returned)—he (came back) almost immediately after starting. 行つたや否や直に歸つた

One has his nose in the air—he is full of high notions. 大得意なり

One-horse—small; petty; insignificant; unimportant. 小き、些々たる、輕微なる

One Mr. A.—one is used to introduce the name of a person hitherto unknown to the hearer=a person named A. A といふ人

One of ten thousand — an exceptionally excellent person. 拔群なる人、豪傑

One of these days—shortly; some day before long. 近きうちに、何れ

One on a string, to have—to gain complete influence or control over one; to place a person under great anxiety. 某の上に勢力を得る、人に心配をさせる

One or other—one of two or more things or ways viewed indefinitely. どれか

On equal terms—on equal footing or position. 對等の位置にて

One's after life—one's old age. 老年

One's better half—one's wife. 妻

One's better part — devotion to God and heavenly things. 信仰、信心

One's blood beats high—The more rapid motion of the blood is a sign of excited emotion. 激動する

One's blood cries — that is, for vengeance. This is a biblical expression; see Gen. IV. 10. 復讐を要求す

One's (book) whom.....—the book of one whom.....——.....する某の (書物)

One's bounden duty—something obligatory or binding on one. 某の盡すべき義務

One's business, to be—to concern one. 某の事たり、事某に關す

One's crest falls—one becomes dispirited. The allusion is to the fighting cocks whose crest falls in defeat, and rises rigid and of a deep red color in victory. 失心する、喪氣する、氣が挫ける

One's doom is sealed—is made absolutely certain, like the contents of a document ratified by being sealed. 不運が確定した、運が傾いたり

One's fancied sight—the eye of one's fancy; one's imagination. 想像

One's golden cloud—one's abode in heaven. 天國

One's hand is always open—one is generous or liberal 大容なる、吝ならざる

One's head does not ache—he is dead. 彼は死したり

One's heart aches—one suffers grief; one is distressed. 悲しむ

One's heart failing him—losing courage or confidence. 勇氣を失ふて、氣挫けて

One's higher self—one's lofty soul. 高潔なる靈魂

One's hour (or time) is come—one's hour of death,—of suffering—of effort—is come. 死するの時、苦む時、勞する時は來れり

One-sided view—the view or judgment of one party only; partial or unjust opinion or statement. 偏見、一方に僻する觀察或は判斷

One's life was cut short—one died prematurely. 早死せり

One's long home—the grave. 墳墓

One's mouth waters for anything—one is very anxious to have it. 渇望する、垂涎する

One's native heaven—heaven=sky or clime, and so country. 本國

One's own, to be—to be master of one's self; to belong to one. 克己心を備ふ、よく自制す、某に屬す

One's own man, to be—to have command of one's self; not to be out of one's control. よく自制す、己に克つ

One's pecker—one's nose. 鼻

One's plea is cast—all that could be urged in his defense is determind to be insufficient excuse for his conduct. 'To cast' is a legal phrase meaning to give an unfavorable decision in a law suit. 辨解が不充分なりとせらる、言譯が立たぬ

One's prime—age between thirty and fifty; the best part of life; early vigor and beauty. 壯年 (三十年より五十年までを云ふ)、盛り

One square meal—plenty of food. 澤山なる食物

One's say in anything, to have—to take one's part in it. 關かる

One's second self—one's image. 肖像

One's self—the person himself. 自己

One's spirit is with God—he is dead. 彼は死したり

One's sweet will—uncontrolled wishes; the unrestrained desires of one's heart. A phrase generally used somewhat sarcastically. 制すべからざる願望

One's temper is severely tried—one is subjected to much provocation. 大なる挑發を受ける

One's tribute to another—the honor which one attributes to another; one's testimony to the praise of another. 尊敬、頌讃の意を表するもの

One's truth—one's faith; one's honor. 信義、名譽

One swallow does not make a summer—we must not frame a general law from one single phenomenon. 一個の現象より通則を定むべからず

One's world—1, one's life, or experience of the world. 2. one's all-in-all. (一) 世事の經驗 (二) 此上なく大切なるもの

On every side—in every direction; everywhere. 何れの方にも、到る處に

One way or another—in some way; by some means. 左にか右にかして、何とかして

One who makes a God of his belly—a glutton. 大食家、健啖家

One wields a caustic pen—one's manner of writing (*i. e.* one's style) is caustic. 某の文體は譏刺的なり

One with—of the same kind as, or of the same substance with; identical with; completely united with. 同種なる、同質なる、同一なる、合同したる

One year with another—taking into account a series of year. 幾年を連れて算すれば

On file—preserved in an orderly collection. 順序よく整頓して

On fire—1. in a state of burning. 2. in a rage or passion. (一) 燃へて (二) 怒りて、激して

On foot—on one's feet; by walking 徒歩して

On foot, to be—to be in motion, action, or process of execution; extant; existing. 運動中、實行中存在する

On for anything—ready to engage in it. .....せんとして

On good terms—having friendly relation. 仲善く、睦まじく

On guard—acting or serving as guard. 守兵の役を務めて

On hand—in present possession. 手許に、持合せて

On her beam ends—said of a ship when she lies so much inclined to one side, that her beams are almost vertical. 船の梁が縦になる程に傾いて

On high—in an elevated or conspicuous position. 高く、卓然として

On his own showing—by his own testimony or explanation. 自ら示す證據にては、自己の説明によれば

On its account—because of the actual advantage accrung from it.

夫より生する現實の利益の爲めに

On its legs—firmly established. 堅固に設立されて

On leave—by permission. 許可を得て

Only a step—only a short distance. 唯一歩、相距る一歩のみ

Only from day to day—without certainty of continuance; temporarily. 一時、當座だけ

Only listen to me—Before an imperative, 'only' diminishes the favor asked. 一寸☆聽き下さい

Only so-so—pretty well. 可なりに

Only wonder is....., the—it is very surprising; it is astonishing. 極めて奇異なり

On mortal stage—during life. The comparison of life to a stage on which men play their several parts is common. 生存中

On my soul—I swear by my soul. 確かに、屹度

On no account—for no reason or consideration. 決して.....せず、如何にしても.....せず

On occasion—in case of need; from time to time. 必要の時には、折々

On one's account—for the sake of one. 某の爲めに、某のことを念ふて

On one's back, to be—to be helpless; to be prostrated. 力なし、倒れる

On one's foot, to be—to be standing up. 起立して居る

On one's guard—on the watch; watchful. 用心して

On one's hand—under one's care. 負擔したる

On one's high horse—supercilious; arrogant. 倨傲なる、高慢なる

On one's honor—on the pledge of one's honor; on the stake of one's reputation for integrity. 某の名譽を賭して、

On one side—unevenly adjusted; one side having more than the other. 一方に偏して、公平ならず、偏頗あり

On one's last legs—failing; near the ends; dying; exhausted. 零落せんとす、倒れんとして、死にかゝりて、疲れて

On one's legs—standing, especially to speak. 起立して(殊に演説する爲めに)

On or upon one's life—'on' or 'upon' with nouns meaning some thing very valuable, strengthens affirmations or commands. In affirmations the valuable object is staked upon the truth of the statement, as 'upon my honor, it is true'; in commands and appeals the valuable object is supposed to be risked if the command or appeal is neglected, as 'Be still, upon your lives'=at the risk of your lives. 確かに、屹度

On one's own account or **hook**—for one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk; on one's own responsibility; not under another, but independently. 自己に利害責任を負ふて、自分で、獨立にて

On one's own bat—on one's own account. 同上.

On one's pins—1. on one's legs. 2. in good condition. (一) 起立したる (二) 幸福なる

On one's shoulders—supported by one; one is responsible for. 某の雙肩に、某の責任に懸りて、某が責任を負ふ

On one's side—favorable to one in opinion or act; helpful or friendly to one. 某に左祖して、某に與みして、某を助けて

On one's way—proceeding; going; tending toward. 途中に、進行中、趨きつゝ

On or under penalty of—on pain of; with exposure, in case of transgression, to the penalty of. を制裁として、若し違背せば……の罰を受く可く

On purpose. Of purpose—with previous design; with the mind directed to that point. 態と、故意に

On purpose to—with a view to. を目的として、……する積りで

On sale, or for sale—to be sold; offered to purchasers. 賣られる、賣物として

On second thought—as the result of another thought; after further or more deliberate consideration. 考へ直して、再考の上

On Shanks' mare—on foot; by walking. 徒歩にて、膝栗毛で

On short commons—on scanty fare; insufficiently provided with food. 不充分なる食物にて

On sleep—asleep. 睡りて

On sure ground—certain; safe; having good reason to act. 確かに、安全に、大丈夫にて、十分の理由を有して

On tap—ready to be drawn from the cask. 樽より汲み出し得る様に成て居る

On tenterhooks—on the stretch; in suspense or anxiety. 力のあらん限り使はれて、掛念して、心配して

On terms with, to be—to be on friendly relations with. 親し、睦し

On that account—on account of that; for that reason. 其の爲めに、其の故に

On that ground—having that as the foundation or reason. 是を以て、此に因て、其故に

On the alert—watchful; vigilant. 注意して、用心して、警戒して

On the berth—about to sail. 出帆せんとする

On the bowhand—wide of the mark. 誤ちて、的をはづれて

On the bowhand of justice—on the left hand, or the wrong side of justice; that is, on the side of injustice. 不公正なる

On the brink of—just ready to fall into; very near to 將に……に陷らんとして、に瀕して

On the cards—on the programme; arranged for; in order; expected to happen. 次第書中に、準備せられて、整頓して、豫期されて

On the carpet, to be—to be under consideration; to be the subject of

deliberation. 講究中、詮議中、問題となりて居る

On the condition that—on the stipulation that; provided that; with the understanding that. との條件にて、といふ約束にて、……するならば

On the contrary—in opposition; on the other hand; on the other side. 却て、之に反して、其反對にて

On the cross—unfair; dishonest. 不公正なる、不正直なる

On the decrease—decreasing. 減少しつゝ

On the defensive, to be or **stand** to be or stand in a posture of defense or resistance. 守戰の位置に立つ、防禦の位地に在る

On the dust—on the ground. 地上に

On the east—on the east side. 東側に

On the ebb—ebbing, said of the tide. 退く（潮に云ふ）

On the edge or **brink of a precipice, to be**—to be in danger of, or liable to, some evil. 危險の中にあり、禍の淵に臨む

On the European plan—having rooms to let and leaving it optional with guests, whether they will take their meals in the house. 室は貸せども賄は其家にてするか否かは客の好みに任かして、貸間の仕組にて

On the eve—just before; the period just preceeding an important or unexpected event. 將さに起らんとするに臨んで、間際に

On the eve of, to be—to be on the point of doing something. 或事を爲さんとする

On the face of it—1. apparently; seemingly. 2. clearly; plainly. (一) 外見上、らしと見ゆ (二) 明かに

On the fair way or **fair road to anything, to be**—to have every chance of attaining. 充分に望ある

On the fall—falling. 落つゝ

On the flow—flowing, said of the tide. 滿（さ）しつゝ（潮に云ふ）

On the gale—about to happen. 將に起らんとして

On the ground of (or **that**)—for the reason of (*or* that). の理由にて、……なりとて

On the guard—in a watchful state; vigilant. 備へて、用心して

On the high horse, to be—to assume consequential airs. 威張る

On the high road to, to be—to be coming to. の道に在り

On the high rope—elated; arrogant. 傲慢なる、押柄なる、意氣揚々たる

On the high seas—on the open sea, the common highway of nations. 公海にて

On the horns of a dilemma, to be—to be in a position of extreme difficulty from which there seems no way of escape. 進退に窮する、脫路なき地に在る

On the increase—increasing. 增加しつゝ

On the instant—instantly. 直ちに、卽時に

On the jar—ajar; partly open. 少し開きて

On the jump—energetically; hastily. 烈しく、性急に

On the line—at the right height; on a level with the eye of the spectator. 見る人の目の高さに

On the look-out—observant; carefully looking for. 注目して、探して

On the march—marching. 行進しつゝ

On the mending hand, to be—to be convalescent or improving. 快癒に向ふ、善くなる

On (the) **motion of**—it being proposed by—in a deliberative assembly. の動議にて

On the move; on the go—moving or going, in conformity to a restless habit or disposition. あちこちして、移り動く、落ちつがず

On the nail—in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit. 其場で、直に、現金にて

On the neck of—immediately after. 尋で、直ぐ後に

On the offensive, to be, act, or stand—in a posture of attack. 攻撃の位地に立つ

On the part of—for the part of; in. に於て、の方に於て、に在ては

On the pin—watchful. 注意して

On the point of—as near as can be to; on the verge of; very near to; just about to. 將に……せんとして

On the quiet—on the sly; secretly. 密に

On the qui vive—watchful; on the alert; excited with curiosity. *Qui vive* is the challenge of French sentinels to those who approach their posts and is equivalent to 'who goes there?' 用心して、注意して、警戒して

On the rack—1. in a state of torture, of pain, or of bodily or mental discomfort. 2. in a state of restless activity. (一) 苦痛して (二) あちこちして、落付かず

On the racket—engaged in frolic or dissipation. 遊び興ずる、遊樂な肆にする、放蕩する

On the rampage, to be—to conduct in an excited or violent manner; drunk. あらゝゝしく振舞ふ、騒々しくあばれる、酩酊して居る

On the right—on the side with the right hand. 右方に

On the road—while traveling; on the highway; going or coming, traveling on business. 行く々々、道中に、往きつゝ或は來りつゝ、商用旅行して

On the rocks—hard up; having no money left. 一文なし、少しも餘金なし

On the same bottom—on the same footing. 同地位に於て

On the score of—because of; for the sake of. の爲めに、のわけにて

On the sea—1. on the ocean; afloat. 2. along the sea; onthe sea coast.

(一) 海上に在る、浮みたる (二) 沿海の、海邊の

On the sick list—ill; ailing. 病んで、疾に罹りて

On the sly—in a sly or secret manner; secretly. 秘密に、ひそかに、内々で

On or upon the spot—without changing place; immediately; without delay. 其場で、直に、時を移さず

On the spur of the moment—on the instigation of the moment; by momentary impulse; without previous thought or preparation. 一時のはづみにて、何の考もなく、何の用意もなく

On or upon the square—in an open, fair manner; honestly. 公明に、正直に

On the square with any one—to treat him openly and fairly. 人に對して公正にする、公正に人を遇する

On the stab—paid regular weekly wages, on the staff of a firm. 'Stab' is here a contraction for *establishment* 社員として毎週給金を受取る

On the stage—in the present period, time, or age. 當世に立つて

On the stocks—being built or constructed. 製造中

On the strength of—in reliance upon. に信頼して

On the stretch—employed to the full extent of one's powers. 用ひ得らるゝだけ用ひ盡して、力のあらん限り使ふて

On the supposition—imagining or supposing a certain thing to be; on the hypothesis. と假定して、と見做して

On or upon the tapis—under consideration. 講究中、詮議中

On the tip of one's tongue—ready to be uttered; on the point of utterance. 口先に出る、發言せんとする

On the trail of—on the track of; pursuing; following. を追ひつゝ、を追蹤して

On the verge of—approaching the edge or limit; near to; bordering on. に垂んとす、に近づく、に瀕す

On the wane—declining; diminishing; waning. 衰へて、虧けて、減じつゝ

On the watch—watchful; vigilant; circumspect. 注目して、心がけて、意を留めて

On the way—proceeding; traveling; journeying on. 旅しつゝ、途中に、進行して

On the whole—all things considered; in view of all the circumstances. 要するに、全體、概して

On the wing—in rapid motion; flying, as a bird; departing. 急走して、飛行せる、出立しつゝ

On the wrong side of (thirty)—above (thirty). 三十以上

On this side idolatory—almost to the extent of idolatory. 殆んど崇拜と云ふべき程

On this side of the grave—during the life-time. 生存中

On or upon this side the grave—

on this side of the grave. The noun 'side' sometimes governs another noun without the aid of a connecting preposition. 生存中

On this wise—in this way. 是の如く、斯様に

On tick (on ticket)—on credit; on trust. 懸で、信用借りにて

On time—not later than the fixed time; promptly present. 定刻通りに、定時に遅れず、遅刻せず出席して

On tiptoe, to be—to be awake or alive to any thing; to be excited or expectant. 佇立して待つ、意を注ぎて、刮目して待ち構へる、切望して

On trial—in process of trial; being tested. 審問中、試験したる上にて

On your charge—at your expense or cost. 汝の費用にて

On your life—as you value your life; for the sake of your life. 生命の爲めに、屹度

Ooze out, to—to become known. 洩れる

Open a door to, to—to render easy; to prepare the way for. を容易ならしむ、に道を開く、を招く

Open an account, to—to enter a customer's name on one's ledger for the first time. 顧客の名を始めて取引帳に記入する

Open as the day—utterly without deception or hypocrisy. 公明に

Open country—plain. 平地

Open fire, to—to commence action; to be the first to speak. 働を始むる、第一に話し出す

Opening, to be—With verbs denoting momentary actions, the progressive form has an incipient meaning. 開きかゝつてをる

Open one's mind, to—to make disclosure. 秘密を洩らす

Open question—a fact or doctrine about which different opinions are permitted. 公開の疑問

Open secret—a secret that may be ascertained by any one. 公然の秘密

Open sesame—a charm which opens something that is closed; means of admission; passport. In allusion to the story, in the "Arabian Nights," of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, in which the door to a treasure cavern opened only at the utterance of these words. 閉じたるを開くまじない、容れらるゝ手段、通行券

Open sky—sky with no intervening shelter; sky, when not covered with clouds. 青天、蒼空

Open the ball, to—to begin an enterprise. 手始めをなす、事に着手す

Open the budget, to—to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates of the government. 政府の豫算案を議會に提出す

Open the eye of, to—to enlighten; to make one see, understand, appreciate, etc. をして知らしむ、をして覺らしむ、をして眼を醒さしむ

Open the mouth, to—to speak. 話す

Open the question, to—to commence the discussion of a subject; to bring it before the public. 議論を始む、問題に關する所論を公にす

Open the trenches, to—to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach to a besieged city. 敵城へ近づき到るべき掩壕を掘り又は壘壁を築きはじむ

Open to—liable to; exposed to. を免かれず、を被むる

Open to the view, to—to begin to appear. 見え來る、現はる

Open up, to—to disclose; to lay open; to discover. 開示す、發見す、開らく

Opium farm—the license or monopoly for the sale of prepared opium granted by government to the highest bidder, in certain Eastern colonies as Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang, English colonies; Saigon, a French, and Java, a Dutch colony. 香港サイゴンなど東洋殖民地に於て政府より許るしたる製造阿片專賣權

Oracle of God, the—the temple of Jerusalem. ゼルサレムの禮拜堂

Orbs of light—stars. 星

Order arms—the command at which a musket is brought from "shoulder" to a position with its butt resting on the ground. 銃を肩より下ろして地に立てしむるの命令、立て銃の號令

Order in Council—a royal order issued with the advice of the Privy Council. 英國にて樞密院の諮詢を經て發したる勅令

Orderly book—a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders. 軍令簿

Orderly officer—the officer of the day; one who has charge of affairs for the day. 當番の士官

Orderly room—a room in barracks, used as the public office of a regiment. 聯隊の事務所として用ひたる兵舍の一室、司令室

Orderly, or **orderly-sergeant**—a noncommissioned officer appointed to wait upon the general and other officers, in carrying messages, and the like. 將官附きの下士官にて傳令等の務に服する者、傳令士

Order of the day—a succession of business appointed for a specified day. 議事日程（議會の）

Ordinary or **common run, the**—what is customary or usual. 通常のもの

Organic bodies—such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection. 有機體

Organic law or **laws**—a law or system of laws, or declaration of principles fundamental to the existence and organization of any association, political or otherwise. 憲法

Orient floods—the seas or oceans in the eastern hemisphere. 東半球に在る海洋

Ornamental shrubbery—shrubs

cultivated for ornament. 装飾の爲に手入れしたる灌木

Or.....or—used in poetry for 'either .....or' or 'whether.....or.' 詩にては either.....or 又は whether .....or に代用す

Or the like—et cetera. 等

O that.....—I wish that; I wonder or regret that.....ぞ願はし、.....ぞ驚くべし又は悲むべし

Other day, the—1. an idiom for 'lately.' 2. sometimes used in the sense of 'the day before yesterday.' (一)頃日、(二)一昨日

Other fish to fry—other business occupying one's attention. 他の注意すべき用事

Other side of the shield, the—the other side of any question. The story is told of two knights, who, meeting under a post from which a shield was suspended, fell to quarrelling about the material of which the shield was composed. One held it to be gold, the other silver. From words they came to blows. After a bitter struggle, they discovered that both were right, since one side was gold, the other side silver. 問題の他の面

Other than—different from; besides. より異なれる、の外なる

Other years—distant past. 往年

Our Lady—Mary, the mother of Christ. 基督の母メリー

Our mortal hemisphere—the world inhabited by mortals as opposed to heaven. 人間界

Ourself—Monarchs use this compound which is not used by other people. 帝王の用ゐる複合代名詞なり

Our time—present day. 現時

Our withers are unwrung—we are not hurt or irritated. 吾々は害を受けず

Out and away—by far. 大に、甚だ、殊に勝れて

Out and out—completely; without reservation; thorough; absolute; by far. 十分に、全く、絶對的に、純然たる、殊に勝れて

Out-and-outer—a thorough-going fellow; one preeminent in any capacity. 敏腕家

Out at elbows—shabbily dressed; having worn clothes. 敝衣を着たる

Out at present, to be—to have gone out. 他出して居る

Out at sea, to be—to have come to sea. 海に出た

Out at service, to be—to be servant. 雇はれて居る、奉公して居る

Out at the heels, to be—to have on stockings that are worn out; to be ragged; hence, to be in a bad condition. 弊れたる靴足袋を穿きて、襤褸を着て、身なり悪しく

Out-Herod Herod, to—to surpass the most cruel in cruelty; to exceed, especially, in anything bad. 殘忍を以て勝る、悪事を以て超越する

Out in the cold—neglected. 薄待されて

Out of—indicates origin, source, derivation, and the like; and is

used to express a variety of relations — as 1. origin; derivation. 2. result; consequence,—denoting the motive or reason. 3. copy from an original; quotation. 4. rescue; liberation. 5. exclusion, dismission, departure, or absence. 6. dereliction; neglect of proper observance. 7. deviation from what is common, regular, or proper. 8. the state of being beyond, or not within the limits of. 9. loss or exhaustion. 次の如き種々の關係を表はす (一) 起源、由來 (二) 動機理由を示す結果 (三) 原物よりの摸寫、引抄 (四) 救出、放免 (五) 拒絕、棄却、離去 不在 (六) 放棄、本分の怠慢 (七) 常徑又は正徑より脫づること (八) 以外 (九) 失亡、耗盡

Out of all patience, to be—to be thoroughly dissatisfied; to be unable to tolerate. 大不滿なり、堪忍するを得ず

Out of all scotch—excessively. 過度に、甚しく

Out of breath—breathless. 喘ぎたる

Out of character — contrary to good or expected character; unbecoming; improper. 失體、似合はしからぬ、有るまじき、不相當なる

Out of collar — without a place. Servants' slang. 奉公先なしに

Out of common — unusual; preeminent. 非常なる、非凡なる、優りたる

Out of conceit with—no longer pleased with; not having a favorable opinion of. 最早……喜ばぬ、を厭ふ、に飽きる

Out of countenance — with the countenance cast down; abashed; confounded. 面目を失ふて、恥ぢて、困却して

Out of course—out of order. 秩序を失ふたる、歪ふたる

Out of dates — obsolete; out of fashion; gone by; antiquated. 廢たれたる、流行はづれなる、過ぎ去りたる、陳くさくなりたる

Out of design—intentionally. 故意に

Out of doors—out of the house. 戶外に

Out of doubt — undoubtedly. 疑なく

Out of favor—disliked. 嫌はれたる

Out of frame—not in proper shape; in disorder; irregular. 正形を有せざる、錯亂したる、不規則なる

Out of hand—without preparation; at once; ended. 用意なく、卽時に、直に、終りて

Out of harm's way — safe from harm; removed from danger; in a safe place. 安全なる、無難なる、危險を脫して、安全なる場所に

Out of hearing—too far off to hear. 聞えざる所に

Out of humor—ill-tempered. 怒れる、怒り易き

Out of joint, to be—to be out of place; disordered; confused. 亂雜して、不秩序にて、混雜して

Out of keeping—not in harmony; disproportionate; unsuitable. 不釣

合ひにて、調和せず、不適當なる

Out of kilter—out of regular order, or condition. くるうて、常ならで

Out of level—not level in the same plane; uneven. 同平面ならざる、參差たる

Out of measure—beyond all bounds. 無限に

Out of mind—forgotten. 忘れられたる

Out of one's mind—insane. 氣の狂ふたる

Out of one's senses—having lost control of one's reason and judgement. 氣の狂ふたる

Out of order—1. disarranged; not in proper condition. 2. contrary to rule. (一) くるうて、常ならで (二) 規則に反いて

Out of place—not in the proper or usual place; unsuitable. 場所はづれ、其の所に非らず、不適當なる

Out of pocket—short of money; out of cash; having incurred the loss of. 錢に欠乏して、損をして

Out of print—no longer for sale by the publisher; not to be had in the ordinary way of trade. 絶版して

Out of question—doubtless; unquestionably. 疑なき、疑なく

Out of quiet—disturbed. 不安なる

Out of reach—impossible or difficult to be reached or touched; beyond one's ability to reach; inaccessible or unattainable. 届かぬ所に、及ばずして、達し難くて

Out of reason—without reason or justification. 理由なく

Out of season—not in the proper season; at an improper time. 時の宜きを得ず、「とゐえん」はずれ

Out of sight—not in sight; not seen; beyond comparison. 見えざる所に、見えず、並外れて

Out of sight the (best)—an emphatic superlative. 重調なる最上級

Out of sorts—out of order; unwell; unhappy. 亂れて、不快に、すぐれず、不幸に

Out of spirits—melancholy; gloomy; sad. 憂ひたる、憂鬱なる

Out of temper—in bad temper; irritated; sullen; peevish. Temper = good temper (= calmness of mind). 不興で、怒りて、機嫌を損じて

Out of the common—uncommon. 非常なる

Out of the common run—not ordinarily met with; special; uncommon. 非常なる、特別なる

Out of the frying-pan into the fire—out of one evil or danger merely to fall into a greater; from a bad position into a worse; in trying to extricate one's self from one evil, to fall into a greater. 一の害を免れんとしてより大なる害に遭ふ、不幸なる位置より一層不幸なる位置に陷る、前門の虎を禦げば後門に狼あり、泣面に蜂

Out of the gutter—of low origin. 賤しき生れの

Out of the pale of—beyond the limits of. の範圍外に

Out of the perpendicular—in-

clined from a perpendicular position. 曲みて、傾きて

Out of the question—not to be considered; quite impossible; not worthy of discussion. 思ひもよらぬ、言ふまでもなく有り得べからず、迚も出來ぬ、論ずるに足らぬ

Out of the race, to be—to be in a position in which one cannot attain his object. 目的を達するを得ざる位地に在り、競爭場裏に入る能はず

Out of the sphere of—beyond the limit or range of. の範圍外に、の限界を越えて、の力に及ばず

Out of the way—1. in a position not to obstruct or hinder, or the like. 2. away from the beaten track; hence uncommon. 3. not in the proper place; hence, not to be found. 4. not in the proper course. (一) 邪魔にならぬ所に、わきへ、そとに (二) 常道をはづれ、道を違へて、非常なる (三) 居らぬ (四) 正しからぬ

Out of the woods or **wood**—freed from dangers or difficulties; in safety; on sure ground. 危難を免れて、安全に

Out of time—deviating from the regular time. 時間を誤りて、常の時を外れて

Out of touch—not in accord, sympathy, or harmony. 一致せざる、情を同ふせざる、調和せざる

Out of touch with time—out of date. 時世後れなる

Out of tune—1. not harmonious; harsh, discordant. 2. not in a good state or temper; ruffled; irritated. (一) 調子はづれて、和せず (二) 工合あしく、機嫌よからず、怒りて

Out of twist, wind, or **winding**—plain and smooth. 平滑なる

Out of use—not in employment. 廢たれて、用ゐられず

Out of work—out of working order; not employed. 損じたる、仕事なき

Out on or upon—away with. 咄去れ、止めよ

Out-patient—a person who receives medical aid from a hospital, but does not lodge within its walls. 外來患者 (病院の治療を受くるも入院せざる患者)

Outpour one's heart, to—freely to communicate one's deepest feelings. 腹藏なく感情を告ぐる

Outrun the constable, to—to get into debt. 借金する

Outshoot another in one's bow, to—to excel another in one's own line. 自己の職業に於て他人に卓越する

Outside passenger—one who is outside of a coach. 馬車の外部に在る乘客

Outstanding accounts of—unpaid debts, that ought to be paid to. 返還を受くべき負債にして未だ返濟とならざるもの

Outstrip the wind, to—to go very fast. 極めて迅く走る

Out upon your reward—away with your reward. 御禮なんておよし

Outward bound—going outward. 海外に航する
Outward worth—wealth. 富
Out West—in one of the States or Territories of the western portion of the United States. 合衆國西部の州又は准州に
Out with—away with. 咄去れ、止めよ
Out with any one, to be—to quarrel with. 鬪爭する
Out with it—speak freely and fully; make it known. 隱さず語れ、打明けよ
Over, to be—to be completed or ended. 終はる、濟む
Over again—once more; with repetition. 今一度、繰返し
Over against—opposite; in front of. と對ひあはせに、に對して、の前に
Over (a glass of wine)—while drinking (a glass of wine). 共に酒を飲みながら
Over and above—besides; beyond what is supposed or limited; in excess. 其上に、餘分に、過度に
Over and again—in addition to; besides; extraordinarily. 其上に、其外に、非常に
Over and over—repeatedly; once and again. 繰返して、幾度も
Over and over again—repeatedly; often. 繰返して、屢々
Over head and ears—deeply; completely. 深く、全く
Over night—the night before; on the previous night. 前晩に
Overrun the constable, to—to spend more than a man is worth, or can pay. 浪費して拂ふ能はず、借金する
Over-shoot one's self, to—to venture too far; to assert too much; to reveal too much. あまりやり過ぎる、言張りすぎる、明かし過ぎる
Over-shoot the mark, to—to go beyond proper bounds; to exceed, usually with a damaging result. 適度を越ゆ、法外に失す
Over the chimney—over the fireplace. 煖爐の上に
Over the left—not at all—an affirmation to the contrary; an exclamation of disbelief in what is being narrated. 倒まに、尻から（前言に反對なる意を示す語）
Over the nick of—in immediate connection with; immediately after. 接續して、直ぐ後に
Over the way—on the opposite side of the street. 街のむかふ側に
Owe a grudge, to—to cherish ill will, spite or enmity; to bear malice. 執念く憎惡の念を抱く、怨みをふくむ、惡意を保つ
Owe another a day in harvest, to—to have to repay a favor received in time of need. 困窮の場合に受けたる薄恩に報ひざるべからず
Owe it to, to—to be under obligation; to have it as a duty. に義務を負ふ
O well for me!—it is fortunate for me. それは余の幸福なり
Owe one a spite, to—to entertain a mean hatred for one. 人に私怨を抱く

Owing to—in consequence of; because of. の故に、の爲めに、に由りて

Own the soft impeachment, to—to admit the truth of something alleged concerning one. 某に關し言はるゝ所のことが事實なるを認む

Own up, to—to make confession of. 白狀す、自認す

O yes—indeed. なるほど

P

Pack cards, to—to cheat, to act unfairly. 欺く、不正な所業をする

Packing, to be—to go off; to leave a place. 出立する、立去る

Pack of hounds—a number of hounds kept together for hunting. 獵犬の一群

Pack out, to—to depart in haste. 急に出立する

Pack up, to—to put together in close order or narrow compass. 包裝す、荷造りする

Paddle one's own canoe, to—to get along in life, or in any particular enterprise, by one's own exertions; to succeed unaided. 獨力でやつてゆく、助を假らで成功す

Paddy or Paddy Whack—a familiar name for an Irishman, from *St Patrick*. 愛蘭人を云ふ

Pad the hoof, to—to walk. 步む、步行する

Pain one's self, to—to take pains. 骨折る、力を盡す

Painted wings—'painted'=colored; frequently applied by poets to the wings of birds. 彩羽

Pair off, to—to go in pairs; hence, to agree with a member of the opposite party that both shall refrain from voting. 相並んで行く、或る問題に對し反對黨の人と相約して共に投票を棄權す

Pair of knives—scissors. 剪刀

Pair of stairs, a—a flight of stairs. 一段の階梯

Pale as corpse—pale in the extreme; very pallid. 死人の如く色青ざめて、蒼白なる

Pale glory of the northern sky—the pole-star. 北極星

Pale-hearted—cowardly. 卑怯なる、臆病なる

Palm off, to—to impose by fraud, to put off by unfair means. 騙く、詐りて通用させる

Palm of gallantry—the highest degree of heroism. 豪勇

Palm oil—money; a bribe or tip. 金錢、賄賂又は纏頭

P and q, to be—to be of the first quality. 品質最上なる

Pan out, to—to appear as result; to develope; to issue in. 結果を呈す、發達す、に成る

Paper money—notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. 紙幣

Paper of tobacco, a—a small parcel of tobacco. 烟草の小包

Papers, the—used in referring to the newspapers of any town or city as a whole. 一市の新聞紙全體を指して云ふ

Paper war—a dispute carried on in writing. 紙上の論爭

Pap with a hatchet—kindness done in a very rough way. 手荒き親切

Parcel out, to—to divide and distribute by parts or portions. 分つ、分配す

Pardon me—forgive me; excuse me—a phrase used when one asks for excuse or makes an apology. (see *I beg pardon*) 御免ください、失禮ですが

Pari passu—with equal pace; together. 歩武を均ふして、同樣に、共に

Parliamentary train—a train which, by enactment of Parliament is obliged to be run by railway companies for the conveyance of third class passengers, at a reduced rate. 減額列車（英國にて國會の制定に基づき鐵道會社が下等旅客の爲に割引する汽車）

Par of exchange—the established value of the coin of one country when expressed in the coin of another. 甲國と乙國との間の爲換相場

Part a cable, to—to suffer the breaking of it. 錨索を切られる

Part and parcel—an essential portion; a part. 主要の部分、一部

Part company, to—to separate; to sever companionship. 相別かる

Parthian shaft or **shot, a**—a shot given while pretending to fly; a parting shot. The Parthians, it is said, were accustomed to shoot while retiring on horse back at full speed. 逃ながら發射すること、別れの發射

Partial feeling—partiality. 偏頗

Particular average—the damage or partial loss happening to the ship, or cargo, or freight, in consequence of some fortuitous or unavoidable accident. 不時の避く可からざる事件より生じたる船又は貨物の損分

Part of—some. 若干の、一部の

Part with, to—to be separated from; to resign; to give up; to lose. に別れる、を捨つる、を失ふ

Party spirit—devotion to party; interest in and enthusiasm for one's party. 黨派心、愛黨心

Pas, the—precedence. 上位、先行

Pass a dividend, to—to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due. 配當金の告示及び支拂を爲さず

Passage of arms—a quarrel, especially of words. 鬪爭、口論

Pass an opinion or **judgment, to**—to express an opinion or a judgment. 說を宣ぶ、判斷を下す、意見を述ぶる

Pass away, to—to go by; to be spent; to elapse; to die. 過ぎ去る、盡く、死す

Pass by, to—to elapse; to be spent; to overlook; to excuse. 經過す、費さる、寛假する、見逃す、恕す

Pass current, to—to circulate freely; to be generally accepted. 廣く流布す、一般に行はる

Passed midshipman—a midshipman who has passed examination, and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. 合格の海軍士官候補生

Pass for, to—to be regarded as..... と思はれる

Pass from mouth to mouth, to—to spread; to gain currency. 擴がる、世に流布す

Passing bell or **knell**—the sound of the bell rung at the time of a person's death, when the soul passes away from the body on its journey to another world. It was popularly supposed that the sound of the bell frightened away the evil spirits that might be lying in wait to afflict the soul of the dying person at the moment of its departure. 人の死際に鳴らす鐘の音

Passing notice—slight attention; mere attention. 些少の注意、一時の注目

Passing (rich)—very (rich.) 甚だ(富たる)

Passing soul—soul passing from the body at death. 死する時身體より離れ去る靈魂

Pass in review, to—to be reviewed, or brought to mind. 回顧せらる、心に浮び來る

Pass in the mind, to—to be the subject of thought. 念頭に上る

Pass into, to—to change by a gradual transition to; to become by successive graduation 徐々に.....と變ず、次第に.....と成る

Pass into stillness, to—to die. 死する

Passive commerce—commerce in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own ships. 受働貿易(一國の産物が外國人により外國船にて輸出さるゝ貿易)

Pass muster, to—to pass through an inspection without censure; to bear examination. 故障なく通過す、檢査に合格す

Pass off, to—1. to give out or circulate as genuine; to palm off. 2. to run its course; to go off; to cease. 正眞なりとして行使す(二)過ぎ去る、止む

Pass on or **upon, to**—1. to give judgment or sentence upon. 2. to impose upon. (一)判決する(二)欺く

Pass one's self off, to—to impose fraudulently or by trick; to palm; pretend. 欺むく、僞稱す

Pass one's word, to—to promise; to pledge one's self. 約束す、誓言す

Pass orders—written directions to guards, sentinels, etc, to allow the bearer to pass through a camp 軍中の通行券(此を持參する者は

陣營を通行せしむべしと守兵哨兵等に對する命令書)

Pass over or **by, to**—to overlook: not to note or answer; to disregard; to go across. を見脫がす、を通り越す、を不問に附す、を顧みず

Pass round the hat, to—to collect contributions. 醵金を集める

Pass the Rubicon, to—to take a decisive, irrevocable step. The Rubicon is a stream of Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic a little north of Ariminium, forming the boundary in the republican period of ancient Roman history between the province of Gallia Cisalpina and Italia proper. Hence, it being the southern limit of his province, the passing of it by Jurius Cæsar was a virtual declaration of war against the republic. 斷然たる處置をする

Pass the time, to—to be. 在る、存在す

Past issue—a point already decided. 既に決定されたる論點

Past measure—beyond measure; extremely, 過度に、非常に

Pat—a familiar name for an Irishman, from *St. Patrick*, patron saint of Ireland. 愛蘭人を云ふ

Patch up, to—to make suddenly or hastily; to compose in an irregular or botching way. 匆卒に爲す、彌縫す、つくらふ

Patience of Job, the—very great patience. 非常なる耐忍

Patrimony of St. Peter, the—the States of the Church; land formerly subject to the Pope. 教會領地(以前法皇の直轄地)

Patron saint — one canonized by the Rom. Cath. Church and regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, or individual. 守護聖

Pattern after, to—to imitate; to follow. 模す、倣ふ

Paul Pry — an inquisitive person. 穿鑿好の人

Pave the way for, to—to prepare the way for; to render possible or easy. 準備となる、道を開く、易からしむ

Pay addresses—to solicit in marriage. 求婚する

Pay a poor compliment to, to—to disparage or undervalue. 賤しむ、輕んずる

Pay attention to, to—to perform acts of civility or courtesy toward; to give heed. 懇待す、注意す

Pay court to, to—to endeavor to gain the favor of, by attentions; to show civilities to. の寵を得んが爲め勉めて禮遇する、に慇懃を盡す

Pay dear or **dearly, to**—to pay a large price; to obtain at great cost. 高價を拂ふ、大なる損失を以てす

Pay dear for the whistle, to—to get any possession or advantage at too great cost. 其の欲する所のものを得るに過大なる犧牲を以てす

Pay double debt, to—to serve a double purpose. 二つの目的に用立つ

Pay down, to—to pay for an arti-

cle at the time of purchase or of taking possession. 其場で支拂ふ、現金にて拂ふ

Pay for, to—to give an equivalent for; to make amends for; to atone for. 償ふ

Pay good, to—to give good remuneration; to remunerate well. 充分に報ゐ.

Pay homage, to — to show reverence; to render respect, especially by external action. 尊敬を表す、敬禮す

Pay in advance, to—to pay before an equivalent is received. 前金拂ひす

Pay no regard to, to — to disregard; to treat with no respect. 顧みず、敬重せず

Pay off, to—1. to pay the wages of, and discharge. 2. to retort upon; to requite. 3. to make up for. (一) 給料を拂ふて暇を遣る、(二) 復讐す、返報す、(三) 償ふ

Pay one by the job, to — to pay one for each separate portion of work done. 仕事の各部に應じて拂ふ

Pay one in his own or the same coin, to—to retaliate. 報復す、仕返へしをなす

Pay one's address to, to—to court; to seek in marriage. 求婚す

Pay one's footing, to—to pay the necessary fees or perquisites on being admitted to any club or society. 入會金を拂ふ

Pay one's respects to, to—to visit as a matter of ceremony or courtesy. 禮義上の訪問をなす

Pay one's tribute to, to—to honor. 尊敬する

Pay one's way, to — to render an equivalent for what is laid out; to meet one's obligation; to live free of debt. 費す處に相當する働をなす、己れの責任を盡す、債を負はずして活計を立つ

Pay out, to—to slacken, extend, or cause to run out. 弛む、繰出す、延ばす

Pay the debt of nature, to—to die. 死す

Pay the forfeit, or the penalty, to—to suffer the punishment. 罰を受く

Pay the piper or fiddler, to — to settle the bill; to bear the responsibility; to suffer the consequences —especially of extravagant, unwise, or foolish acts. 勘定を拂ふ、責任を引受く、報ひ (殊に奢侈なる行や愚かな行の) を受く

Pay through the nose, to—to pay an extravagant price. 法外の價を拂ふ

Peace at any price — the name given to a party of politicians in the English parliament who object to war under all conditions 苟安黨

Peck at, to—to belabour with petty and repeated blows; to attack with petty and repeated criticism. 繰返して打つ、反覆して攻撃或は批難す

Peep of day—the first appearing of day. 黎明、明け方

Peep through one's eyes, to—to have one's eyes half shut with laughter. 笑ふて眼を細くする

Peg along, to—to keep at work; to make persistent exertion. 働き居る、絶へず勵精す

Peg away, to—to keep continually working. 休まず働く

(Two-and-eight-) **Pence** — (two shillings eight) pence. (ニシルリング八) ペンス

Penetrate no deeper than one's senses, to — not to reach one's affection. 感動させぬ

Penny dreadful—a cheap sensational serial or tale, usually bloody in subject and vulgar in tone. 殺傷を主とし野鄙なる安小説

Penny for your thoughts, a—a playful remark made to one who seems immersed in thought. The full expression would be 'I'll give you a penny if you'll tell me your thoughts.' 何を茫然考て居るか (深く物案じする人に戯に云ふ語)

Penny gaff—a low class theatre. 下等芝居

Penny wise and pound foolish—wise in trifles and foolish in important things. 小事に賢にして大事に愚なる、一文惜みの百損

Pent up—inclosed; prevented leaving. 閉籠められて

People of condition — people of good condition or high rank. 富貴なる人

Pepper and salt—gray and black; speckled. 霜降の

Per annum—by the year; annually. 毎年

Per centum, or per cent.—by the hundred. 百毎に、百分の

Perching tongue—discomfort. 不快、不安

Perish by the sword, to — to die by violence. 横死する

Perpetrate a joke, to—to be guilty of jesting at an unseasonable time. 濫りに戯謔を言ふ

Personal action—an action brought for the recovery of personal property, for the enforcement of some contract or to recover damages for its breach, or for the recovery of damages for the commission of an injury to the person or property. 動産取戻契約履行又は損害要償の訴訟

Personal conflict — struggle with fists or weapons. 拳又は武器を以て闘ふこと

Personal feeling — feelings as an individual. 私情

Persons are what they are and not what they wear—character alone is of real value, and dress counts for little. 人に尊ぶべきは品性なり衣服に非ず

Perspective glass—spy-glass; telescope. 望遠鏡

Persuation of cold steel—persuation enforced at the point of sword or bayonet. 刀釼又は銃槍の力を借る説得

Pertain to, to—to have relation to. 關す、屬す

Pervading spirit — the spirit or feeling which characterizes all one's conduct. 主なる精神

Peter out, to — to run short; to give out. 傾く、衰ふ、失敗す

Petrified with astonishment, to be—to become as insensible as a stone to all around with astonishment. 驚きて感覺を失ふ

Petticoat goverment—a derisive term to express undue influence or authority of a woman over a man. 婦天下（女が男を壓倒することを表はす嘲弄の語）

Philadelphia lawyer, a — the sharpest man living. 最も怜悧なる人

Philosopher's stone — a substance which it was formerly supposed could change the baser metals to gold; any thing which produces great and good results from things which are evil or unfortunate; the way to wealth. 仙丹（昔し如何なる金屬をも黄金に變じ得べしと信ぜられたる物質）、致富の秘訣、不幸を轉じて幸福となすもの

Philosophical Transactions, the —the publications of the Royal Society. 英國ローヤルソサイチー刊行の雜誌

Pick a bone with one, to—to find fault with him. 非難する

Pick acquaintance with, to—to make the acquaintance of. 知己となる

Pick a hole in one's coat, to — to find out some cause of blame. 人の過失を指摘する

Pick a man's pocket, to—to steal from his pocket. 人の物を掏る

Pickaninny—a negro baby or small child. Colored people at the South call their babies, pickaninnies. 黑人の小兒（亞米利加南部の黑人は其赤子をしか呼ぶ）

Pick a quarrel, to—to get into a quarrel by seeking for it. 喧嘩を仕掛くる

Pick at or **on, to**—to find fault with. 非難す、咎む

Pick a thank, to—to gain favor by unworthy means. 媚びて愛顧を得る

Picked out—ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different color. 異種の色線を以て飾られたる

Pick fault, to —to seek occasions of fault-finding. 非難する機會を求むる、過失を見付けやうとする

Pick holes, to — to find fault. 過失を指摘する、穴を見付ける

Pick-me-up—a stimulating drink. 興奮飲料

Pick off, to—to shoot with careful and deliberate aim and selections. 狙撃す

Pick of the basket, the—the very best of anything. 最上のもの

Pick one's self up, to—to get up (after a fall). 起上る

Pick one's way or **steps, to**—to go cautiously; to select one's path. 用心して行く、道を撰りてゆく

Pick out, to—to choose; to select;

to separate as choice or desirable. 撰む、選り抜く

Pick to pieces—to find fault with; to decry; to tear asunder. 非難す、叱る、引き裂く

Pick up, to—to improve slowly in health; to get as if by chance. 漸次快方に赴く、偶然に得る

Piece, a—a little distance. 短距離

Piece of artillery, a—a great gun; a single cannon, mortar, or howitzer. 大砲一門

Piece of information—news; tidings; intelligence. 新聞、報道

Piece of my mind, a—unpleasant truth. 面白からぬ事實

Piece of religion, to be a—to be almost considered as a religious duty. 宗教的義務と見做さる

Piece of (something)—a jest for something like it, at least. 少くとも……の如きもの

Piece out, to—to extend or enlarge by the addition of one or more pieces. 片を繼ぎ足して大きくす

Piece up, to—to put together by pieces. 繼ぎ合す

Piece work—work done by the piece or quantity rather than by time. 時間によらず量によつて爲す仕事

Pierced hand—the hand of Christ. 基督の手

Pigeon English—the barbarous and childish dialect of English, in use in Chinese ports, between the English and American merchants, and native traders. 支那諸港に於て英米商人と支那人との間に用ゐらるゝ破格の英語

Pig in a poke, a—a blind bargain, as of a pig bought without being seen. 品物を見ずして買ふこと

Pig's whisper—1. a low whisper. 2. a very short space of time. (一) 聲低き耳語 (二) 短時間

Pile, a—a sum of money; generally; the whole of a man's private means. 若干の金、財産

Pile of building, a—a large building. 大なる建物

Pillar box; pillar letter-box—a box attached to a pillar in the streets, for the mailing of letters. 郵書函 (町々に柱を立て之に郵便函を附けたるもの)

Pillar of fire, pillar of cloud—An allusion is to the miraculous guidance of the Israelites in their migration from Egypt to Palestine (about 1491-1451 B. C). See Exodus XIII. 21, "And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light; to go by day and night." 火の柱、雲の柱、嚮導

Pinched with hunger—distressed on account of hunger. 飢に苦しみて

Pink eyes—small eyes. 小さき眼

Pinned to a woman's apron-strings, to be—to be bound to a woman as a child is bound to its mother. 婦人に着纏ふ

Pin one down, to—in discussion, to force one to keep to the point or to admit something. 議論に於て人をして否と言ふを得ざらしむ

Pin one's faith—to fix one's trust. 堅く信用する

Pin one's faith upon another's sleeve, to—to be slavishly dependent on another for one's opinions; not to be an independent thinker. 他人の説に雷同す、獨立の意見を有せず

Pins and needles—a feeling as of pricking under the skin; formication. 蟻痒（蟻の爬ふ如き感覺を云ふ）

Pipe of tobacco, a—a pipeful of tobacco. 烟草一服

Pipe one's eye, to—to weep. 泣く

Piping hot—at full heat; boiling hot. 十分熱して、煮へ立ツて

Pique one's self, to—to pride or value one's self. 驕る、自慢する

Pit against, to—to introduce as antagonist to; to provoke to combat. と戰はしむ、に反對せしむ

Pitch and pay, to—to pay down at once; to pay ready-money. 現金に拂ふ

Pitch and toss—a game of throwing a coin into the air, and guessing on which side it will fall. 通貨を投げ上げて其降下するとき何れの面が上になるかを當てる遊戲

Pitch a yarn, to—to tell wonderful stories. 驚くべき話をする

Pitched battle—a battle in which the hostile forces have firm or fixed positions, as distinguished from a skirmish or light combat. 互に陣を布き備を固めてする大戰（小接戰に對して云ふ）

Pitchers have ears—there may be listeners. 壁に耳あり

Pitch in or **into, to**—to attack; to abuse; to fall upon; to fight. 攻擊す、罵る、襲ふ、鬪ふ

Pitching the bar—appears to have been much the same as the modern 'throwing the hammer'—a sport. 槌投げに似たる遊戲

Pitch it strong, to—to act or speak very warmly. 熱心に爲し又は言ふ

Pitch one's tent, to—to prepare to tarry or reside for a longer or shorter time. 暫らく滯在の準備を爲す

Pitch upon or **on, to**—to choose; to select. 撰む

Placed at a desk, to be—to be made a clerk. 書記となされる

Place to one's credit, to—to give one credit for. に就て某を信用す、を某に貸す

Plague on you!—may a curse rest on you. 憎らしいこと

Plaguy sight, a—very much; exceedingly. 甚しく

Plain as a pike-staff—very plain or evident. 極めて明なる

Plain man—a man of ordinary character. 通常な人

Plate—The collective term 'plate' meaning a collection of plates (as spoons, forks, etc.) cups, and other vessels made of gold and silver, must be distinguished from the

plural 'p'ates,' 'flat dishes for eating from,' which are generally made of porcelain. 金銀製食器

Plate of pride—magnificient plate. 華麗なる鎧

Play a double game, to—to act in two characters, one openly and the other secretly; to be deceitful. 表裏相反する行動を為す、行に暑日向あり

Play a joke on, to—to make sport of, or merry with. 嘲弄する

Play a most desperate game, to—to run a terrible risk. 恐るべき危険を冒す

Play a part, to—to be deceitful; to be double-faced; to dissimulate. 騙す、佯はる

Play at fast and loose, to—to act with reckless inconstancy; to be fickle or changeable. 定見なし、操守なし、變り易し

Play away one's time, to—to spend it in playing, 遊んで時を費す

Play ducks and drakes, to—to use recklessly; to squander, waste (with *with* or *of*)—from the skipping of a flat stone across the surface of water. 浪費する、無闇に消費する

Played out—tired out; exhausted; used up. 疲れ果てゝ、精竭きて、用ひ盡されて

Play false, to—to act deceitfully. 虚偽の行をする

Play fast and loose, to—to act with reckless inconstancy; to be fickle or changeable. 定見なし、守操なし、變り易し

Play first fiddle, to—to take a leading part in anything. 主となる

Play gooseberry, to—to accompany lovers for propriety. 體を繕ふ爲に情人情婦に同伴する

Play hell (and Tommy) with, to—to abuse; to treat with violence. 辱しむる、虐待す

Play hide-and-seek with one, to—to seem to elude his pursuit. 追求を免るらし

Play into the hands of, to—to assist; to co-operate with; to help forward. 助く、協力す、助力する

Play of colors—the appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession, on turning an object. 七色の相次で閃めくこと

Play off, to—to display; to show, or perform; to feign or pretend. やって見せる、示す、佯る、まねる

Play of fancy—imaginative conversation. 想像の談話

Play on or **upon, to**—to delude; to trifle with. 欺く、輕侮する

Play one a trick or **tricks, to**—to deceive or impose on one by a cunning stratagem. 欺く、騙す

Play one false, to—to deceive; to prove unfaithful or untrue to one. 欺く、不實をする

Play one off against another, to—to make two people act upon one another so as to bring about a desired result. 二人を操りて自ら利を得る

Play one's cards well, to—to act judiciously and skilfully. 賢こく巧みに行動す

Play one's trump card, to—to use one's best chance of success; to do what must insure success if success is possible. 最も成功すべき手段を施す

Play possum, to—to dissemble. The oppossum has a habit, when pursued, of rolling itself up and pretending to be dead. 佯る、假扮する

Play prizes, to—to be in earnest. 熱心なり

Play second fiddle, to—to take a subordinate part; to follow another's lead. 第二位に立つ、他人の指導に從ふ

Play the bear with, to—to injure; to damage. 傷ふ

Play the deuce or **the very deuce with, to**—to astonish, frighten, annoy, or torment greatly; to disorganize; to ruin. 大に驚かし、怖らし、苦まし又は惱ます、壞る、零落さする

Play the devil or **mischief with, to**—to interfere with, or molest extremely; to ruin; to injure. 妨ぐ、甚く困らす、零落さする、害する

Play the fool, to—to act like a fool, or foolishly; to appear as if void of understanding. 愚かに振舞ふ、馬鹿なまねをする

Play the hypocrite, to—to pretend to be other and better than one really is. 僞善矯飾を爲す

Play the role of, to—to act the part of; to behave as. A theatrical phrase. 扮する (演劇の語)

Play the woman, to—to give way to weakness. 女々敷振舞をする

Play truant, to—to stay away; to idle; to loiter. 欠席す、怠ける、ぶらぶらして過ごす

Play up old gooseberry with people, to—to defeat them or silence them sharply. 負かす、默らす

Play upon words—a use of words so as to give them a double meaning. 洒落

Play with edge-tools, to—to act with levity or thoughtless presumption, with the risk of serious damage. 前後を顧みず輕々しく振舞ふ

Plea in bar—the defendant's denial that the plaintiff has any cause of action. 原告に起訴の理由無しとする辯論

Plea of or **in abatement; defence in abatement**—a plea that the suit of the plaintiff may cease for the time being. 原告の訴訟中止の請求

Pleasant upon, to be—to joke with. 戲れる

Pleased as Punch—highly pleased. 大に喜んで

Pleased to do a thing, to be—to take pleasure in; a polite form of saying 'to do a thing.' 喜んで爲す、して下さる

Pleased with, to be—to approve; to have complacency in; to be

gratified with. を嘉みす、に滿足す

Please the pigs—if all be well. 宜しければ

Please to (do this)—In Older English we find the word 'please' taking a following infinitive in 'to' while in Modern English it takes an infinitive without 'to,' as 'Please do this.' どうぞ(これをして)下さい

Please you, sir, or your honor—may it please you; let it please you; if you will allow me to address you or to express an opinion. An apologetic phrase. 人に對し話し掛くるとき又は自己の考を述ぶるときに用ゆる敬語、申上げますはい

Pleas in discharge — answers of the defendant admitting the demand of the plaintiff, and showing that it has been discharged by some matter of fact. 原告の要求を事實上既に充たせりとの被告の答辯

Pleas of justification—pleas which assert that the defendant has purposely done the act of which the plaintiff complains, and in the exercise of his legal rights. 原告の訴へたる被告の所行の合法なる所以を主張する辯論

Plea to the action—an answer to the merits of a cause or suit. 訴訟の是非に對する答辯

Pledge wine cups, to — to drink health. 祝杯を擧ぐる

Plenty as blackberries—very numerous: very abundant. 頗る數多し

Plenty of—much. 澤山なる

Ploughed, to be—to fail to pass in an examination. *Plucked* is also so used. 落第する

Plough in, to—to cover by ploughing. 鋤きて覆ふ

Ploughing the wave—laboring to no purpose. 糠に釘

Plough up or out, to—to turn out of the ground by ploughing; to break up as with a plow. 鋤きて地より堀り出す、耕す

Pluck a pigeon, to — to cheat a simpleton; to fleece a greenhorn. 愚人を欺く

Pluck away, to—to pull away or separate by pulling; to tear away. 引き離す、裂き取る

Pluck down, to — to reduce to a lower state; to pull down. 降下する、引き下す

Plucked, to be—to fail to pass in an examination. The phrase is a school-boy one. "To pluck"=to pick off the feathers, and if a bird's feathers are taken away, it cannot possibly fly. Hence 'to be plucked' is the same as saying 'to be (made) unable to go higher, or pass from one class to another.' 落第する

Pluck off, to—to tear off; to abate from the rank. 裂き取る、降下する(位階等を)

Pluck out, to—to draw out suddenly, or to tear out. 引き拔く、拔き取る

Pluck up, to — to gather up; to summon; to rouse; to tear out by the roots; to exterminate. 集む、喚出す、鼓す、起す、根抜きにする

Pluck up by the roots, to — to destroy from the foundation; to eradicate. 根底より打破す、根抜にする、勦絶する

Pluck up one's courage, or **heart** or **spirits, to**—to nerve one's self to something daring. 勇を鼓する

Plume one's self, to—to be proud; to boast one's self. 自慢す、誇る

Plummet line—a sounding line; a line to make soundings with. 測量線

Plunge-bath — a bath in water, deep enough for diving and swimming. 水浴(潜り又は泳くを得べき程に深き水中にての)

Plunging fire—a discharge of fire-arms, poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above. 俯射(高地より下なる敵に發射するを)

Plurality of votes — the excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates. 他の競爭候補者よりも投票數の多きこと

Plutonian shore—the abode of the dead. Pluto is the presiding deity of Hades in Greek mythology. 冥土

Ply one's plight, to—a curious expression, the meaning of which appears to be "to do one's utmost to extricate oneself from one's plight, or condition of danger." 危難を免かれん爲めに努力する

Ply one's thrift, to — to do one's work. 仕事をする

Pocket an insult or **affront, to**—to receive it without resenting, or at least, without seeking redress. 怒ることなく凌辱を受く、凌辱を忍ぶ

Pocket or **close borough**—a borough the representation of which was in the nomination of some person—common before 1832. 或人の指名により代議士を擧ぐる市

Pocket dibs, to—to receive salary or profits. 俸給又は利益を受くる

Pocket-piece—a coin, usually of a foreign country, carried in memory of the giver. 贈與者の紀念の爲めに所持する外國貨幣

Pocket store—bread. 麵包

Poet laureate — an officer of the Queen's household whose business is to compose an ode, annually, for the Queen's birthday or other suitable occasions. 桂冠詩人(英國にて帝王の誕辰等に頌歌を詠ずるを職とする宮廷詩宗)

Poet's toil, the—writing poem. 詩作

Point, a—a bit of secret information concerning a stock; a theory or fact regarding stocks on which one bases a speculation. 株式に關する一片の秘報、株式に關する理論又は事實

Point a moral, to—to use for the purpose of moral instruction. 訓誡を指示す

Point at, to—to point the finger of scorn at. 指し嘲る

Point blank—directly; plainly; explicitly. 直接に、明亮に

Point for point—exactly. 精密に

Point or matter in dispute—the point or matter which is disputed or contested. 論點、爭點

Point of action—the thing to set about doing. 着手すべき事

Point of honor—1. a matter which concerns one's self-respect, or the esteem of others. 2. scrupulousness in a matter affecting one's honor. (一) 己れの面目に關する事件、(二) 廉恥を重んずる事

Point of view—position from which anything is seen or considered; a way of looking at anything. 觀察點、見地、觀察の仕方

Point of war—a signal for attack given by trumpet blast. 攻撃の信號喇叭

Point out, to—to show by the finger or other means; to indicate clearly. 指示す、指摘す

Points of conduct—particular actions, as opposed to 'plinciples,' or rules of action. 個々の行爲

Point to be solved—the thing to be explained, or decided. 說明すべき事、解決すべき點

Poke fun at, to—to ridicule; to jeer; to make fun of; to make a butt of. 嘲弄す、笑ふ

Police force—the police. 警察制

Poll a jury, to—to examine each member of a jury individually, as to his concurrence in the verdict. 判決に關して個々に各陪審官の意見を問ふ

Ponder over or **on, to**—to reflect seriously on. 熟考する

Pontoon bridge—a bridge made of pontoons, or light frame work, easily transported, and used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops. 浮橋、舟橋

Pony—a translation of some author studied. 譯本

Pony up, to—to pay; to settle an account. 拂ふ、勘定を濟す

Pooh! pooh!—an exclamation of disdain. 馬鹿馬鹿しい

Pooh-pooh, to—to sneer at. 嘲笑する

Poor, the—poor people collectively; those depending on public or private charity. 貧民

Poor as a church-mouse—miserably poor. 至て貧し

Poor-box—money devoted to charity. 慈善に用ゆる金錢

Poor chance—little opportunity; small likelihood. 覺束なきこと、望なし、見込無し

Poor man's sauce—hunger. 飢餓

Poor's-box—a box placed in a prominent place at the entrance of a church for receiving donations for the poor of the district. 禮拜堂の入口に置き貧民救助の義捐金を受くる函

Poor stick—a person without character or energy. 無氣力なる人

Pop corn, to—to parch maize till it bursts open. はじけるまで玉蜀黍を炙く

Pop the question, to—to make an offer of marriage. 結婚を申込む、求婚す

Popular belief—a belief which is common, which prevails among the people. 通俗の信仰、俗間の信ずる所

Pore over, to—to read or study with continued and abstracted application. 熱讀す、耽り讀む

Port of entry—a harbor where a custom-house is established, for the legal entry of merchandise. 稅關のある港

Port the helm—an order to put the helm over the left side of the ship. 取舵

Possessed—entered into and influenced; having the will controlled, —said of evil spirits, passions, etc. 取り付かれたる、(惡靈情慾等に)

Possessed of, to be—to be put in possession of; to be made or become the owner or holder of. を所有す、の所有者たり

Possess one's self of, to—to make one's self master of. 自己を主人とする、所有者となる

Possessory action or **suit**—an action or suit brought to maintain or recover possession. 財產占有保持或は取戻の訴訟

Possess, penetrate, pervade, absorb, affect, disturb, the soul—to excite. 激動せしむ

Post accounts, to—to carry accounts from the journal to the ledger; to place them under certain heads in the ledger in methodical order. 日誌より簿記帳に書き寫す、順序正しく簿記帳の項目の下に書き載す

Postal district—a limited region or subdivision of territory, with reference to convenience in mailing and distributing letters, etc. 郵便區

Postal guide—a book issued by the post office department giving informations concerning post-office regulations, mail routes, and the like. 郵便便覽(郵便局規定線路等を記載せるもの)

Post and pair—a game played with cards. 骨牌戲の名

Post back, to—to hurry back. 急き歸る

Post books, to—to transfer, as accounts, to the ledger. 簿記帳に書きうつす

Posted—often with **up**—well acquainted with the subject in question. 通曉して、よく知りたる

Post-haste—with speed or expedition. 大急ぎで

Post mortem examination—an examination of a body made after death. 檢屍、死體解剖

Post of death—post at which one is sure to die. 死せざるべからざる場所

Post one's self up in, to—to obtain full information about; to learn thoroughly. 充分なる知識を得る、充分に學び知る

Potato-trap—a slang term for the mouth. 口

Pot-luck—what may chance to be

provided for dinner. 有合せの食物

Pot shot—a shot taken calmy at a sitting object. 動かざるものを狙ひ撃つこと

Pounce upon, to—to seize suddenly or eagerly. 突然攫む、勢鋭く捕ふ

Pound away, to—to work hard. 熱心に働く

Pound up, to—to shut up. 閉込む

Pour a broadside, to—1. to discharge all the guns on one side of a ship at once. 2. to assail powerfully. (一) 軍艦の一方の大砲を一齊に發射す、(二) 烈しく攻撃或は非難す

Pour into, to—to enter continuously, or in great numbers. 絶えず入り込む、夥しく入り込む

Pour oil on the troubled waters, to—to quiet a disturbed condition of affairs; to heal dissensions. 紛亂を鎭む、不和を治す

Pour one's throat, soul, or heart, to—'Throat,' 'soul,' and 'heart' are used by metonymy for song from one's throat, soul, or heart. 歌を歌ふ

Pour out the vails of one's wrath, to—to express one's anger vehemently. 激しく怒を漏らす

Poverty-stricken—poor; destitute of comforts or necessities. 貧乏なる、貧窮せる

Powers that be—rulers;—also any one in authority. 治者、當局者

Practicable breach—a breach admitting of easy entrance by an assailing party; especially, one where the slope of the debris is so gentle as to make the ascent easy to an assailing party. 攻撃軍の容易に入り込み得べき破口、殊に攻撃軍の容易に登り得べき樣に岩石の坂の嶮ならざる處

Practical joke—a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something done. 實地に施す戯謔、わるさ

Practical knowledge—knowledge which results in action. 實用的知識

Practical man—one who sees how best any work can be carried on with such means as he has at his disposal. 實務家

Practical matters—what should be done. 爲すべき事

Practical wisdom—skill in selecting the most effectual means of securing the immediate object in view; that quality of one's mind that shows him to make the best use of such means as he has at his disposal; wisdom in the conduct of affairs. 實用的才智

Practice-cruise—a cruise for the practice of cadet-midshipmen, and of cadet-engineers. 海軍士官候補生機關生などの爲の演習航海

Practice on or upon, to—to impose upon. 瞞着する

Practice on one's credulity, to—to make use of one's credulity as a means of sport or deception. 人の輕信に乘じて之を弄び或は之を欺く

Praise to the sky, to—to praise in

an extreme manner 極めて稱讃する

Pray—used simply to give an emphasis to the question=please tell me. 問に重調を付する爲めに用ゐる語

Pray in aid, to—1. to call in as a helper one who has an interest in the cause. 2. to claim the benefit of an argument. (一)事件に關係を有する人の幇助を求む、(二)辯論の利益を要求す

Preach down, to—to discourse against; to decry. 論難する、非難する

Preach up, to—to discourse in favor of; to commend. 推薦す、賞讃す

Precatory words—expressions in a will, praying or requesting that a thing shall be done. 或事を爲すべしとの遺言

Precedent condition—a condition preceding the vesting of an estate or the accruing of a right. 停止條件（財產權の取得又は債權の發生に先ち要する條件

Precious metals—usually gold and silver, sometimes also platinum. 貴金屬（通常金銀を云ふ時としては白金を加へ云ふ）

Precious trouble—a great deal of trouble. 許多の困難

Preference shares—shares in a joint-stock company entitling the holders to a preferential dividend; so that a holder of preference shares is entitled to have the whole of his dividend paid before any dividend is paid to the ordinary share-holders 配當を先取するの權ある株式會社の株（先取株の所有者は通常の株主に前きだち配當金全額を受くべき權利あり）

Prefer one's room to his company, to—to dislike his society. 交際を嫌ふ、同席を好まぬ

Pregnant with, to be—to be full of; to contain. を以て滿つ、を保含す

Prepare one's self for anything, to—to qualify one's self for it..... に自己を適させる、.....の資格を作る

Prepare the ground or way, to—to make preparation. 準備をなす、地步を作す

Presence of mind—a calm and undisturbed state of the mind, which enables one to speak or act judiciously, and without embarrassment, in unexpected difficulties or dangers. 平靜、落着

Present a formidable front, to—to offer a powerful resistance. 强き抵抗を爲す

Present arms, to—to hold the arms (weapons) perpendicularly before the body, in token of respect. 捧銃す（敬禮として銃を體の前に眞直に捧ぐ）

Present a striking contrast to, to—to be markedly different from. .....より著しく異なれり

Presentation copy—a copy of a work presented to some one by the author, as a testimony of respect.

贈呈本（敬意を表する爲めに著者が或人に贈呈する書物）

Present in a new light, to—to present in such a manner that something can be seen in a new position, or so that new information may be derived. 斬新に表示す

Present to the mind—distinctly remembered. ありありと心に浮びて

Preserve game, to — to prevent from hunting or killing game. 獵獸獵禽の捕殺を禁止す

Press, the—a general term used for newspapers. 新聞紙

Pressed for time, to be—not to have sufficient time; to be hurried. 餘暇なし、急ぐ

Pressed in one's mind, to be—to wish very much. 渇望す、大に願ふ

Press forward, to—to move forward urgently; to hasten. 推し進む、急ぎ前む

Press into service, to—to employ; to utilize; to put to use. 使用す

Press life out from one's heart, to—to make one sad; to grieve one. 悲ましむ

Press on, to—to make one's way with violence or effort. 推し分け進む

Press one hard, to—to earnestly urge or entreat one. 懇求す、切に勸むる

Press one's lip against, to—to kiss. 接吻する

Presumptive evidence—any evidence which is not direct or positive. 間接證據

Pretty go, a—a trouble. 面倒な事、困難なる事

Pretty much—very nearly. 殆んど

Pretty penny, a—a considerable sum of money. 大金

Pretty state of things, a—not an ordinary state of things. 大變

Pretty thing, a—not an ordinary thing. 大變な事

Pretty time of it, a—a difficult or unpleasant condition of affairs. 困難なる事情、不快なる事情

Pretty well—well in some degree; moderately well; quite. 稍や善く、可也よく、可なりに

Prevailing over time—in spite of rolling years; forever and ever. 萬古不易、年を經るにも拘はらず

Prevail on, to—to persuade. 說服する

Prevail oneself of, to—a French idiom borrowed from *se prevaloir de*, to take advantage of; to profit by. 利用する

Preventing day — before sunrise. 日出前

Prey on or upon, to—1. to seize and devour as food. 2. to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. (一) 捕へ食ふ (二) 銷耗す、衰弱せしむ

Price-current—a published list of prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, species, etc. 時價表

Prick out, to—to plant for the first time. 始めて植ふる

Prick up one's self, to—to make a

display; to show off. 誇示する、外見を飾る

Prick up the ears, to—1. to attend closely; to listen sharply. 2. to raise the ears, said especially of an animal. (一) 傾聽す、注意して聞く (二) 耳を竪つ (殊に動物に就て云ふ)

Pride of the desert—the camel. 駱駝

Pride one's self on, to—to take pride in. 誇る

Prima facie—on the first view. 一見したる所では

Prima facie evidence—that evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact, unless rebutted. 反證なければ有効なる證據

Primary character—one's natural bent; the groundwork of one's character. 原性

Primary colors; primitive colors—1. the seven simple colors into which light is resolved when transmitted through a prism. 2. the three colors, blue, yellow, and red. (一) 原色即ち七色、(二) 青、黄、赤の三色

Prime morning, Hour of prime—the first opening of day. 早旦、曉

Prime mover, the—the person originating or most prominently carrying on an enterprise. 主動者、原動者、發起人

Prime of masters—best of masters. 最も良き主人

Prime of the moon—new moon. 新月

Primrose path of dalliance, the—unvirtuous or immoral living. The phrase occurs in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." 不正なる生活

Primrose season, the—spring is so-called. 春

Primrose way—a pleasant, easy road. 樂な道

Prince of Peace, the—Christ. The title is taken from a passage in one of the Jewish prophets which is applied to Christ. "And his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." (Isaiah ix. 6.) 基督

Prince of the blood—a nobleman who is a near relative of the reigning monarch. 皇族

Prince of the power of the air, Prince of this world—Satan. 魔王

Printed or print goods—printed calicoes. 更紗

Prior to—previous to; before. に先んじて、の前に

Prison limits—a definite extent of space, in or round a prison, within which a prisoner has liberty to go and come. 囚人の自由に往來し得べき牢獄内若くは其周圍の或る區域

Private act—an act operating only upon particular persons and private concerns. 個人私事に關する律令

Private calender—the list or register of private bills, or those which specially concern individual interests rather than public ones.

議會にて私人の利害に關する議案の登錄簿

Private discourse — discourse not political. 非政治的談論

Private from the ranks—a common soldier. 兵卒

Private nuisance or wrong — a nuisance which affects individuals specially. 個人に及ぼす損害、私害

Privileged communication — see *confidential communication.*

Privileged debts—debts to which a preference in payment is given out of the estate of an insolvent or a deceased person. 他に先じて破産者或は死者の財産中より償還を求むるの權ある債

Privy to—admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction; privately knowing. 密に與かり知れる、秘かに知りて

Pro and con—abbreviaton of *pro et contra*, for and against. 贊否

Probate court—a court for the probate of wills. 遺言書檢定裁判所

Probate duty—a government tax on property passing by will. 遺言贈與を受くる者の納むる稅

Problem of arithmetic—a question of numbers. 數の問題

Process, train, or chain of reasoning—connected argument. 推論の連續

Procrustean or Procrustes' bed—Procrustes was a famous robber of Attica who placed his prisoners upon an iron bed. If they were longer than the bed, he cut off their limbs; if shorter, he stretched them till they fitted it. Any attempt to reduce men to one standard, one way of thinking, or one way of acting, is called placing them on Procrustian or Procrustes' bed. 一の標準、一の思想、一の行爲

Produce an instance, to—to bring forward an occurrence or a fact in proof of something. 例證を提出す

Productive of, to be—to produce; to cause. 生ず、引起す

Proficient in — well advanced in knowledge and skill; expert. 熟達して、妙手なる

Profit by, to—to make improvement by; to gain advantage by. によりて得る處あり、によりて益を得

Prog—victuals; food; supplies. 食物、糧

Promised by—expected from. 豫期さるゝ

Promise oneself, to—1. to form a resolution. 2. to have strong confidence. (一)決心すること (二)強く自信を有する

Promissory note—a written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a future time, unconditionally. 約束手形

Prone to (malevolence)—ready to conceive (malevolence). (惡心)を懷き易き

Proof against, to be—to be able to resist: not to be influenced or af-

fected by. 抵抗し能ふ、害されず、左右されず、動かされず

Proof of the pudding, the—the tasting of it; the actual experience of anything. プッヂングの鹽梅をみること、實驗

Proof-sheet—a trial impression from types, an engraved plate, etc., taken for correction. 校正刷

Proper degree, a—a great degree. 大なる度

Properly considered—if we properly consider the matter. 正しく考ふれば

Properly speaking—if we should speak with absolute truthfulness. 正しく言へば

Prophetic enthusiasm—a hopeful view of the future. 有望なる未來觀

Prophet's gourd, the—the gourd which was caused by God to grow up very rapidly to shelter the prophet Jonah from the sun's rays. 神が豫言者ジョナーを日光より掩ふ爲め速に成長にせしめたる葫蘆

Propose to one's self, to—to intend; to design; to purpose. 欲する、企つる、志す

Pro rata—in proportion; proportionately. 比例して、割合に準じて

Pros and cons—the reasons for and against anything; advantages and disadvantages. 贊否の議論、利害

Protest a bill or note, to—to cause a formal statement to be made in writing by a public notary, under seal, that the bill or note was, on a certain day, presented for acceptance or payment, and that such acceptance or payment was refused; thereby making a claim against the parties for the loss or damage which may arise to the holder. 手形を支拂人に呈示して其引受或は支拂を求めたるに支拂人之れを拒絶したるとき公證人をして拒絶證書を作らしむ

Protest against, to—to express opposition to; to object to. 反對の意見を述ぶ、抗議す

Protracted meeting—a religious meeting continued for many successive days. 幾日間も續きたる宗教上の集會

Proud bird of mountain—the eagle. 鷲

Proud flesh—a fungous growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound or ulcer. 贅肉(瘡傷等にて肉の隆起したるもの)

Proud of—ready to boast; elated at. 誇りて

Proud riches—so much wealth that it will be useless except for pride and ostentation. 誇示する他に用なき程の富

Prove one's chance, to—to try one's fortune. 運を試す

Prove one's self, to—to show by one's conduct or behavior that one is. 自己の..... であることを行狀により示す

Provide against, to—to take measures against; to counteract or escape. 豫防す、防ぎ制す、避く

Provided for—wealthy. 富たる

Provided that—on condition that; with understanding that; in case that; an abridgement for 'it being provided that.' 若し……せば、の場合には、との條件にて

Provide for, to—to furnish with supplies; to furnish with resources or means. 資力を供給す、供給を爲す

Proximate cause—that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, distinguished from a predisposing cause. 近因

Prudential matter—a matter requiring the exercise of prudence or foresight. 深慮又は先見を要する事件

Public amusement—public entertainment. 公共の慰み（寄席興行物の類）

Public chair—pulpit. 講座

Public conveyance—public means of conveyance. 辻馬車

Public credit—the reputation of, or general confidence in, the ability or readiness of a government to fulfill its pecuniary engagements. 一國政府の財政上の信用

Public house—a house open to the public; one chiefly used for selling beer and other liquors; an inn or tavern. 宿屋、料理屋、酒店

Public law—1. law of nations. 2. a public act or statute. (一) 國際法、(二) 公共の利害に關する律令

Public opinion—common opinion; the prevailing belief or feeling. 輿論、公議

Public printer—the official head of the government printing-office at Washington U. S. 印刷局長(合衆國の)

Public spirit—devotion to the public good; a regard for the interests and welfare of the public, that is, of people outside the circle of friends and relations; patriotism. 公共心、愛國心

Public virtue—patriotism; zeal for the interest of the state. 愛國心

Public war—a war between independent sovereign states or nations. 獨立國間の戰

Public works—military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost, or for public use. 公共工事

Puffed up, to be—to be swelled; to be raised to arrogance. 高慢にさるゝ、得意になる

Pull about one's ears, to—to bring overthrow and destruction on one's self. 自己に破滅を來す

Pull a face, to—to grimace. 面を歪むる

Pull a long face, to—to look dismal and unhappy, 憂顏をする

Pull and haul, to—to draw this way and that way; to tug about. 左右に引く、引廻す

Pull apart, to—to bring asunder by pulling. 引き離す

Pull down, to—to demolish; to subvert; to degrade; to humble. 破壞す、毀つ、貶す

Pull for, to—to row toward. ……の方に漕ぐ

Pull one's self together, to—to

become composed. 氣を鎭める、落着く

Pull one through, to—to extricate him from a difficulty or danger. 困難又は危險より救ふ

Pull out, to—to draw out; to extract. 引き出す、抜き出す

Pull the dead horse, to—to work for wages already paid. 既に受取りたる賃銀の爲めに働く

Pull the long bow, to—to make extravagant statements. 過實に言ふ、誇大にする

Pull the strings or **wires, to**—to operate by secret means; to intrigue. 私かに運動す、陰謀を企つ

Pull or **draw the wool over one's eyes, to**—to impose upon, by specious and plausible talk; to deceive one by blinding him to the truth. 尤もらしきよき話をして人を瞞す、眞實を隱くして人を欺く

Pull through, to—to get through but with difficulty. 辛ふじて成就する

Pull together, to—to co-operate; to unite. 共力す、一致結合す

Pull up, to—1. to stop as a horse, by pulling on the reins: hence, to stop in any course. 2. to pluck up by the roots; hence, to exterpate; to eradicate; to destroy. (一)止むる (二)根抜きにする、勦絶する

Pull up stakes, to—to abandon one's residence or place of business; to change; to remove. 從來の塲處を去る、移轉す

Pumped out, to be—to be exhausted. 疲れる

Pump ship, to—to make water. 小便する

Purchaser is not wanting, a—a purchaser is found. 買手があつた

Pure reason—reason absolutely independent of experience. 純理

Purple year, the—the bright and gay season. *Purpureus* was applied by the Latin poets to what was bright-colored. 艷麗なる季節

Purse-proud—proud of one's purse or wealth; insolent from wealth. 金力に誇る、富を鼻に掛けて押柄なる

Pursuant to—agreeably to; in accordance with. に違はず、に隨ふて

Push on, to—to proceed with haste. 急ぎ進む

Push (or **elbow**)**one's way, to**—to advance by effort, and by pushing others aside. 他を推し分けて進む

Push to the wall, to—to force to make room. 强て席をあけさする

Put a bold face on or **upon, to**—to assume a bold bearing as regards. 闊して平氣な風を粧ふ

Put about, to—to tack; to reverse direction; to trouble; to publish. 方向を轉ず、進路を反轉す、困らす、煩す、公にす

Put across, to—to extend, or build from one side to another. 掛け渡す

Put a false construction on, to—to interpret or explain wrongly;

to misinterpret; to misunderstand. 誤解す、間違つて解釋す

Put a good face on or **upon, to**—to represent favorably; to cause to appear in a good light. 善くいふ、善き樣に表はす

Put a horse through its paces, to—to find out how it goes. 馬の步樣を試むる

Put all one's eggs in one basket, to—to risk all on one enterprise. 一事業に總ての資本を投ず

Put an ape in one's hood, to—to make a fool of one. 愚弄す

Put an end to, to—to terminate; to close; to destroy. 止む、廢す、絕つ

Put another face upon, to—to dissemble. 佯る

Put a rod in pickle, to—to get ready a smart punishment. 痛く懲らさんと待構ふ

Put a ship into commission, to—to send it forth on public service, after it has been laid up. 非役の船を現役に就かしむ

Put aside, to—to lay aside. 片づける、取て置く、罷める

Put a spoke in one's wheel, to—to thwart him by some impediment. 妨害する

Put a stop to, to—to cause to cease; to stop. 罷めしむ、停む、禁止す

Put away, to—1. to divorce. 2. to renounce; to discard; to expel. (一) 離緣す、(二) 棄る、排斥す、逐拂ふ

Put back, to—to hinder; to delay. 妨ぐ、延引す

Put between, to—to place between. の間に入れる

Put by, to—to lay or thrust aside; to store up. 打やつて措く、貯ふ

Put case—suppose the case be. と假定せよ

Put down, to—to lay down; to deposit. 2. to degrade; to baffle; to confute. (一) 置く、をろす、(二) 貶す、敗る

Put down one's foot, to—to refuse to go further; to be firm in refusing. 否みて進まず、固く拒否する

Put for, to—to set out earnestly and determinately towards a place. 或場所に向ふて熱心に出發する

Put forth, to—1. to thrust out; to extend. 2. to make manifest; to exert. 3. to propose; to make public. 4. to depart. (一) 投げ出す、伸す、擴ぐ (二) 顯はす、振起す (三) 提議す、公けにす、出版す (四) 出發す

Put forward, to—to advance; to promote. 進むる

Put hand to hand, to—to encircle another with one's arms joining his hands. 抱く

Put heads together, to—to consult; to plot. 相談する、計畫する

Put in or **into, to**—1. to insert; to introduce among others. 2. to enter a harbor. 3. to appoint. (一) 挿む、挿入す、(二) 入港す、(三) 任ずる、命ずる

Put in a funk, to—to frighten, to cause to tremble. 恐れさする

Put in an appearance, to—to appear; to present one's self; to be seen. 現はる、出る、見ゑる

Put in a word, to — to say something in a general conversation; to introduce a word. 言ふ、喙を容る

Put in for, to—1. to claim. 2. to present one's self as a candidate for. (一) 要求する、(二) 候補に立つ

Put in force, to—to enforce. 實施す

Put in hand, to—to commence. 始むる

Put in irons, to—to apply manacles or handcuffs to a person. 桎梏を加ふ

Put in mind, to—to remind. 想起さする

Put in one's oar, to—to give advice when not wanted. 無要なる助言をする

Put in pledge, to—to put in pawn; to pawn. 質入する

Put in or **into practice, to**—to make use of; to exercise; to employ; to carry out. 用ふ、實行す

Put in quod, to—to put in prison. 禁錮する

Put in requisition, to — to render necessary. 必要となす

Put in shape, to—to give a definite form to. 像る

Put in or **into the way of, to**—to render possible; to aid one in doing. 出來る樣になす、助く

Put into high good humor — made very happy. 甚だ悦ばさる

Put in tune, to — to put in harmonious adjustment; to harmonize. 調子を合はす

Put it to, to—1. to set before one for advice, judgment, acceptance, etc. 2. to offer to sell. (一) に問ふ、に詢る、(二) 賣らんと申込む

Put joke upon one, to — to make sport of one. 嘲弄する

Put off, to—1. to turn aside; to baffle; to disappoint. 2. to postpone. 3. to get rid of; to dispose. 4. to pass fraudulently. 5. to push from land; to depart; to leave land. 6. to lay aside; to remove; to dismiss. (一) 外づす、敗る、意を得ざらしむ、(二) 延ばす、(三) 除く、賣拂ふ、(四) 詐りて通用せしむ、(五) 陸を去らしむ、出發す、出帆す、(六) 脱ぐ、黜ける、解職す

Put on, to—1. to invest one's self with. 2. to assume. (一) 着る、被る、(二) 裝ふ、の態す

Put on airs, to—to assume an artificial manner; to make a show of pride or haughtiness. 高慢の風をする、容態ぶる

Put one beside his tenor, to—to put one out of humor. 怒らせる

Put one in possession of, to—to cause one to have. ……を與ふ、……を有せしむ

Put or **throw one off his guard, to**—to render one neglectful or unwary. 油斷せしむ

Put one on his mettle, to — to

arouse one's spirit or courage; to excite one. 精神を鼓舞す、勇氣を擡起せしむ

Put one out of countenance (heart, temper, etc.), to — to make one lose composure (heart, temper, etc.) 不安ならしむ、周章せしむ (勇氣を失はしむ、怒らしむ)

Put one out of the way, to—to murder or slay one, especially for the purpose of getting rid of him. 殺す (殊に邪魔を除く爲めに)

Put one's finger to his forehead, to—in token of submission to the will of God. 神意に服從することを表示す

Put one's foot in it, to — to get one's self into a pretty mess; to mismanage; to blunder. 失策す、やり損なふ

Put one's hand in one's pocket, to—to give money in charity. 施與する

Put one's hand to the plough, to—to begin an undertaking. 或事業に着手する

Put one's head into a hornet's nest, to—to get into trouble by meddling. 干渉して迷惑を招く

Put one's nose into, to—to meddle officiously with anything. 餘計な手出しをする

Put one's nose out of joint, to—to supplant one in the affections of another. 某に代りて愛を獨占す、某の鼻をあかす

Put one's pipe out, to — to discomfit him; to disappoint his plans. 人の計畫を破る

Put one's self forward, to — to make one's self prominent in a bold or conceited manner. 厚顏しく威張る、出しやばる

Put one's self in a rage, to—to get angry. 怒る

Put one's self in the place of others, to—to do by others or to judge of others as we would, if we were in their place. 他人の位置に立て考ふ、己れ他人の身になり代りたらば斯く遇せられ評せられたしと望む通りに他人を遇し或は批判す

Put one's self on one's country, to—to stand one's trial before a jury. 陪審官の審判を受くる

Put one's shoulder to the wheel, to—to commence work heartily; to help with one's own efforts; to labour in person. 熱心に仕事にかゝる、自ら働く

Put one to his purgation, to—to call upon him to clear himself from an accusation. 辯解を求むる

Put one to shame, to—to make one ashamed. 慙愧せしむ、赤面せしむ

Put one upon, to—to induce one. 說得する、勵ます

Put on one's good behavior, to —to put on probation, or in a state of trial, in which something important depends on good behavior; to be bound to conduct one's self properly. 眞行狀を或事

の條件として操行を監視せらる、謹愼を命ぜらる

Put on one's guard, to—to warn; to caution; to render watchful. 用心せしむ

Put on short allowance, to — to limit to the use of a small quantity. 少量の使用に制限す

Put on the screws, to—to be severe and exacting. 嚴くす

Put or lay on the shelf, to—to put aside from duty or service. 勤務より罷める、使用を廢す

Put on the war-paint, to — to wear the evening dress. 燕尾服を着す

Put out, to—1. to shoot out. 2. to extinguish. 3. to place at interest. 4. to provoke, as by insult; to displease. 5. to publish; to make public. 6. to confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt. 7. to place out of joint; to dislocate. 8. to eject; to expel. 9. to reach out; to extend. (一) 發す、萌す、芽す、(二) 消す、滅す、(三) 資本として卸ろす (利潤を生ずるやうに)、(四) 怒らす、(五) 出版す、公にす、(六) 混亂せしむ、周章せしむ、妨ぐ、(七) 脫臼 (ほねちがひ) さす、外づれしむ、(八) 斥く、逐出す、(九) 伸ばす

Put out of court, to — to make one's evidence of no value; to disqualify one from speaking with authority. 言を信ぜられぬ樣にする

Put out of gear, to—to put out of order. 亂す

Put out of humor, to—to irritate; to make angry. 怒らす

Put out of joint, to — to dislocate (a bone); hence to put out of order. 脫臼 (ほねちがひ) する、亂す

Put out of one's head, to—to forget; to drive away the thought of 忘る、考を逐掃ふ

Put out of order, to—to disorder or derange. 亂す

Put out of sight, to—to render invisible; to hide; to conceal. 隱くす

Put over, to—1. to place in authority over. 2. to defer; to postpone. (一) の全權を委任す、(二) 延期す

Put pen to paper, to — to commence writing; to write. 書き始む、書く

Put question, to—to question. 問ふ

Put salt on the tail, to—to catch: originally a mock direction to children for capturing birds. 捕へる

Put that in one's pipe and smoke it, to—to bear or endure it. それを堪へ忍ぶ

Put that into your pipe and smoke it—digest (receive without resentment) that if you can; listen to that remark and think over it. An expression used by one who has given his adversary a severe rebuke. 請ふ之を忍べ、能く此言を聽きて篤と考へ見よ (通例痛く叱責したる後にて用ふる言葉)

Put the best foot forward or foremost, to—to do one's best or utmost; to use all possible despatch; to make the best show one can. 一生懸命に行る、及ぶ限り善く爲す、出來る限り急ぐ、成るべくよく觀せかくる

Put the cart before the horse, to—to say or do in an inverted order. 冠履顚倒す、順序を過つ

Put the case—suppose the event, or a certain state of things. ……と假定せよ

Put the change on, to—to delude; to trick. 欺く、騙す

Put the child out to nurse, to—to entrust it to another woman for nursing. 兒を里にやる

Put the doctor on, to—to cheat. 欺く

Put the great seal into commission, to—to place it in the hand of commissioners, during the period that intervenes between the going out of one Lord Keeper and the accession of another. 一掌璽官去りて他の掌璽官の定まるまでの間國璽を委員の手に委す

Put the hand to, to—1. to take hold of. 2. to take or seize. 3. to engage in (any affair). (一) 攫む (二) 捕へる (三) 從事する

Put the horse to the cart, to—to tie the horse to the front of the cart. 馬を車に着ける

Put the last stroke, to—to give the finishing touch; to finish. 仕上げをする、完成する

Put the saddle on the right horse, to—to impute blame where it is deserved. 當然の非難をする

Put the screw on, to—to bring pressure to bear on; to apply force to. 壓抑する

Put the seal to, to—to finish, settle, confirm, contract, complete. 完結する、確定する、契約する

Put this and that together, to—to reach a conclusion from comparing facts or ideas. 事實又は觀念を比較して斷定する

Put through, to—1. to secure the passage of through anything. 2. to carry through successfully; to accomplish. (一) 通過せしむ (二) 成就す、仕遂ぐる

Put through one's facings, to—to examine; to inspect. 試驗する、吟味する

Putting the hand under the thigh—an ancient ceremony used in swearing. 誓の古式

Put to, to—1. to add to. 2. to use. 3 to consign. 4. to connect with, as horses to harness. (一) 加へる (二) 用ゆる (三) 委托する (四) 結び付ける

Put to, to be—to be put in harness (of a horse). 馬具を着る

Put to a stand, to—to stop; to arrest. 止むる

Put to death, to—to slay; to deprive of life; to execute. 殺す、死刑に處す

Put to flight, to—to cause to flee; to force to escape. 逃走せしむ、遁げざるを得ざらしむ

Put together, to—to join; to unite; to add. 接合す、附加す

Put to inconvenience, to—to incommode; to annoy; to give trouble. 困らさる、迷惑をかける、煩はす

Put to it, to be—to have difficulty; to be much perplexed. 困難す、困らさる

Put to press, to—to cause to be printed. 印刷に附す

Put or set to rights, to—to put into good order that which is out of order; to adjust; to regulate; to correct mistakes. 片づける、整理す、整頓す、誤を正す

Put to rout, to—to defeat and disperse. 敗北せしむ、潰走せしむ

Put to sea, to—to set sail; to begin a voyage; to sail from port; to advance into the sea. 出帆す、航り出す、海に出る

Put to shame, to—to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame on. 愧ぢしむ

Put to the blush, to—to cause to be ashamed or confused. 慚愧せしむ、赤面せしむ

Put to the proof, to—to test. 試験す

Put to the push, to be—to be tested by difficult circumstances. 困難によりて試めさる

Put to the rack, to—to subject to extreme torture; to torment. いたく苦しめる、煩悶せしむ

Put to the sword, to—to slay with the sword; to kill. 劍を以て斬殺す、殺す

Put or submit to the test, to—to test; to determine by trial or experiment. 試験す、吟味す

Put to the trumps, to—to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power. 最後の手段を用ひさす、精一杯力めさるを得ざらしむ、一生懸命の力を出さす

Put to or on trial, to—to try; to test. 試む、試験する

Put to vote, to—to submit to expression of will by voting. 投票に附す

Put two and two together, to—to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances. 推定する

Put under the screw, to—to subject to a severe trial. 嚴しく糺問す、嚴しく吟味す

Put up, to—1. to place in a package. 2. to put in its proper place. 3. to lodge,—followed by at. 4. to incite,—followed by to. 5. to overlook; to endure,—followed by with. (一) 包む (二) 其置くべき所へ置く、しまふ、片づけ置く (三) 宿る (四) 教唆す、使嗾す (五) 看過す、恕す、忍ぶ

Put up a horse, to—to tie it up or put it in a stable. 馬を繋ぐ、馬を厩に繋ぐ

Put up a person, to—to accommodate him. 人を宿泊せしむ

Put-up job, a—a undertaking planned with a view to robbery. 盗賊をする心組にて企てたる仕事

Put upon—cheated; victimized;

oppressed. 欺かれて、騙されて、犠牲にされて、虐げられて

Put up one's pecker, to — to irritate or displease him. 怒らす

Put up the sword, to — to refrain or desist from fighting; to make peace. 戦ひを止む、和睦す

Put up to, to — 1. to urge on to; to incite to. 2. to instruct in. (一) 鼓舞する、煽動する (二) 教へる

Put up with, to — to bear or tolerate. 忍ぶ、耐ゆる、宥恕する

Puzzle out, to — to ascertain or solve by close examination or laborious study. 精密に吟味して確定する、勉強して解説する

Puzzle over, to — to attempt to understand, or solve. 理解せんと勉むる、解説せんと勉むる

Puzzling one's head — thinking very earnestly; racking his brains; exerting his mind to the utmost. 思を凝して、腦漿を絞りて、苦心して

Pythagorean silence — Pythagorus, a celebrated Greek philosopher, especially inculcated silence upon the members of his brotherhood, and all that was done or taught among them was kept a profound secret from outsiders. Hence, 'Pythagorean' means 'mysterious, inscrutable.' 神秘なる沈默

Q

Quaker gun — an imitation of a gun, placed in the port-hole of a vessel or the embrasure of a fort, to deceive the enemy;—so called from its inoffensive character. 偽砲 (敵を欺く爲に船艦又は城砦等に備へて眞の大砲の如く思はしむるもの)

Qualified fee — a fee or estate which has a qualification subjoined to it, and which must be terminated whenever the qualification is at an end. 制限附き土地所有權 (其制限解けると共に所有權の消滅する者)

Qualified indoresment — a transfer of a bill of exchange or promissory note, without any liability to the indorser. 有制限の裏書、裏書人に何等の責任をも及ぼさざる爲替手形又は約束手形の交附

Qualified negative — the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the chief executive but subject to be over-ruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution. 不認可權、上下兩院の通過したる議案を否定するの權

Qualified property — property which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals

reclaimed, or in something found; any ownership not absolute. 有限財産

Qualitative analysis—analysis for determining the constituent elements of a compound, without regard to quantity. 定性分析（量に關係せずして化合物の組成分を決定するの分析）

Quality, the—persons of high rank, colectively. 貴顯

Quantitative analysis—that method of analysis which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound. 定量分析（化合物の各組成分の割合を定むる爲の分析）

Quantity of estate—the degree of interest in an estate, or its time of continuance; as in fee, for life, or for years. 土地所有權に於ける利益の度又は期限

Quarrel with one's bread and butter, to—to find fault with one's means of livelihood, and so endanger his support; to do something prejudicial to one's livelihood or business. 己れの糊口の道を小言いひて活計の便りを失はんとす、生計に有害なる事をする

Quarter face—a face turned away so that but one quarter is visible. 其四分の一丈け見らるゝ樣に向きたる面

Quartermaster-general—the chief officer in the quartermaster's department. 輜重總官

Quarter stretch, a—a quarter of a mile: an expression taken from the race-course —哩の四分の一

Quashi—common name for American negro slave. 亞米利加の黑奴の普通の名

Queen Anne is dead—that is stale news. A phrase used sarcastically. それは陳聞だ

Queen consort—the wife of a reigning king. 皇后

Queen-dowager—the widow of a king. 皇太后

Queen-mother—a queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning king or queen. 母后、皇太后

Queen of the May—the village girl who was chosen, as the fairest in the village or district, to be queen of the revels on the first of May, known as May-day. 五月女皇

Queen regent; queen regnant—a queen who governs. 攝政女皇

Queen's bench—a high court in England. 英國の高等法院

Queen's counsel—barristers who have been called within the bar, and selected to be counsel for the Queen. 御傭狀師

Queen's English—the standard English. 標準英語

Queen's evidence—the accomplice in a crime who is admitted for the Crown against his associates. 官の爲めに證據人となりたる共犯者

Queen's weather—fine weather. 好天氣

Queer fish, a—an eccentric, strange person. 奇人、變人

Questionable act—a crime. An euphemism. 犯罪

Question at or in issue—the matter which is contested, or disputed. 論點

Question of privilege—a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in his special privilages as such. 議院內に於ける議員の特權問題

Questions and commands—the name of a game in which one of the members is made a king, and he has right to ask any question he thinks fit and to command the others to answer. 一人王となり隨意の問を發し他をして之に答へしむる遊戲

Quick as thought—very quickly. 極めて迅速に

Quicken one's pace, to—to increase one's speed. 步調を早む

Quick eye—ready observation. 鋭眼

Quick parts—active mental faculties; sprightly talents. 敏活なる才能

Quick time—time of marching, in which one hundred and ten steps, of the same length as in common time, are taken in one minute. 急行時、一分間百十步の進行

Quid pro quo—one thing for another; an equivalent. Latin. 代物、交換物

Quite cost, to—to pay; to reimburse. 酬ふ、割にあふ、利得あり

Quite a different pair of shoes—an altogether different case. Probably a corruption of the French *tout autre chose*—'an altogether different thing.' 全く別なもの

Quite another thing—entirely different. 全く別なるもの

Quite a while—a considerable space of time. 頁久しき間、隨分長らくの時日

Quite so—just as you have said; exactly: an expression of assent. 仰せの通り

Quite the contrary—completely different; exactly opposite. 全く反せる、正反對

Quits, to be—to have made mutual satisfaction of demands; to be even with. 五分々々なり、互に勘定を濟ませた

Quit scores, to—to make even; to clear mutually from demands. 五分々々たらしむ、互に勘定を濟ます

Quod—prison; jail. 牢獄

R

Rack and ruin—destruction; utter ruin. 荒廢、破壞

Racking clouds — broken clouds driven rapidly by the winds. 風に逐ゐ碎けたる雲

Rack one's brain, to—to make violent mental efforts. 頭腦を惱ます、考へ苦しむ

Radius of vision—the distance seen in any one direction from a certain point of view. 或點より一方に向ひ視力の達し得る距離

Rage—a word common in the poets of the 17th and 18th century for poetic fire, or inspiration. 神來の詩想

Rag, shag, or tag, and bobtail—a miscellaneous crowd; a company of vagabonds or ragamuffins. 烏合の集、浮浪無賴の徒の群

Raid the market, to—to derange prices by a panic. 驚慌にて物價を攪亂する

Railway-plant — the tools, machinery, locomotive, trucks, etc., for building and working railways. 鐵道用の器具類

Rain cats and dogs or pitchforks, to—to rain in torrents. 車軸を流すが如く雨降る、大雨盆を覆へすが如し

Rain in torrents, to—to rain with a violent or rapid flow. 瀧つ瀨の如く雨降る

Rain or shine—without regard to the weather. 晴雨に關せず、降ッても照ッても

Rainy day, a—a time of need or hardship. 困迫又は難儀の時

Raise a blockade, to—to remove or break up a blockade. 封鎖（軍艦にて敵國の港口を圍み其海運を絕つこと）を解く又は破る

Raise a check or note, to—to increase the amount for which it is drawn by fraudulent alteration. 手形の額面を變じて大ならしむ

Raise a dust, to—to create a disturbance. 騷動を起す

Raise a hornet's nest about one's ears, to—to stir up enemies and enmities against one's self. 多く敵を作る

Raise a siege, to—to abandon, or cause to be abandoned, an attempt to take a place by besieging it. 圍を解く、攻圍を徹せしむ

Raise bread, to—to make it light, as by yeast or leaven. 麵包を發酵さする

Raise Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, etc., to—to create confusion. 騷動を起す

Raise money on, to—to get money by pawning something. 或物を質として金を調達する

Raise one's back, to—to grow obstinate; to rebel. 意地張る、反く

Raise one's dander, to—to put him in a temper. 怒らす

Raise one's self, to—to rise. 上る、昇る

Raise one's thought in doing something, to—to excite in him a desire to do something. 或事を爲さんとする希望を起させる

Raise one's voice against, to—to protest. 反論する

Raise the market upon, to—to charge too great a price. 法外なる價格を課する

Raise the waters, to—to excite controversy. 爭論を煽動する

Raise the wind, to—to procure money; to make a commotion. 金子を調達す、騷擾を起す

Raison d'être—reason for being; rational ground for existence. French. 事の存在する理由、設立の趣旨

Rake up, to—1. to cover with ashes. 2. to collect by minute search. (一) 灰を被ぶせる (二) 拾聚す

Random shot—a shot not aimed toward any particular object. 亂發(的なしに發射すること)

Range with, to—to be in a line with. と並ぶ

Rank and file—the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals. 全隊の兵卒(伍長をも含みたる)

Rank growth of ten days or more on one's face, there is a—one has not shaved his beard for ten days or more. 十日以上も髭を剃らぬ

Rankle in the breast, to—to rage within. 胸中に炎ゆ

Ranks, the—the order of common soldiers. 卒伍

Rap out, to—to utter sharply. 高聲に言ふ

Rap over the knuckles, to—to censure sharply. 鋭く非難する

Raptures—gayous sounds; inspired strains. 樂しき音調、神來の曲調

Rate a chronometer, to—to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, in order to make due allowance. 眞正の時刻に照して時計の遲速を慥かむ

Rather—is sometimes used rather emphatically, so that instead of meaning 'somewhat,' 'in some degree,' it signifies 'considerably,' 'very much.' In colloquial English, this adverb is frequently given such an intensive signification. 幾らか、少々、大そう、だいぶん

Rather better than—somewhat in excess of. 稍……過ぎたる

Rather too salt—said of an excessive hotel bill or overcharge of any kind. 高すぎる

Rave one's self out, to—to exhaust one's self by raving. 暴れ廻りて疲れる

Reach after, at, or unto, to—to make efforts to attain to. に達せんと努む、を得んと努む

Reach into, to—to stretch one's hand into. の中まで手を伸ばす

Reach-me-down—ready-made. 出來合ひの

Reach one's ears, to—to be told or communicated to one. の耳に入る、の聞く處となる

Reach out, to—to extend. 伸ばす

Read a lecture or **sermon, to**—to give a magisterial reprimand, or a formal reproof. 譴責を申し渡す、儼然叱責す

Read between the lines, to—to go behind the text, or to conjecture an implied, but unexpressed meaning; to find in any writing more than the words actually express 眼光紙背に徹す、言外の意を推諒す

Reading of a bill—the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. 議案の朗讀

Read no more, to—to leave off reading. 讀むことを止める

Ready, the—ready money. 現金

Ready enough to, to be—to be quite willing to. 大に喜んで……する

Ready man—one who can produce his knowledge for use when required, or who has his knowledge at his finger's end. 知識を活用する人

Ready money—means of immediate payment; cash. 現金、正金

Ready to, to be—to be about to; to be willing to. ……せんとする、喜んで……する

Ready to burst—crowded full. 裂けんばかり、充滿す

Ready to drop—very weary; exhausted. 倒れんばかり、いたく疲れて

Real action—an action or suit for the recovery of real property, as lands, tenements, or hereditaments. 不動產取戻の訴訟

Real estate—property in houses and lands, opposed to personal property. 不動產

Real Simon Pure, the—the real man. In Mrs. Centlivre's play, "Bold Stroke for a Wife," a colonel Feignwell passes himself off for Simon Pure, and wins the heart of Miss Lovely. No sooner does he get the assent of her guardian, than the veritable Quaker shows himself, and proves, beyond a doubt, he is the real Simon Pure. 本人

Reasonable terms—moderate price. 相當の代價

Reason or **argue in a circle, to**—to use two or more unproved statements to prove each other; inconclusive reasoning. 循環推論を爲す、證明せられざる幾個の立言を用ひて之を彼此互に證明せんとす

Reasoning life—rational beings. 靈性ある者

Reason one into, to—to persuade one by reasoning to do something. 說得して或事を爲さしむ

Reason one out of, to—to persuade one by reasoning to forego something. 說得して或事を止めしむ

Reason with, to—to try to make one change his mind. 說得する

Recall to life, to—to cause to live again. 蘇生せしむ

Receive with open arms, to—to welcome heartily. 熱心に歡迎す

Receiving office—an office for the depositing of mail matter. 郵便物受付所

Receiving ship—a ship on board which newly engaged soldiers are received and kept till drafted for service. 未だ任命定まらざる新兵を容れたく船

Reciprocity treaty; treaty of reciprocity—a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges. 交互條約

Reckon on or **upon, to**—to depend upon; to plan or act in confident expectation of. を頼みにす、をアテにす

Reckon with, to—to settle accounts with; to call to account. と決算す、と勘定を濟す、糺す、處分す

Reckon without one's host, to—to reckon from one's own standpoint; to err; to be mistaken. 自分きめにて見積る、誤解す

Recollect one's self, to—to think better of, when one is going to do or say anything wrong. 思ひ直す

Recommend one's self, to—to make one acceptible; to attract favor to one's self. 氣に入る樣にする

Reconnaisance in force—a demonstratiou or attack for the purpose of discovering the position, and strength of the enemy. 强行偵察（敵の位置强弱を知らん爲めに爲す軍隊の運動）

Record breaker—one who has beaten all previous records and thus done a feat never known before. 是迄になき優れたる技を爲したる人

Recover one's self, to—to recover one's composure. 再び落着く

Red—the common epithet of wine and gold in ballad poetry. 歌謠中にて葡萄酒又は金に用ゆる形容語

Red as fire—fiery red. 火の如く赤き、眞ッ赤なる

Red blood—a traditional sign of courage. 古より勇氣を表はすに用ゆる語

Red-book—a book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state; the peerage list. 職員錄、貴族名鑑

Red coat, a—a British soldier, so called from his red coat. 英國の兵士

Red cup—cup full of red wine. 赤葡萄酒の容りたる盃

Redeem one's pledge, to—to fulfill one's promises. 約束を履行す

Red flannel—the tongue. 舌

Red hand—a hand red with blood, and so, a hand prompt and powerful to strike. 血に染みたる手、好んで打擲する手

Red-handed—in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands. 現行の

Red hat—the symbol of a cardinal. 君牧師の記章

Red house—a house built of bricks,

which are red in color. 赤煉化造の家屋

Red king, the—William Rufus. ウヰリアム、ルフアス

Red Lane—the throat. 咽喉

Red-letter day—a day that is fortunate or auspicious. 芽出たき日、吉日

Red man; redskin—one of the copper colored aborigines of America; Indians. 亞米利加印度人

Red rag—the tongue. 舌

Red ribbon or **riband**—the order of the Bath. The knights of the Bath wear a crimson riband with a medalion bearing the motto *Tria juncta in uno*. バスの勳等

Red roof—roof formed of red tiles (instead of the modern slate); red-roofed house. 赤き瓦で葺きたる屋根、赤き瓦で葺きたる屋根の家屋

Red ruddocks—gold coin. 金貨

Red tape—official formality. 官規、官府的例式

Reduce a design, figure, or **draft, to**—to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. 圖面などを縮寫す

Reduce a fortification, or **fort, to**—to capture a fortification or fort. 城砦を陷る

Reduced to a skeleton, or **a shadow**—much emaciated; very lean; having little flesh. いたく痩せて、骨ばかりになツて

Reduce to powder, to—to bring to the condition of fine particles. 細末にす、粉碎す

Reduce to the ranks, to—to degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, for misconduct, to the station of a private soldier. 卒伍に貶す（下士官の不都合なる行あるとき貶して卒と爲す）

Red un—a gold watch. 金時計

Refer to, to—to have reference to; to apply to; to speak of or mention. に關係す、を指す、記す、を參考す

Regiment of the line—infantry regiment. 歩兵聯隊

Regular as clock-work—uniformly methodical and systematic. 規則正しき、至て規帳面なる

Regular brick—a good fellow; a reliable friend. 善き人、信賴すべき友

Regularly screwed—tipsy. 銘酊したる

Regular troops—soldiers of a permanent army,—opposed to militia. 常備軍

Regular way; regular—the term for sale when the delivery is to be made at or before 2.15 P. M. of the day succeeding that of contract. 約定の翌日午後二時十五分までに引渡した爲すべきこととして

Regulation sword, cap, uniform, etc.—a sword, cap, uniform, etc., of the kind prescribed by official regulations. 官制の劍、制帽、制服

Rein in, to—to restrain; to control. 制御す、抑制す

Relax the nerve of, to—to weaken. 弱くする、力を減ずる

Relieve nature, to—to relieve the bowels or bladder by a timely discharge. 大便又は小便をする

Rely upon, to—to rest upon; to trust; to confide in. に倚る、を頼みとす、を信ず

Remain at a distance, to—to continue apart or remote. 離れて居る、遠ざかり居る

Remain over, to—to be left after other things have been removed or destroyed. 尚ほ殘り居る

Remain with, to—to belong to; to depend upon. に屬す、に在りて存す、の權能内に在り

Remember me to—commend me to. 宜敷言ふて下さい

Remind one where he is, to—to remind one the actual circumstances in which one is placed. 現實の情況に注意させる

Remotely or distantly related—1. at some distance by birth. 2. distant in connection. (一) 遠緣なる (二) 關係遠き

Render null, to—to cause to be of no efficacy; to make useless. 何の甲斐なからしむ、無効にす

Rend one's garment, to—to be angry. A biblical expression. 怒る

Repair one's drooping head, to—to renew one's brightness. 快活の氣を復

Repeat as a parrot, to—to recite from memory without understanding. 意味を解せず徒らに暗誦す

Repeat one's self, to—to say again what one has said already. 再び言ふ、前言を繰返す

Reported of, to be—to be spoken of, either well or ill; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. 評判される、噂させらる

Report one's self, to—to appear at the proper time and place to receive order or do service. 出勤す、出頭して命を受け或は用務に服す

Repugnant to—distasteful to; offensive to. 嫌はしき、忌はしき、好ましからざる

Reserve fund—a sum of money kept back for a special purpose. 豫備金

Residuary legatee—the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed. 遺産の剩餘を贈る者

Resign one's self, to—to submit. 服從する、甘受する

Resolved—declared, by resolution or vote. (In deliberative assemblies this word is prefixed to resolutions, or statements which embody the opinions or the wishes of the assembly.) 此旨決議す、(決議案に前置する語)

Resort to, to—to employ; to have recourse to. 用ふ、頼む

Respect the person, to—to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the detriment of right

and equity. 愛憎偏頗なす、道理に聽かずして人を視て判斷す

Rest, the—all the others. 總て其他

Rest assured—you may be certain: do not doubt. 疑ふ勿れ、確信して可也

Rest assured, to—to feel the strongest confidence; to be certain. 確信す

Rest in, to—to depend upon; to consist in; to remain satisfied with. に倚る、に在り、に滿足して居る

Rest one's self, to—to take repose. 休息する

Rest on one's arms, to—to cease active exertion, with readiness at any moment to resume it. 再び爲し得る用意して行働を止める

Rest on one's laurels, to—to be content with triumphs already won, without further endeavor. 既に得たる勝利に滿足して再び奮發せず

Rest on one's oars, to—to rest; to cease from work. 休む、仕事を止める

Rest with, to—to be in the power of; to depend on. の權能内に在り、に屬す、に在て存す

Rest you fair—Heaven grant you fair fortune; a salutation, much the same in meaning as "I hope you are quite well." "Rest you" here means *cause you to rest*; and such phrases as "rest you fair," "rest you merry," etc. are borrowed from the language used in wishing repose for a departed spirit. 君の幸福を祈る

Result from, to—to be the consequence of; to be caused by. の結果なり、に基因す

Resulting use—a use (right or profit) which being limited by the deed expires or can not vest, and thence returns to the party who granted it. 契約上効力滅して始め之を與へたる人に復歸する使用權

Resurrection pie—a pie composed of the odd bits of meat that have been unused, and have lain in the kitchen for a time past. 殘物で作りたるパイ

Retching and reaming—stretching out the arms and gaping, as when one is aroused from sleep. 伸び欠する

Retire, to (U. S.)—to withdraw to one's bed-room; to go to bed. 就寢す (米國用語)

Retired list—a list of officers retired from public service. 退職員錄

Retiring pension—a pension granted to a public officer on his withdrawal from office or service. 退職給與金、恩給金

Retroactive law—a law which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. 既往に溯る法律

Return ball—a plaything; a ball attached to an elastic string. 彈力ある絲に結付け放せば元へ跳ね返る球 (小兒の玩具)

Return by Weeping Cross, to—to regret deeply some undertaking;

to be in a state of lamentation. 悔恨する、哀しむ

Return the compliment, to—to make return for a favorable word or act; to reciprocate it. 答禮す

Return to one's first love, to—to go back from other pursuits to that which first engrossed the attention. 始め心を掛けし事に歸る

Return to our muttons, to—to return to the subject of our narrative; a humorous mistranslation of the French proverb, 'Revenons à nos moutons.' 談話の本題に戻る

Reverse an engine, to—to cause it to perform its revolutions or action in an opposite direction. 機關を逆轉す

Reverse of the medal, the—the backside, or side opposite to the chief figure. 裏面

Revolve in the mind, to—to ponder. 篤と考ふ

Rhyme or reason, without—without consistency or rational meaning; with no mitigating feature or excuse; from no cause. 謂れなく、理由なく、辨解となるべき事情なきに、原因なくして

Rib—wife; better half. 妻

Ribbons—harness-lines; reins. 手綱

Rich as a Jew—very rich. 非常に富める

Rich as Crœsus—very rich. Crœsus was an ancient king of Lydia famed for immense wealth. 非常に富める

Rich language—A language is said to be *rich*, when it is full of words and phrases for all shades of meaning. 言語に富みたる國語

Ride and tie, to—an arrangement by which two travelers, having a single horse in common, alternately ride and walk. 二人して一頭の馬に代る々々乘る

Ride at anchor, to—to be anchored. 碇泊す

Ride at the ring, to—to practice the sport of riding rapidly, spear in hand, and carrying off with it a ring hung up at some height. 手に槍を持ち馬を乘り走らして高く懸れる輪を槍にて取去る遊戲を行ふ

Ride or sit bodkin, to—to sit closely wedged between two persons. 二人の間にわり込んで座す

Ride down, to—to overthrow; to treat insolently or arrogantly. 倒す、倨傲に取扱ふ

Ride easy, to—to pitch lightly. 輕く動搖す

Ride hard, to—1. to pitch vehemently. 2. to ride rapidly. (一) 劇しく動搖す (二) 急ぎ駈ける

Ride in the marrow-bone coach, to—to go on foot, 徒歩する

Ride one's hobby or **hobby-horse, to**—to be constantly setting off on one's favorite theme of discourse or effort; to give undue attention to something. 例の十八番を出す、いつも己れの得意の事をする、例のおキマリの事をいふ、或事に片寄る

Ride one's hobby to death, to—

to weary people utterly with one's peculiar notions on a subject. 勝手な説を述べて他人を倦しむ

Ride on the donkey, to — to be pig-headed, obstinate like a donkey. 執拗なる、強情なる

Ride out, to—to keep afloat through a storm: said of a ship. 暴風を凌ぐ(船に云ふ)

Ride over, to—to domineer over. 制壓する

Ride post, to—to ride rapidly with as little delay as possible. 速に駈ける

Ride rough-shod, to—to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others. 他の苦難迷惑を顧みずして或る方針を追ふ

Ride Shanks' mare, to—to go on foot. 徒歩す

Ride single on the saddle, to—Owing to the badness of the road and the unsuitability for carriages, the practice of riding double was in old times so common that this phrase expresses a lady's loss of her husband or lover. 婦人の夫又は情人を失ひたるを云ふ

Ride the high horse to—to have grand airs. 威張る

Ride the wild mare, to—to play at see-saw. 頡頏戯をする

Ride to hounds, to—to follow the hounds on horse-back in a fox-hunt. 狐狩に馬にて獵犬の後に乗り進む

Ridiculous light—"light" means "way of appearance." 可笑しき様

Rife with—swarming with; full of. の群集する、充つる

Rift in the lute, the—the small defect or breach which will gradually spoil the whole. 次第に全體を傷ふに至る小瑕瑾

Right about wheel—a command for the soldiers to turn around and march in an opposite direction. 回れ右進めの號令

Right ahead—directly before. 直ぐ前に

Right along — without stopping; unceasingly. 止まらずに

Right and left—on all sides; in every direction. 四方に

Right arm—chief supporter. 大切なる扶助者

Right as a trivet—standing steadily like a tripod; perfectly right. 堅固に立ちたる、全く正しき

Right a vessel, to—to restore a vessel to an upright position, after careening. 修繕後船を元の位に復す

Right away or **off**—at once; immediately; without delay. 直に、猶豫なく

Right glorious—very glorious. 甚だ壯嚴なる

Right-hand man—chief assistant or supporter; a person much depended on for service or assistance. 股肱、太切なる輔佐者

Right now—just now. 只今

Right of eminent domain—the superior right of property subsist-

ing in a sovereignty, by which private property may in certain cases be taken or its use controlled for the public benefit, without regard to the wishes of the owner. 主權により人民の私有を强て公共の用に供するを得べき優上權

Right of search—the right existing in a belligerent to examine and inspect the papers of a neutral vessel at sea. 捜索權（海上にて交戰國が中立國の船中の書類を吟味するを得るの權）

Right of support—an easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbor's house. 家屋の所有者が隣家の壁に材木を凭すの便を得る地役權

Right of way—a right of private passage over another's ground. 通行權、他人の地を通過する權

Right or wrong—whether it is right or wrong. よかれあしかれ、是非

Right or wrong, side—the side of anything (cloth, leather, etc.) intended to be turned outward or inward respectively. 表裏

Rights and lefts (said of shoes)—fitted each to the foot of its own side of the body. 其れ々々左右の足にあふ（靴に云ふ）

Right smart—1. very well. 2. a good deal; considerable. (U. S.) (一) 機嫌克く、氣分快く、(二) 澤山、著しく

Right the helm, to—to place the helm in the middle of the ship. 舵を船の中央に置く

Ring, the—tilting at the ring, that is, the sport of riding rapidly spear in hand, and carrying off with it a ring hung up at some height. 馬上にて槍を持ち高く懸けたる輪を取去る遊戲

Ring down, to—to signal (the curtain) down at the end of a theatrical scene; hence, to conclude. 芝居の幕を下ろす相圖をする、畢へる

Ring in, to—to usher by ringing. 鐘を鳴らして導導する

Ring of Eastern story, the—a magic ring presented to Sultan Amurath by the spirit of his father. This talisman warned the Sultan when he was on the point of doing wrong by a change which took place in the color of the gem set in the ring. アミュラス大王が父の亡魂より貰ひ受けたる奇體な指輪を云ふ

Ringing of or in the ears—an imaginary sound in the head, like the ringing of a bell, the noise of wind, water, etc., heard in health or sickness. 病氣或は健全のとき往々耳にすることある（鈴の鳴る音、風の音、水流の音の如き）架空の音

Ring the changes on, to—to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly. 熱心に（或は大聲に）幾度も繰返して語る

Ring up, to—to signal (the curtain)

to rise at a theatrical performance. 芝居の幕を揚げる相圖をする

Ripe wants—wants that are come to maturity and therefore require immediate satisfaction. 緊切なる需要

Rip open, to—to open by tearing or cutting. 切り開く、裂き開く

Rip out, to—to give vent to, hastily and violently. はげしく發出す

Rise from the ranks, to—to gain a commission after having been a non-commissioned officer or private. 下士又は兵卒より士官に昇進する

Rise in the world, to—to prosper; to have good fortune; to attain wealth or honor. 榮達す、立身出世す、富貴を得

Rise to the emergency or **to the occasion, to**—to prove one's self equal to dealing with a particular emergency; to act in a manner worthy of the occasion; to pluck up courage. 緊急なる事に當る才幹あることを證す、其場合に相當なる行動を爲す、勇を鼓する

Rising of—upward of; rather more than. .....以上

Road, the—1. the highway. 2. the occupation of a highwayman or highwaymen as a class. (一) 大道 (二) 追剝の業、追剝

Road-agent—a highwayman, especially on the stage routes of the unsettled western parts of the United States. An euphemism. 追剝、强盜 (殊に米國西部地方に於ける)

Roast beef stomach—appetite for roast beef. 燔きたる牛肉を求むる食慾

Robbing Peter to pay Paul—taking from one purpose to give it to another. The origin of this expression is as follows:—In 1540 the abbey-church of St. Peter, Westminster, was advanced to the dignity of a cathedral by letters patent; but ten years later it was joined to the diocese of London again, and many of its estates appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. 一より取りて他に與ふ、彼に奪ふて此に給す

Robe of honor—a robe such as is worn on public occasion. 大禮服

Rocks—money. 金錢

Rocks ahead—a phrase signifying that some danger menaces. 危險の迫れるを云ふ

Rolling circle—a poetical phrase for 'hoop.' 轉輪 (詩の用語)

Rolling fire—a discharge of muskets by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand. 連發 (一列の兵士順次に續け樣に發射すること)

Rolling stock or **plant**—the locomotives and vehicles of a railway. 鐵道の機關車及び車輛.

Rolling stone gathers no moss, a—a person who is always shifting about makes no money; a restless wanderer remains poor. A proverb of Thomas Tusser's (1523–1580). 常に轉業する者は金を儲けず、轉がる石に苔生へず

Roll in riches, or wealth, to—to be luxuriously rich; to be very wealthy. 大に富む

Roll into a ball, to—to cause to assume a spherical form, by rolling, or the like. 轉がりて球樣にならしむ

Roll of fame—list of great men. 英傑錄

Roll of honor—a list of persons who for any cause, as scholarship, bravery, good conduct, etc., deserve particular honorable mention. 旌賞錄、學業品行などの特筆大書すべき價ひある生徒の名簿

Roll on, to—to proceed; to advance. 進む

Roll up, to—to wrap by rolling or winding. 卷き包む

Roman candle—a kind of firework (generally held in the hand) characterized by the continued emission of a multitude of sparks, and the ejection, at regular intervals, of brilliant stars. 烟火の一種（通常手に持ちて上ぐ、火花絶えず發出し一定の間をおいて燦爛たる星火を發す）

Roman meal—frugal meal. In early times, Rome was celebrated for its frugality. 儉約な食事

Rome was not built in a day—great results can not be obtained in a short period; perseverance is required in the production of anything valuable. 大業は短時間に仕遂げ難し、有益なる事を爲すには忍耐を要す

Room and to spare—more space than is needed; unoccupied room. 不用な室、明き間

Rooms above—rooms in the upper story. 階上の室

Root and branch—entirely; thoroughly; in every part. 全く、殘らず

Root of all evil, the—the love of money. So called in the New Testament, *I Tim. V.* 23. 金錢の愛

Root of the matter, the—that which is fundamental or essential. 根基又は要點

Root out, to—to eradicate; to tear out by the roots; to destroy. 根絶やしにする、根より抜き去る、滅絶する

Rope of sand—A feeble union; a bond easily broken. 薄弱なる結合、破れ易き結束

Rot or all rot—nonsense; anything bad. 譫言（たわこと）、惡しきもの

Rough and ready—rough in manner but prompt in action. 粗野なれども機敏なる

Rough customer—a troublesome antagonist. 煩はしき敵手.

Rough diamond—a diamond uncut and unpolished; hence, a person of fine natural ability without cultivation. 琢磨せざる金剛石、琢がざる璞、天賦の才ありて教養を經ざる人

Rough draft—a draught not perfected; a sketch. 草稿

Rough estimate—an estimate in general and not very exact. 概算

Roughing it—outing. 遠足

Rough it, to—to pursue a rugged course; to encounter and overcome difficulties or hardships. 難を凌ぐ、艱苦缺乏に堪ふ

Rough it out—go through hardships; encounter difficulties or hardships. 難を凌け、艱苦缺乏に堪へよ

Rough on one, to be—to treat one rudely, unkindly, or in a faithless manner. 某を粗末に又は不親切に、又は不實に取扱ふ

Round about—in every direction around. 四面に、四方八方に

Round a period, to—to make a sentence full, smooth, and flowing. 文章を圓滿平滑流暢になす

Round house—the best cabin, situated near the stern of a vessel. 船尾にある上等室

Round in, to—to haul upon (a rope). (纜を) 拉きしめる

Round number—a whole number approximately near the truth. (*Lit.* a number that ends with a cipher and may be divided by 10 without a remainder.) 概數、大略、(字義は零を以て終はり剩餘なく十を以て除し切り得べき數の謂)

Round O—nothing. 零

Round off, to—to finish completely. 完成する

Round robin—a name given to a protest or remonstance signed by a number of persons in a circular form, so that no one shall be obliged to head the list. 數人が圓形に署名したる抗告又は誅謗書

Round to, to—to turn a ship's head toward the wind. 船首を風上に轉ず

Round trip—a journey and the return. 往復

Round trot—a full brisk, quick trot. 疾驅 (かけ)

Round up, to—to haul up, as a slack rope, or a tackle. 引き揚ぐ (纜などを)

Rout out, to—to dislodge; to turn out; to drive away. 逐ひ出す

Rowdy—a turbulent fellow; a lawless rioter. 暴漢、無法者

Row of pins, a—used to signify what is of small value or importance. つまらぬもの

Row royal—a grand fight; a quarrel in which much noise is made. 嘈がしき鬪爭

Royal assent—in England the assent of the sovereign to a bill which has passed both houses of Parliament. 裁可

Royal bard, the—David. ダビツド

Royal road—a privileged or easy method. 捷徑、便法、容易く達する術

Rub along or **rub on, to**—to exist somehow, in spite of difficulties. 困難を凌ぎて生存する、難儀して過ごす

Rubbish!—nonsense; trumpery. たわことを、つまらぬことを

Rub down, to—to clean by rubbing, as a horse; to curry. 拭ひ清める、梳る

Rub elbows, to—to be near togeth-

er; to associate familiarly. 接觸して一處に居る、親しく交はる

Rub out, to—to efface; to obliterate. 消す

Rub the wrong way, to—to annoy or irritate by opposition. 反對して苦しめ又は怒らせる

Rub up, to—1. to polish; to clean; to renew. 2. to excite; to rouse to action. (一) 磨く、清む、刷新す (二) 振起す、攪揮す

Ruddy cup—a cup full of red wine. 赤葡萄酒の容りたる盃

Ruddy square; glimmering square — the glowing square of light formed by the window, betoking warmth and comfort inside the house. 家内の溫暖と安慰とを示す窓に映ずる燈光

Ruffle one's feahers, to—to make one angry. 怒らせる

Rugged hills—hills rough and unevenlooking, owing to being covered with trees. 樹木繁茂して形狀參差たる山

Rugged school—a free school for destitute children's education and often maintenance, supported by voluntary efforts. 貧民學校

Ruined man, to be a — to have just been ruined. 零落せり

Rude of the road—the regulations to be observed in the movements of conveyances either on land or at sea. 陸上又は海上にて舟車の通行に遵守すべき規則

Rule of three—the method of finding the fourth term when three are given. 比例

Rule of thumb — any rough process of measurement. 概測法

Rules of state—rules of policy or craft. 權道.

Rule the roast, to — to domineer; to take the lead. 主宰す、首導す

Rule the roost, to — to domineer, as a flighting cock, over others. 獨り權を專らにす、跋扈す

Ruling passion — the feeling or purpose which governs one. 主情、主なる慾

Rum go — difficult state of affairs. 困難なる事情

Rum start—a strange condition of affairs. 奇異なる事情

Run, to—to make teasing remarks to; to worry; to nag. に對して喇弄の言を吐く、ひやかす、いぢめる

Run a church, to—to exercise an officious charge and management of a church, as pastor. 牧師として教會の儀式を執行し管理を爲す

Run across, to—to come upon by chance or unexpectedly. 不圖遭ふ、

Run after, to—to pursue· to search for. 追ふ、求む

Run after, to be — to be popular and admired. 人に欽慕さるる

Run against, to—to strike against while in motion. に衝當る、と衝突す

Run against time, to — to run as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest distance, that can be passed over in a given time. 一定の時間内に走り

得べき最長距離を確かむる爲めに出來得る限り疾く走る

Run a match—to run a race. 競走する

Run amuck, to — to run madly about, attacking all one meets. 手當り次第人を打ちながら狂ひ廻る、亂暴しまはる

Run a race, to — 1. to run in a competitive trial of speed. 2. to go through any given course. (一) 競走す、(二) 一定の進路を經過す

Run a rig, to — to have a frolic. 狎戲(ふざ)ける

Run a risk, to—to incur danger; to encounter hazard. 險を冒す、危殆に會ふ

Run at, to—to rush at or upon; to make a sudden attack upon. 突進する、襲撃する

Run a tilt, to—to attack; to combat. 攻撃をなす、戰ふ

Run away, to—to flee; to escape from a place where one is under constraint. 遁る、逃亡す

Run away or **off with, to** — 1. to carry away in uncontrollable flight. 2. to carry away while fleeing; to make off with. 3. to depart hastily or secretly in company with; to erope with. 4. to carry to excess. (一) を以て駈け出す、(二) を持逃する、(三) 鉄落する、(四) 極端に走らす

Run away, to—to turn out badly. 失敗す

Run before, to—1. to flee before or in front of 2. to become or be superior; to excel; to surpass. 3. to anticipate. (一) 前に遁る、(二) 優る、(三) 先んずる

Run blood, to — to send forth blood. 血を發出する

Run counter to, to — to be contrary to; to be opposed to. に反す

Run deep, to—1. to be deep. 2. to swim far below the surface. 3. to be characterized by intellectual discernment. (一) 深し、(二) 水中を深く泳ぐ、(三) 聰明なり

Run down, to — to disparage; to speak ill of; to chase to exhaustion; to run against and sink, as a ship; to weaken or exhaust in health or vigor; to become weakened. 誹謗す、逐ひ疲らす、衝突して沈める、弱くする、衰へる

Run down a coast, to — to sail along by the coast. 海岸に沿ふて航行す

Run dry, to — not to give milk (said of a cow). 乳が出なくなる (牛に云ふ).

Run each other with their swords, to—to pierce each other with their swords, causing death さしちがへて死す

Run for it, to — to make off; to hurry away. 'For it' does not refer to any object, but is a mere extra phrase. 走り去る

Run for one's life, to — to run in order to escape great danger 身の危きを脫れんとて走る

Run or **fall foul of, to**—to come into collision with; to run a-

gainst; to stumble over or upon; to assault. に衝突す、にぶッつかる、に躓づく、襲撃する

Run hard, to—1. to follow closely upon or behind in a race; to press hard in any competition. 2. to urge or press importunately. 3. to chaff or rally unmercifully. (一) 追迫する、(二) 促迫する、(三) 烈しく嘲弄する

Run high, to — to be great; to be intense. 高し、烈し、大なり

Run in, to—to arrest and take to a lock-up. 捕へて拘留する

Run in or into, to — to enter; to step in. 入る、はいる

Run in a groove, to — to proceed after a fixed method; to be unvarying. 定例を追ふて進む、變りなし

Run in debt, to — to contract a debt or debts. 借金をなす

Run in one's head, to — to linger in the memory; to dwell in one's recollections; to be continuously in one's thoughts. 記憶に留まる、心中に存す

Run in the blood or in the family, to — to be hereditary; to belong to one by reason of his family relationship; to follow or extend through successive generations. 遺傳す、代々相傳る

Run into, to—to come into collision with. 衝突する

Run into the ground, to — 1. to go to extremes with; to carry beyond reasonable limits; to overdo. 2. to manage badly till the result is a complete failure. (一) 過ごす、(二) 管理を誤りて失敗す

Run into trust, to—to get credit. 借財する

Run in with, to—1. to come to or be in agreement with. 2. to take a course close to. (Naut.) (一) 一致する、(二) 接近したる航路を取る

Run low, to—to become diminished. 減ずる

Run or go mad, to — to become suddenly mad. 突然狂氣となる

Run or go mad after, to—to conceive a violent passion for. 狂奔する、熱中する

Running days — the consecutive days occupied on a voyage, including Sundays. 連日(一航海期間の)

Running fight—a battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest. 逃げながらの戰ひ

Running fire — a constant discharge of musketry or cannon. 銃砲の連發

Running title—the title of a book continued from page to page on the upper margin. 每頁の上端に引續きて記入せる書籍の表題

Run off, to—to cause to flow out; to print; to repeat; to recount. 流出せしむ、印刷する、繰返す、暗誦する

Run off with, to — to run away with (which see).

Run of luck — a course of good fortune. 打續きたる幸運

Run of people, the — ordinary folks; the average of people. 普通の人

Run on, to — 1. to be continued. 2. to talk incessantly. 3. to dwell on. (一) 繼續す、(二) 間斷なく多言す、(三) 思ひ續けろ

Run on, or upon, to—to press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on. 頻りに嘲弄す、譏刺する、壓制する

Run one's face, to — to obtain credit in a bold manner. 鐵面皮にて信用を得

Run one's godly race, to—to live one's pious life. 敬虔の生活を保つ

Run out, to—to waste; to exhaust; to come to an end; to become needy; to extend. 蕩盡す、竭くす、終る、貧しくなる、伸ばす

Run over, to — to go over in a hasty manner; to examine cursorily; to rehearse hastily; to overflow; to pass over in one's course or way; to ride or drive over. ざつと見通す、倉卒に吟味する、匆々に說く、溢れる、上を通過する、乘越へる

Run riot, to—to act or move without control or restraint. 亂暴す、暴行す

Run rusty, to — to become obstinate. 强情になる

Run short of, to — to be or become deficient. 缺乏する、不足する、乏しくなる

Run the chance, to—to encounter all risks. 總ての危險を冒かす

Run the eye over, to — to look through rapidly, as accounts, a newspaper and the like. 急ぎ目を通す

Run the gauntlet, to — to pass through a severe course of treatment in the way of criticism or obloquy. 批評又は誹謗を受ろ

Run the guard, to — to pass the watch or sentinel without leave. 看守又は哨兵の目を盜みて通過す

Run the rig upon, to — to play a sportive trick upon. に惡戲をする

Run through, to—1. to pervade. 2. to expend wastefully. 3. to read cursorily; to look hastily over or through. 4. to pierce through and through; to transfix. (一) 貫通す (二) 浪費す、(三) ざつと讀む (四) 刺し通す

Run through with, to—to waste. 浪費する

Run together, to — to unite; to mingle; to blend. 混合す

Run to seed, to—to shoot up too rapidly; to become exhausted; to go to waste. 餘り早く生長する、弱る、衰ふ

Run to waste, to—to fall into disrepair. 荒れ果てる

Run up, to—to enlarge by additions; to increase; to hoist; to mend hastily; to build hurriedly. 增加す、揚ぐる、急ぎ修理する、急ぎ建てる

Run up a score, to—to run up a debt. 負債を殖す

Run upon, to—1. to chaff. 2. to be concerned. (一) 嘲弄する、(二) 係はる

Run wild, to—to be unrestrained; to be unreasonable, unlimited; to become unruly; to be left undisciplined; to revert to the wild state. 拘束されず、無暗なり、際限なし、制御し難くなる、教育せずに捨て置かれる、原始の有様に戻る

Rush headlong, to — to move rapidly and rashly; to enter into, without due care and deliberation. 無暗に突進す、妄りに入込む

Rush the season, to—to do something, as to wear summer clothing, in advance of the appropriate time. 季節に先つて或事をする

Rustic work—1. affected imitation of roughly constructed building or decoration produced in masonry by leaving the surface of stones rough, and the like. 2. furniture for summer-houses, etc., made of rough limbs of trees fancifully arranged. (一) 田野風の粗造なる建築或は装飾に摸したる石細工 (二) 木の枝や根などにて風雅に作りたる亭の器具

S

Sabine bard, the—Horace. ホレス

Sabres—often used for 'horse soldiers.' 騎兵

Sackcloth and ashes — grief and repentance; self-abasement. An allusion is to the habit of the Jews, who, in time of public calamity, private affliction, and often as a penance for sin, clothed themselves in a coarse cloth, called sackcloth, that was extremely irritating to the skin, sprinkling their hair and beard full of ashes, and frequently sitting or lying in a pile of the same. 悲哀と懺悔、卑下

Sacred fire—genius; great abilities. 天賦、英才

Sacred fire, alter fire—the divine glow of love which is pure and holy like the fire on an alter. True love is compared to an alter fire not only on account of its purity, but because it implies self-sacrifice for the sake of the loved object. 眞實なる愛

Sacred flame, alter flame—equivalent to "sacred fire, alter fire."

Saddle with, to—to load with; to fix as a burden upon. を負擔せしむ、を課す

Sad dog—a merry fellow; a joker;

a "gay" or "fast" man. 面白き人、滑稽者、放蕩家

Safe and sound—unharmed and in good condition; safely and in good health. 無恙、無事に達者で

Sail close to the wind, to—to run great risk. 大なる危險を冒す

Sail in, to—to undertake anything with boldness or readiness; to act promptly and vigorously; especially, to plunge into a contest. 大膽に爲す、迅速に行動する、(殊に)鬪爭を始める

Sailing orders—orders for sailing. 航行の命令

Sail under false colors, to—to pretend to be what one is not. 佯はる

Sakes alive!—indeed! a rustic corruption of mild expletive, now but an interjection of surprise. そうですか

Sally forth, to—to go out suddenly or hastily. 突出す

Salt—often used for 'food.' 食物

Salt as brine—strongly impregnated with salt; saturated with salt. 鹽からき、鹽を十分交ぜて

Salt down stock, to—to buy and hold stock for a long period. 株を買ひて久しく持ち居る

Salted, to be—to be sprinkled (as a field) with precious metals or stones, that it may be sold as a genuine field of the thing scattered on it. (野などに)貴金屬寶石を撒りまきてある(其地なれば斯る貴金屬寶石の多く産する處として賣付けんが爲に)

Salt of the earth, the—the wholesome portion of a community; that portion of a community which has a good influence upon the rest. The expression is taken from St. Matthew, V. 13. "Ye are the salt of the earth." 社會の善良なる部分

Salt water—1. the ocean. 2. water impregnated with salt; sea-water. (一)太洋、(二)鹽分を含める水、海水

Salvation army—an organisation for the revival of religion founded by William Booth about 1865, reorganised on the model of a military force. 救世軍

Salve a sore, to—to heal a grief, or wounded feelings. 悲哀を去る

Same.....as, the—means 'the same kind.' 同種類を云ふ

Same.....that, or which, the—the same identical article. 同一物を云ふ

Sanded floor—Sand is the usual covering of the parlor in a small public house, as it receives and absorbs spilt beer or other impurities, and the room is consequently easily cleaned. 砂を敷きたる床

Sand has run out, the—the appointed term has come to an end. *Sand* is here the sand in the hour-glass, by which time was formerly measured. 末期來れり

Sanitary science—such science as conduces to the preservation of health. 衞生學

Sands of a man's life—As time

used to be measured by the fall of sand in the hour-glass, this came to mean the time a man had to live. 人の壽命

Sap the foundations of, to—to wear away the foundations of; to destroy gradually. の基礎を崩づす、次第に破壞する

Satisfy all demands, to—to pay all debts or claims. 一切の負債或は要求を償還す

Sauce—sauciness; impertinence. 粗暴、不禮

Sauce, to—to treat with pert or impudent language. 失禮なる言を言ふ

Save appearances, to—to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of any thing disgraceful or embarrassing; to keep up an appearance of wealth, comfort, or propriety. 體面を保つ、體裁を裝ふ

Save one's bacon, to—to preserve one's self from harm; to escape castigation; to escape loss. 身を救ふ、怪我を免る、罰責を免る、損害を免かる

Save one's skin, to — to escape without bodily harm. 怪我せずに逃る

Save the hide, to—to remain alive. 生存する

Saving one's presence — without disrespect to one. 某に失敬な事を申すではなけれど

Savour of the frying pan, to—to smack of heresy. 異端の性情を現示す、其原を露はす

Savour of the pan, to—to smack of heresy; to betray one's origin. 異端の性情を現示す、其原を露はす

Sawbones—a surgeon. 外科醫

Sawney—1. a native of Scotland; nickname for Alexander. 2. a simple or awkward fellow. (一) 蘇格蘭人、アレキサンダーの異名、(二) 愚人

Say,.....?—tell me. .....?..... か如何に

Say or speak a good word for, to —to speak favorably of; to recommend. のことを善く言ふ、推擧す

Say away — speak without delay what you have to say. 汝の云ふべき事を躊躇せず言へ

Say boo to a goose, to—a test of courage. A man who cannot say boo to a goose has no spirit, and is to be despised for his timidity. 勇氣の證

Say good bye, to; Bid adieu, to —to say farewell; to give the customary parting address. 別れの挨拶を爲す、告別す

Say grace, to—to ask God's blessing and render thanks before or after meal. Grace before meals:—"For what we are going to receive, the Lord makes us truly thankful!" Grace after meals:—"For what we have received, the Lord's name be praised!' 食事前後に祈禱する

Sayings of evil—speaking evil of other people. 誹謗

Say one nay, to — to refuse to gratify one. 拒否する

Say one's say, to—to deliver one's opinion. 說を述べる、談話をする

Say over again, to—to say a second time. 再び云ふ

Say over or **tell one's beads, to**—to repeat one's prayers. 'Bead' was originally 'prayer' (A. S. *bed*, prayer). The word was then applied to the little balls used for counting the prayers, and is now used of any small ball. 祈禱を繰返す

Say to, to—to express an opinion in regard; to judge of; to think of; as 'what do you *say to* that?' と思ふ

Say to one's self, to—to think. 思ふ

Scalawag — a miserable scamp; a scapegrace. 惡漢、背德者

Scale, or **scale down, a debt, wages,** etc., **to** — to reduce a debt, etc. according to a fixed ratio or scale. 一定の比例に由りて負債賃銀などを減額す

Scarcely any—very few. 極て僅か、殆んど無し

Scarcely ever — rarely; seldom. 稀れに、殆んどあらず

Scarcely.....when or **before** — denotes immediate sequence. 何々するや否や

Scare up, to—to discover; to find by diligent search. 發見す、探索して見付ける

Scarlet fever—feminine preference for military men. The British military colour is red. 軍人を愛慕すること

Scarlet Woman, the—the Church of Rome. A term borrowed from the Bible, *Revelation* xvii. 4. 羅馬敎

Scatter to the winds, to — to dissipate; to waste; to lose; to frustrate. 散す、消耗す、失ふ、破る

Scene of action—the place where any thing happens or is done. 事の起り或は爲さるゝ場處

Scene of man, the—human life. 人生

Sceptered pall—royal robe. 帝王の上衣

Schoolmaster is abroad, the—a saying which has reference to the spread of education. 敎育の普及を云ふ

Schools, the — philosophers and theorists. A metonymy, 哲學者及び理論家

Scissors and paste—the implements of a newspaper editor, who cuts out extracts from other journals for his own use. 切拔新聞記者の道具

Scold away!—scold as much as you like. 好きな程罵れ、勝手に罵れ

Scold like a fishwife, to—to attack with coarse language. 野鄙なる言語にて叱罵する

Scold roundly, to—to bring to account. 辯解させる

Scoot, to—to run nimbly. 敏捷く走る

Score a point, to—to add one to one's score in any game; to gain

one item of advantage in any contest. 勝負事の計數に一を加ふ、競爭に一廉の利益を得る

Scorn with the heels, to — to indicate scorn by lifting up the heels; i.e. great scorn. 踵を上げて輕海の意を示す、甚しく輕侮するを云ふ

Scot and lot—an old legal phrase embracing all parochial assessments for the poor, the church, lighting, cleansing, and watching. 寺領の諸稅

Scotch fiddle—the itch. 疥癬.

Scot-free—unharmed. 怪我を受けずに

Scourge and steel — whip and spur. 鞭と拍車

Scourge of the human race—a person or disease which inflicts great and wide-spread suffering on men. 人類に禍ひするもの、人類に廣く大なる災害を被らしむる人或は病

Scrape acquaintance with, to—to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor. と知己となる、媚びて愛顧を求むる

Scrape together, to—to collect in a harsh, laborious, or penurious manner. 掻き集む、骨折て集む、溜め込む

Scratch along, to—to manage in a haphazard way; to get on with difficulty. 運任せに處理する、困難して進む

Scratched ticket—a ticket from which the names of one or more candidates are scratched out. 一人若くは一人以上の候補者の名を塗抹したる票

Scratch out, to—to erase. 抹ひ去る

Scratch team or pack—a number of individuals brought together accidentally or hastily. 偶然に又急遽に集りたる人

Screamer—noteworthy in any respect; first-rate; splendid. 著しき、上等の、立派なる

Screwed—intoxicated. 酩酊したる

Screw loose, a—some irregularity, disorder, or neglect; something amiss. 不規則、不秩序、怠慢、行違

Screw one's courage to the sticking place, to—to become resolute, determined, or couragious. 斷然決心す、勇氣を鼓する

Screw out, to—to unscrew; to force out; to extort. 迫り取る、强いて出す、扭出す

Screw up, to—to tighten; to force by pressure. 締める、緊迫す

Scribble down, to—to write hastily, in a somewhat off-hand or unpremeditated manner. 卽座に早書する

Sculptor's dream — A statute is sometimes said so because he carves in stone what he has thought or imagined in his mind. Dream = imagination. 肖像

Scum of society—the most restless and worthless part of society. 下等社會、無賴浮浪の徒

Scutcheon of honour—shields adorned with armorial bearings

which have been given as the reward of some gallant deed. 勳功の賞として賜りたる徽章を付したる楯

Scutcheon of pretence—a scutcheon placed with the arms of an heiress in the centre of her husband's coat. 夫の徽章中に相續者たる妻の徽章を付したる楯

Scutcheon reversed—When a knight is disgraced as a traitor, his scutcheon is reversed, that is, turned upside down, and fixed to the gallows. 士を謀叛人として罰するときはその徽章ある楯を倒に絞架に付着す

Sea-circle—circular expanse of sea surrounded by the horizon. 地平線に圍繞さる、圓き海面

Seal anything with blood, to—to confirm it by dying for. 死を以て確證する

Seal the lips, to—to prevent speaking or giving information. 口を噤ましむ、言ふを妨ぐ

Seal up, to—to shut close; to render secure by sealing. 密封す、封じ圍む

Search after, to—to seek after: more emphatic than 'to search for.' 追求す、探し索む

Search for—to seek for. 探す

Search out, to—to seek till found; to find by seeking. 探し出す

Search-warrant—a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, and the like, to search, usually for goods stolen, but sometimes for other purposes. 家宅捜索の令狀

Seated, to be. Seat one's self, to—to sit down. 着席する

Seat of authority—the place or post of government, or power. 政府の所在地、萬機の出る處

Secondary evidence—that species of proof which is admissible when the primary evidence can not be produced, and which becomes by that event the best evidence. 次證、從證（主位の證跡擧らざる場合に證據となるもの）

Second best—best with one exception; second in quality. 第二等なる

Second childhood—a condition of mental weakness often accompanying old age. 老耄

Second childishness—The habit and conversation of very aged people are sometimes childish; the last age may therefore be so called. 老耄

Second coming (of Christ), **the**—Christians believe that Christ will come again. 基督の再來

Second cousin—the child of a cousin. 再從兄弟（從兄弟の子）

Second day—Monday: so called by the Friends. 月曜日（クエーカー宗徒の用ふる語）

Second edition—the whole number of copies of a work at the second publication. 再版

Second estate—the House of Lords. 貴族院

Second girl—an assistant housemaid. 助婢

Second-hand—not new; already used by another; not received from the original source. 古手の、間接の、他人を經たる

Second story; second floor—in America, the second range of rooms from the street-level. 二階（米國にて）

Second thought—reconsideration; further thought. 復思、再考

Second to none—inferior to none; first of all. 上超すものなき、第一なる

Secret foe—a pertended friend who desires one's ruin. 人の零落するを望める僞友

Secret soul—inmost soul; conscience. 本心、真心

Secure arms, to—to hold a musket with the muzzle down, the lock being well up under the arm, in order to secure the weapon from becoming wet. 銃をば濕はざらしめんが爲に銃機を腋下に隱れしむる樣銃口を下にして持つ

See!—lo! behold! あれま－

See about, to—to give attention to; to examine into; to investigate; to consider. 注意す、吟味す、取調ぶる、考へる

See after, to—to look after: to seek. 求む、探す

See anything done, to—has two uses. 1. mere perception: to see some one do it. 2. care or supervision; to take care that it is done. (一) 人の或る事を爲すを見る (二) 或る事の爲さるゝ樣に意を用ゐる

See anything in its true light, to—rightly to understand it; to see it as it actually is. 正しく理解する、其本質を知る

See at a glance, to—to discover by a mere look. 一目見て知る

See daylight, to—to begin to see more clearly into a thing. 事を明かに認む、わかツて來る

Seed down, to—to sow with grass-seed. 草の種子を蒔く

See double, to—to be drunk. 酩酊したり

See eye to eye, to—to think alike. 同一に考ふ

See fair play, to—to secure just and equitable treatment. 必ず公平ならしめんことを期す、公正なる取扱をさせる、試合の公平を監視す

See green in one's eye, to—to consider him credulous or easily imposed on. 欺き易しと思ふ

See how or which way the cat jumps—to watch how things are going to turn. 事態如何に成り行くかを注視する

See how the land lies, to—to make examination or inquiry; to reconnoitre. 吟味をなす、事情を探偵す

Seeing; seeing that—in view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; since. なるを以て、が故に、なれば、にしては

See in one's mind, to—to see in one's mind's eye. 曉る

See it, to—to comprehend. 會得す、わかる

Seek a clew, to—to seek guidance or explanation in a difficult or perplexing matter. 端緒を求む

Seek after, to—to make pursuit of; to attempt to find: more emphatic than 'to seek for.' 追求す、探し索む

Seek for, to—to make search for. 探す

Seek safety in flight, to—to fly to a place of safety. 安全なる場所へ遁る

Seek the life of, to—to purpose killing. 殺さうと心掛ける

See land, to—to discern tokens of success. 成功の徴候を見る

Seems that—it seems that. .....だそうです

Seen service, to have—to have been actively engaged in the army or navy during time of war; to have been subjected to actual use. 實戰に臨んだ、實用に供された

See off, to—to accompany to the place of departure; to witness the departure of. 見送る

See one at York first—an expression of extreme unwillingness, used where one is unwilling to do a service or grant a favour. 嫌忌を表はす語

See one paid, to—to attend to the paying; to make sure the payment. 某をして必ず支拂を受けしむる樣にする、某をして相違無く償を得せしむ

See one through, to—to aid in accomplishing or doing especially something difficult or dangerous. 人を助けて困難なる又は危險なる事をさせる

See one's way clear, to—to perceive or discern that a course of action is right or best or feasible. 所爲の正當なる又は上策なる又は成るべきを見る

See one to(a place), **to**—to attend one to a place, and see that he reaches it. 某處へ某を見送る

See out, to—to see, attend to, or hear to the end; to outdo. 終まで見又は注意し又は聞く、勝つ

See out of the corners of one's eyes, to—to see while pretending not to see. 見ぬ振をして見る、横目で見る

See (paper) **made; see** (a whale) **caught, to**—to see them make (paper); to see them catch (a whale). (紙)を製造するのを見る、(鯨)を捕るのを見る

See service, to—to come into actual conflict with the enemy. 實戰に臨む

See that (a thing is done), **to**—to attend to, as to the performance of something. 某事の成るに意を用ゆ

See the back of any person or thing, to—to get rid of a person or thing; to see it leave. 人又は物の煩累を免かる、その去るを見る

See the last of anything, to—to see it no more. 見終めをする

See the light, to—to have pub-

licity; to be published; to be born. 公けになる、出版せらる、生れる

See the point, to—to discern or comprehend the meaning, importance, force, or application. 意味を覺る、適切なるを認む

See through, to—to understand; to comprehend. 了解す、看取す

See to, to—to be attentive to; to take note of; to give heed to. に注意す、に心を用ゆ、取計ふ、都合する

See to it—be sure..... ことを違へるな、必ず.....を期せよ

See well and good, to—to think fit; to be willing; to consent. よしと思ふ、欲する、承知する

See with half an eye, to—to discern or understand easily. 容易に見分く、容易く識認す

Seize on or **upon, to**—to fall on and grasp; to lay hold on; to take possession of. 摑む、取押ゆ、捕ゆ

Seldom if ever—seldom or never. 殆んどなし又は絶えてなし

Seldom or ever—should be "seldom or never." Seldom or never とせざるべからず、同上

Self-made man—a man who has risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth, fame, or power, by means of his own talents or energies, and without the aids by which such a result is usually obtained. 自成の人物、獨力獨行にて身を立てたる人

Sell, a—an imposition; a trick; a deception; a disappointment. 詐欺、惡戯、虚偽、失望

Sell and sell, to—to sell one after another. 順次に賣る

Seller's option — the term of sale when the day of delivery is at the convenience or pleasure of the person making the sale, within the time stipulated at the moment of sale. 賣主が約束期限内に何時にても自己の都合宜き日に物品を渡すを得べき契約上の特權

Sell off, to—to clear off by selling. 悉皆賣拂ふ

Sell one, to—to cheat one. 欺く

Sell one out, sell one up, to—to sell one's goods under an execution or legal process. 强制執行にて人の財産を賣拂ふ

Sell one's bacon—to sell one's own flesh or body. 身を賣る

Sell one's hens on a rainy day, to—to sell at a disadvantage or foolishly. Hens present a deplorable appearance in wet weather. 損して賣る

Sell one's life dearly, to—to cause great loss to those who take one's life. 殺さるゝ前敵に大なる損害を與へる

Sell out, to—to dispose of one's stock of goods or other property, for a pecuniary equivalent; to sell one's comission and leave the army. Comissions were brought and sold in the British army until the year 1870. 一切の營業品又は資財を賣拂ふ、軍職を賣る

Sell out a man, to—to sell down a stock, which another is carrying, so low that he is compelled to quit

his hold, and perhaps to fail. 他人が買ひかけて居る所の株を極めて廉く賣拂ふ（之が爲めに其の買込みつゝある人は其株の價下落するにより持切れずなりて或は破産せざるを得ざるほどに）

Sell short, to—to sell, for future delivery, what the party selling does not own, but hopes to buy at a lower rate. 賣方が現在所持せざれど一層安價に買ひ得る見込ある ものを後日渡す約定にて賣る

Sell under the hammer, to—to sell by auction. 競賣する

Semi-occasionally — once in a while; on rare occasions. 間ま、折ふし、稀れに

Send about one's business, to—to dismiss unceremoniously; to send packing. 放逐す、逐ひ掃ふ

Send down, to—in the University of Oxford, to punish by temporary dismissal. 登校を停止する（オクスフード大學の處罰）

Send for, to—to send some one to call. 召びに遣る

Send forth or **out, to**—to produce; to emit; to cause or impel to go forth. 生す、發す、派遣す

Send in one's papers, to—(of an officer) to resign. 辭職する（官吏に云ふ）

Send packing, to—to drive away; to send off roughly or in disgrace; to dismiss unceremoniously. 追ひ出す、放逐す

Send to Coventry, to—to exclude from society; to shut out from all social intercourse, for conduct regarded as mean or ungentlemanlike. This is a military term: the citizens of Coventry had at one time so great a dislike to soldiers, that a woman seen speaking to one was instantly tabooed. No intercourse was ever allowed between the garrison and the town; hence, when a soldier was sent to Coventry, he was cut off from all social intercourse. 絶交する、仲間より擯斥する

Send to one's account, to — to kill. 殺す

Send to the right-about, to—to dismiss without ceremony. 放逐する、却ける

Send up, to — to raise aloft into place; to send to prison. 高き處へ上る、監獄に送る

Send word, to—to inform by message. 傳言す、使者を以て報ず

Sensible of, to be—to be cognizant of; to be aware of. 覺る、心づく、感ず

Sequester one's self, to—to choose great retirement; to separate one's self from society. 全く世と絶つ、世外に退隱す

Sergeant-major — a non-commissioned officer, who acts as assistant to the adjutant. 特務曹長

Servant of God or **the Lord, the** —Moses. モセス

Serve an apprenticeship, to—to perform the duties of an apprentice, especially so as to complete one's service as an apprentice. 弟子奉公を勤める

Serve an attachment or **writ of attachment, to**—to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; to seize. 差押を執行す、差押へる

Serve as a substitute, to—to be employed for the same purpose. 代用せらる、代理をなす

Serve a sentence—to undergo the punishment prescribed by the sentence. 刑の執行を受る

Serve a writ or **a process, to**—to read it, or leave an attested copy at his usual abode. 令狀を執行す

Serve before the mast, to—to be a common sailor. The sailors' quarters, or forecastle, are in the bow of the vessel. 水夫をする

Served, to be—to be given; to be brought. 供せらる

Serve dinner, to—to bring the dinner before one's guest. 客の前へ馳走を出す

Serve in the ranks, to—to serve as a common soldier. 兵卒として服役する

Serve one a trick, to—to play a trick on one. 欺く

Serve one out, to—to retaliate; to requite. 返報をする、復報する

Serve one right, to—to treat one as he deserves (generally referring to some kind of retaliation or punishment); to punish him deservedly. 某を相當に待遇す、當然に罰す

Serve one's apprenticeship, to—to acquire the knowledge of a trade under the instruction of one skilled in it. 見習奉公を爲す、弟子奉公を勤む

Serve one's time, to—to pass the usual and necessary time for learning a trade under a superior or master; to complete the term of service to which one is bound; especially, to complete an apprenticeship. 徒弟の年期を勤める

Serve one's turn or **a turn, to**—to be sufficient for one; to meet one's convenience or purpose; to suffice one's purpose or supply a need. 事足る、用立つ、間に合ふ

Serve one with the same sauce, to—to retaliate one injury with another; to retaliate in kind. 害に報ふるに害を以てす

Serve out, to—to deal out; to distribute. 分配する

Serve out one's time for....., to—one's punishment inflicted for .....expires. の禁錮を勤め終る

Serve the purpose of, to—to answer adequately an end for which something else is designed. の代用をする

Serve time, to—to undergo a term of imprisonment. 禁錮の期間を勤める

Serve up, to—to prepare or bring forward, as food. 供す、盛る (食物などを)

Service of a writ, process, etc.—judicial delivery, or communication of a writ, etc. 令狀の執行

Set+a—.....ing, to cause to begin something. 或事を始めさす

Set about, to—to begin. 始む、着手す

Set a case or **set case, to**—to suppose; to assume. 假定する

Set across or **over, to**—to carry to the other side, as of a river; to row or transport across a stream. 渡らす

Set afloat, to—to spread; to publish. 流布する、公にする

Set afoot, to—to start. 始むる

Set against or **over against, to**—to put in opposition; to set in comparison with. 反對せしむ、比較せしむ

Set a-going, to—to cause to begin to move; to set in motion. 動き出さしむ、進行せしむ

Set an example, to—to be a model for imitation; to do anything for others to copy, or follow. 模範となる、例を示す、人をして則らしむ

Set apart, to—to separate to a particular use; to lay or put aside for a special purpose; to appropriate. 別に取置く（或る用の爲め）、特定の用途に用ゆ

Set a resolution, to—to determine; to resolve. Old fashioned expression. 決定する、決斷する

Set a sail, to—to unfurl a sail to the wind. 順風に帆を揚げる

Set a saw, to—to bend the teeth alternately to either side, in order that the channel cut by the saw may be wider than the thickness of the blade. 鋸の目を立つ

Set aside, to—to leave out of account or consideration; to omit; to annul; to reject. 舍いて顧みず、除く、排棄す、斥ける

Set at defiance, to—to defy; to oppose. 侮どる、輕んず、反抗す

Set at ease, to—to quiet; to tranquillize; to make easy; to relieve in mind; to cheer; to comfort; to encourage. 安んぜしむ、樂します、安心さす、勵ます

Set at naught, to—to undervalue; to contemn; to despise; to ridicule. 賤む、輕んず、無視す、侮どる、嘲る

Set a trap or **snare, to**—to place a trap in a situation to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another. 係蹄をかける、陷穽を設く

Set at rest, to—to quiet; to still; to cause to cease; to make easy. 鎭める、熄ましむ、落着させる、安んぜしむ

Set at variance, to—to cause to quarrel. 爭はしむ

Set a value on, to—to appraise; to estimate the worth of. 評價す、見積る、價格を鑑定す

Set before, to—to bring to view before; to exhibit to: to offer for choice to. 目前に置く、示す、差出して撰ばしむ

Set before one's eyes, to—to keep in prospect. 心に期す、忘れず

Set by, to—1. to set apart or on one side; to reject. 2. to esteem; to value. 3. to lay by; to reserve. (一) わきに措く、斥ける (二) 重す、貴ぶ (三) 貯ふ、保存する

Set by the compass, to—to note the bearing by the compass. 羅針にて方向を測る

Set by the ears, to — to set at variance. 爭はしむ

Set down, to—1. to enter in writing; to register. 2. to place as on the ground; to put down on some base or support. 3. to fix as a judgment in one's mind; to consider as an established truth. 4. to lay as something due or chargeable; to attribute; to charge. 5. to rebuke or humiliate. 6. to place lower. 7. to give opportunity to alight. 8. to lay down by authority; to order. (一) 記す、(二) 置く (三) 考定す、眞理とする (四) 歸する (五) 責むる又は辱しむる (六) 下げる (七) 降ろす (八) 制定する

Set down, to be—to be established in popular or general estimation; to be regarded; to be considered. 見做さる、世に以て……と爲さる

Set eye on, to—to see; to behold. 見る

Set fire to, to—to put fire to, for the purpose of burning. 火を放つ

Set foot on, to—to step upon. 踏む

Set forth, to—to show; to manifest; to publish; to promulgate. 示す、表はす、公けにす、公布す

Set forward, to—1. to start forward. 2. to promote (a work). (一) 前進す (二) 捗どらす、促進す

Set free, to—to liberate; to release. 放免す、赦す、放つ

Set hand to, to — to engage in; to undertake. 從事する、着手する

Set hand to fist, to — to go to work vehemently or desparately. 必死に仕事を始むる

Set in, to—to begin. 始まる、來る

Set in order, to — to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method. 整頓す、順序だてる

Set light or **little by, to**—to treat as of no importance; to slight; to despise; to undervalue. 重んぜず、輕んず、賤しむ

Set milk, to—to put milk into vessels for the cream to rise. 乳酥を生ぜしめんが爲め皿に牛乳を入る

Set off, to—I. to embellish, 2. to assign a portion. 3. to start. (一) 飾る (二) 分配す (三) 出立す

Set off, a—a claim set up against another; a counterbalace; an ornament. 反要求、對稱、虛飾

Set on, to—to incite; to instigate. 勵ます、煽動す、使嗾す

Set on or **upon, to**—to make an assault upon; to attack; to assail. 攻撃する、襲ふ

Set on or **upon, to be**—to be fixed upon (in purpose); to be determined upon. 決心する、心定まる

Set on edge, to—to excite. 激せしむ

Set one forth, to—to tell one what he is. 其品性の如何なるかを告げる

Set one forward, to—to advance him; to assist him. 進める、助くる

Set one his supper, to—to perform

a feat that cannot be imitated or surpassed. 無上の妙技をする

Set one laughing, to cause one to laugh. 笑はせる

Set one's cap for or **at, to**—to take measure to gain the affections or favor of a man, with a view to being married to him. の妻たらんことを欲して其愛を得んと勉む

Set one's face against, to—to discountenance; to oppose strongly. 非とす、痛く反對す

Set one's face like a flint, to—to be resolute and determined. 意を決する

Set one's face to, to—to form a fixed purpose; to be resolutely determined. 意志を定める、決斷する

Set one's hand to, to—to affix one's signature; to sign one's name to; hence figuratively, to accept and approve. 署名す、認諾する、承認する

Set one's hand and seal or **seal, to**—to sign and seal, as a legal document; to certify; to attest. 署名且つ捺印す、保證す

Set one's heart, to—to form the fixed resolution. 決斷する

Set one's heart on, to—to fix the desires on; to be very fond of; to long for earnestly. 渴望す、志願す

Set one's self to, to—to apply one's self. 服事する、勉むる

Set one's self up in business, to—to provide one's self with capital for it. 營業の資本を準備する

Set one's shoulder to the wheel, to—to commence working in earnest; to help with one's own efforts; to labour in person. 本氣に仕事に掛る、自ら働く

Set one's teeth, to—to press one's teeth tightly together: indicates resolution. 切齒する、決斷を表はす

Set one's wits to work, to—to think upon a matter; to consider carefully. 思ひを凝らす、熟考す

Set on fire, to—1. to kindle; to communicate fire to. 2. to inflame; to enkindle the passion of. (一) 燒やす、火を放つ (二) 煽ぎたつる、激昂せしむ

Set on foot, to—to put in motion; to start. 始める、起す

Set out, to—1. to start upon a journey; to begin a course; to start upon a work or career. 2. to assign; to allot; to limit. 3. to adorn; to embellish. (一) 旅に出立す、進行を始む (二) 定む、配當す、限る (三) 飾る

Set out on, to—to commence. 始むる

Set over, to—to appoint as superior, ruler, or commanner of; to carry to the other side; to convey. の指揮者に命ず、支配せしむ、渡す、引渡す

Set rank, to—to set, as the iron of a plane, so as to take off a thick shaving. 厚く削れるやうに深く嵌める (鉋の刃などを)

Set right, to—to correct mistakes of; to put in order; to restore to

health. 直ます、誤を正す、整頓す、治療する

Set sail, to—1. to spread the sails. 2. to begin a voyage. (一) 帆を擧げる (二) 航海を始む、出帆す

Set or **settled purpose**—the determined or unyielding purpose. 決志

Set speech—a formal speech, carefully prepared before delivery. 豫め十分注意して腹案を立てたる演説

Set store by, to—to value greatly; to put a high estimate on. 深く貴重す

Set straight, to—to set right or in order. 正誤する、整頓する、直ほす

Set the fashion, to—to establish a new mode; to determine what shall be the mode. 新たに時尚を立つ、流行を設定す

Set the hand to, to—to engage in; to undertake. 從事す、關係す、企つ

Set the heart at rest, to—to put one's self at ease; to quiet or tranquilize the heart. 心を安んず

Set the law at defiance, to—to violate the law boldly. 法律を破る、法を犯す

Set the Thames or **river on fire, to**—to be highly successful or renowned in life; to do some great thing; to accomplish something surprising. 大に功名を成す、大事業を成す

Set the table in a roar, to—to cause loud laughter among the company at table. 一坐をして抱腹絕倒せしむ

Set the teeth on edge, to—1. to cause an unpleasant sensation in the teeth. 2. to affect one very disagreeably. (一) 齒を浮かせる (二) 氣に障る、不快の感あらしむ

Setting sun—the west. 西

Settle differences, to—to adjust differences (of opinion or feeling). 不和を解く

Settle down, to—1. to become quiet after agitation. 2. to establish one's self in a locality or a business. (一) 落付く (二) 業を定む、身を定む、居を定む

Settle on or **upon, to**—1. to decide; to fix. 2. to establish by gift or grant. (一) 決す、定む (二) 授く

Settle one's hash, to—to silence him; to kill him. 默らせる、殺す

Settle one's self, to—to compose one's self. 落付く

Settle the question, to—to decide that which was before doubtful or uncertain. 疑を解く、事を決す

Settling day—the day of settlement; the day appointed in the contract, for delivery and payment. 勘定日、引渡及び支拂日

Set together by the ears, to—to cause to quarrel. 相爭はしむ

Set to rights, to—to put in order. 整頓する

Set to work, to—to apply one's self to work; to begin laboring. 着手す、仕事に取掛る

Set up, to—1. to erect. 2. to establish; to found. 3. to enable to

commence a new business. 4. to put in type. 5. to utter loudly. 6. to raise from depression. 7. to begin business. (一) 建つ (二) 創立す、設立す (三) 開業せしむ、營業するを得せしむ (四) 組立つ (活字にて) (五) 聲高く發す (六) 興す、振起す (七) 開業す

Set up, to be—to show pride; to exhibit vanity. 得意がる、自慢す、高ぶる

Set up for, to—to claim to be. まれる、振りする

Set up in, to—to commence. 始むる

Set upon, to—to attack. 襲撃する

Set up one's rest, to—to settle or come to determination (meaning originally 'to stake one's all at the gambling table'). 決心する

Seven cities, the—of Atlantis, the fabulous island supposed to be in the midst of the Atlantic ocean. 大西洋中に在りと想説せられたるアトランチス島の都會

Seven deadly sins, the—pride, envy, anger, sloth, covetousness, gluttony, lust. 七大罪 (驕傲, 猜忌, 忿怒, 懶惰, 貪婪, 貪食及び姦淫).

Seven-hilled city, the—Rome. 羅馬

Seven leagued boots—boots which carried their wearer at an extraordinarily rapid rate. An expression borrowed from a well-known fairy tale; in which a giant wore 'the seven-leagued boots' that would stride over seven leagues at a pace. 非常に迅速に歩行するを得せしむる長靴

Seven-shooter—a pistol with seven barrels or chambers. 七連發の拳銃

Seven sleepers, the—seven Christian youths of Ephsos, who fled in the Decian persecution in the 3rd century and fell asleep in a cave in mount Celion. After 230 years they awoke, but soon died, and their bodies were taken to Marseilles in a large stone coffin, still shown in Victor's Church. 三世紀中迫害を遁れて二百三十年間巖窟に眠りたる七人の少年

Seven virtues—faith, hope, charity, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. The first three are called *theological* virtues. 七德 (信仰, 希望, 慈愛, 公正, 謹愼, 節制及び堅忍)

Seven wonders of the world—Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Dianna at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and the Pharos or watch-tower at Alexandria. 世界の七不思議、世界の七奇觀

(Several) days running—(several) days in succession. (數)日引續きて

Sewn up—intoxicated. 酩酊したる

Sew up, to—1. to inclose by sewing. 2. to close or stop by sewing. (一) 縫ひ込む、(二) 縫ひ塞ぐ

Shade or degree of difference—a very slight difference or variation. 毫釐の差、錙銖の別、少しの差ひ

Shaggy top of a hill—'Shaggy'= rough and uneven-looking, owing to being covered with trees. 樹木繁生して其形狀參差たる巓

Shake a cask, to—to knock it to pieces and pack the parts together; to make it into shook. 樽を壞し其板を束ぬる

Shake a leg, to—to dance. 躍る、舞ふ

Shake a loose leg, to—to lead a dissipated life. 放蕩する

Shake by the hand or **shake hands, to**—to salute by grasping the hand. 握手の禮をする

Shake hands with, to—1. to agree with; to unite with. 2. to grasp hands mutually as a salute at meeting or parting; to greet in a friendly or cordial manner. (一) 一致す、合同す、(二) 握手の禮を爲す、親しく挨拶す

Shake in one's shoes, to—to be in a state of nervous terror. 神經的恐怖を懷く

Shake off, to—to remove by shaking; to discard. 振ひ落とす、ふり棄てる、抛ち去る

Shake off the yoke, to — to free one's self from the control of another. 羈絆を脫す

Shake one's ears, to — to wander at will like an ass shaking his long ears. 隨意に彷徨する

Shake or **stagger one's faith** or **belief, to**—to impair one's confidence; to render uncertain or doubting. 某の信任を損ず

Shake one's hand, to — indicates denial. 手を振る (拒否を表はす)

Shake one's self together, to—to collect one's faculties or energies; to apply one's self. 憤發する、勉勵する

Shake one's sides, to—to laugh heartily. 腹をよる、心から笑ふ

Shake the dust from one's feet, to—to abandon and renounce a place, appointment, etc. 棄て去る (場所、官職等)

Shake the elbow, to — to gamble at dice. 博奕する

Shake the head, to—to turn one's head slightly and quickly from side to side: done as a sign of refusal, denial, reprobation, disappointment, etc. かぶりふる、不同意或は拒否或は嫌厭或は失望等を表はす

Shake the pagoda-tree, to — to gain a fortune in an easy way. An Anglo-Indian phrase. 暴富を致す (東印度の語)

Shake together, to—to be on good terms; to fit in together. 仲善し、適合する

Shaking all over — trembling in every limb. 手足戰慄して

Sham Abraham, to—to feign sickness, in order to get rid of work. 假病す (働を免かれんとて)

Shameful itself!—for shame! 嘻、咄、止めよ

Shameful lucre — despicable gain or profit. 卑劣なる利得

Shame on or **upon** — away with. よせ、去れ

Shame on you — for shame; it is shameful (to do so). 噫、咄、止めよ

Shanks's mare—the legs. 脚

Shape one's course, to — to plan and act; to adjust one's method of procedure. 畫策す、方針を定む

Shapes of polar flame—the aurora borealis. 北極光

Sharpen the wits, to — to arouse the mind to activity; to quicken the intellect. 心智を攪揮す

Sharp practice—grasping behaviour; conduct which is defensible on legal grounds but is yet considered ungenerous or ungentlemanly. 貪婪なる所業、法律上不正ならざるも賤しむべき所業

Shave a note, to—to buy a promissory note at a considerable discount; to take much beyond legal interest. 非常なる割引にて約束手形を買ふ

Sheathe the sword, to—to make truce or peace. 休戰する、和睦する

Shed blood, to—to cause blood to flow; to destroy life. 血を流す、生命を破滅す

Sheep and donkeys—cowards and fools. 懦夫と愚人

Sheep-walk—land where sheep are pastured. 牧羊場

Sheer off, to — to turn or move aside to a distance. 方向を轉じて去る、外へそれる

Sheer up, to — to turn and approach in nearly a parallel direction. 殆ど並行に向ひ進む

Shell—sometimes put for lyre: an allusion to the myth of the origin of the instrument, Mercury being said to have made it from the shell of a tortoise. 琴の一種

Shell out, to — to expend money freely; to bring or pay out; to pay or count out money. 惜まず金を蒔く、拂ふ、渡す

Shepherd's reed, —a musical pipe made of reed. 蘆にて造りたる笛

Shepherd's trade—1. the practice of poetry (in pastoral poetry). 2. the work of Christ (in the Scripture). (一) 詩作 (牧詩中にては) (二) 基督の事業 (聖書中にては)

Shift about, to — to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point. 反對の方に回轉す、向きかはる

Shift for one's self, to—to provide for one's self. 自活する

Shift off, to—to put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience. 擲く、脫す、避く

Ship off, to—to send off by ship; to send away by water. 船にて送る、海路にて送り遣る

Ship of the desert—the camel. 駱駝

Ship of the line—a vessel of war carrying seventy-four guns or more.

大砲七十四門以上を裝置せる大軍艦

Shipping articles — articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc. 水夫の給料雇期限等に關し船長と水夫との間の約定箇條

Ship's husband—the owner of a ship, who manages his concerns in person. 船の持主にして親ら船中の事務を處理する人

Ship's papers—the documents required for the manifestation of the ownership and national character of a vessel and her cargo, and to show her compliance with the revenue and navigation laws of the country to which she belongs. 船舶書類（船の持主國籍等を記載する）

Ship the oars, to—to place the oars in the rowlocks. 櫓架に櫓を挿入す

Shock-headed — having a bushy head of hair 蓬頭亂髮の

Shoe the goose, to—to be tipsy. 醉酊して居る

Shoot ahead of, to—to outstrip, in running, flying, sailing, or other things. 乘越す、先んじ進む

Shoot a long bow, to—to tell large stories; to exaggerate. 大袈裟に話す、誇張す

Shoot at rovers, to—to shoot at random. 的なしに發射する、亂射する

Shoot flying, to—to shoot birds on the wing, that is, when they are flying. A condensed expression. 飛鳥を射る

Shoot one's self down, to — to throw one's self down; to rush violently down. 倒れる、下に暴進する

Shoot out the lip, to—to show scorn. 愚弄を表はす

Shoot the cat, to—to vomit. 嘔吐する

Shoot the moon, to—to remove furniture from a house in the night without paying the landlord. 家主に家賃を拂はず夜中家具を持出す

Shoot the pit, to—to cheat a landlord by leaving without paying the rent. 地代を拂はず立退く

Shoot up, to—to rise or grow. 生へる、生長す

Shop bill—a trademan's hand-bill or business announcement. 商人の張札、營業廣告

Shop of war—arsenal. 兵器廠

Shore dinner—a dinner composed of articles of sea food; as fish; shell-fish, chowder, and the like. 海産物より成る食事

Short allowance—less than the regular allowance. 定額又は定量より少き給與

Short and—the character &; ampersand. & といふ字

Short and long—the whole. 全體

Short cut, a—a quick path; a path which saves distance; a method which saves time. 捷徑

Short common—small allowance of food; scant fare; insufficient provisions. 乏しき食物、不充分なる糧食

Shorten sail, to—to reduce sail by taking it in. 帆を縮む

Short horse is soon curried, a—a simple or easy task is soon done. 容易なる仕事は多の時間を要せず

Short of, to be—to be insufficiently provided with; to be lacking of; not to have sufficiency of. 乏し、不足す、欠く

Short of the mark—the mark means 'the standard to be attained.' 標準に達せざる

Short sea—a sea characterized by short, choppy waves. 波の細かき海

Short-spoken—gruff; surly. 無愛想なる、不機嫌なる

Short time—time less than full time; fewer hours than the usual number. 十分ならぬ時間、通常より少き時間

Shot in the locker, a—a last reserve of money, food, &c. 豫備金、豫備食料等

Shove by, to—to push away; to delay or reject. 推し遣る、延引さす、拒否する

Shoulder to shoulder—with hearty and united action or effort. 熱心に協力して

Show a bold front, to—to be bold, impudent, shameless, or defiant. 憚る色なし、平氣なり

Show a clear pair of heels, to—to flee. 走り去る

Show a person the door, to—to dismiss a person from one's house or presence. 立去らしむ

Show fight, to—to manifest a disposition to fight or resist. 抵抗せんずる勢を示す

Show forth, to—to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 表示す、公布す、宣言す

Show his paces, to—to display his gait, speed or the like—especially of a horse. 歩み樣を見せる、速さを顯はす (殊に馬に云ふ)

Shown into, to be—to be conducted into. に誘ひ入れらるゝ、案内さるゝ

Show of—something like; semblance of..... らしきこと

Show of hands—the raising of hands, as a vote in a public meeting. 擧手 (集會に於て贊否を決する時の如く)

Show off, to—to display or exhibit ostentatiously. 誇示す、是れ見よがしに示す

Show of love—kindly or affectionate look. 愛情深き容貌

Show of reason—appearance of argument; plausibility. 道理らしく見ゆること、尤もらしきこと

Show one in, to—to let him enter the house; to go in front of him and show him the way. 案内する

Show one's colors, to—to make manifest one's principles or party. 自己の取る主義を示す、其所屬の派を知らしむ

Show one's face, to—to appear; to

be present; to be seen. 現はる、出づ

Show one's hand, to—to expose one's purpose to any one. 意思を語る

Show one's horns, to—to show signs of a devilish nature. 悪性を表はす

Show one's ivories, to — to show the teeth. 歯を現はす、威嚇す

Show one's teeth, to—to threaten; to look angry. 威す、脅かす、怒れる容を見せる

Show one up, to—to reveal to the world one's real character; to disclose one's villany or hypocrisy; to expose a person's fault. 人の性質を世人に知らす、人の醜行又は偽善を訐く、人の過失を曝露する

Show quarter, to — to act with clemency; to be merciful; to be lenient. 仁恵を施す

Show the cloven foot, to—to show a knavish intention, or bad motive. 悪意を表はす

Show the cold shoulder, to—to show indifference; to give a rebuff. 冷遇する。拒斥する

Show the heels to, to—to outstrip. 走り越す

Show the white feather, to—to show cowardice; to exhibit fear. 卑怯をあらはす、怯懦を示す

Show to a room, to—to conduct thither. 室に案内す

Show up, to — 1. to expose; as a fraud; to lay open to general condemnations; to make public the character. 2. to make one's appearance, as at an appointed time. (一) 曝露す、訐く (二) 出づる、現はる

Shrapnel shell—a shell filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected still further. 破裂彈の一種

Shrewd blow—severe blow. 痛打

Shrewd turn—ill turn. 不實の行、有害の行

Shrink from, to—to turn away from, in dislike, unwillingness, fear etc. 避く (嫌悪、恐怖等より)

Shrub about, to — to get along tolerably well; to be in a fairly good state. 可なりよく暮す

Shrug the shoulders, to—to draw up the shoulders,—a motion expressive of doubt, dislike, or fear. 肩を竦る (疑ひ或は嫌悪或は恐怖を表はす)

Shuffle off, to—to push off; to rid one's self of. 推のける、外へのける

Shuffle off this mortal coil, to—to get rid of the worldly cares; to die. 浮世の煩苦を免る、死する

Shuffle up, to—to form in confusion, haste, or with fraudulent disorder. 倉卒に作る、漫然胡麻化して作る

Shut down, to—to stop work in a factory. 休業をなす(製造場にて)

Shut down on, to—to suppress; to stop. 禁止する、止むる

Shut in, to—to inclose; to cover or intercept the view of; to fall or close in. 圍む、閉づ、蔽ひ又は遮りて見へざらしむ、鎖す

Shut of, to be, or to get—to be rid of; to escape; to be delivered from. 脱す、避く、免かる、より救はる

Shut off, to—1. to exclude. 2. to stop flowing or escaping. (一) 排除する、(二) 流出又は漏出を止める

Shut one's eyes to, to—to ignore; not to observe. 関り知らぬ、注目せぬ

Shut one's self up, to—to live in a retired, secluded manner. 隠遯す、世と絶つ

Shut one up, to—to silence him. ……黙らす

Shut out, to—to exclude; to prevent entering. 閉め出す、入るを拒む

Shut the door in one's face, to—to shut the door before him, refusing him admittance. 戸を閉じて入れぬ

Shut the door upon, to—to exclude. 排拒す、容れず、閉め出す

Shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen, to—to take precautions when too late. 時機を失したる用心をする、泥棒見付けて縄を綯ふ

Shut up, to—1. to close. 2. to confine; to imprison. 3. to cause to become silent by authority, argument, or force. 4. to cease talking; to be silent. (一) 閉づ、鎖ざす (二) 禁錮す、幽閉す (三) 黙せしむ (四) 語るを止む、口を緘す

Shut up shop, to—to relinguish any undertaking. 事業を廃棄する

Sicilian Muse—Theocritus. シチリアス

Sick bay—in vessels of war, that part of the deck appropriated to the use of the sick. 軍艦にて特に病人の使用に充てたる甲板の一部

Sick headache—a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea. 胃病及び嘔氣を催ふす一種の頭痛

Sick in mind and body, to be—to be capable of neither physical nor mental exertion. 心身共に弱き

Sickles of claws—claws which are as sharp as sickles. 鎌の様に鋭き鉤爪

Sick Man, the—Turkey. A name given contemptuously, in view of its approaching partition—which has been expected for the past century. 土耳古

Sick of, to be—to have a strong dislike of; to be tired of; to be disgusted with. 大く嫌ふ、飽く、厭悪す

Sick or sorry—sick or ill. 病氣の

Side-bar rule—a common order of court of so informal a nature as to be granted by the officers, without formal application at bar in open court. 裁判所の簡易命令

Side by side—close together and abreast; in company and along with. 相並んで、伴ふて

Side with, to—to agree with in opinion; to espouse the cause of. 説を同ふす、與みす

Seige-train—the apparatus, consisting of cannon, mortars, etc., for

conducting a siege. 攻圍用の軍器類

Sift out, to—to make careful selection; to search, or find out with care. 精選す、探し出す

Sigh away, to—to pass or spend in sighing. 歎息して過ごす

Sigh out, to—to utter with a sigh. 歎息して言ふ

Sight for sore eyes, a—a pleasant object; something pleasant to see. 愉快なる物、見て樂しきもの

Sight of (things), a—a great number of (things). 澤山の (物)

Signal post or **staff**—a pole or mast upon which a flag or anything else may be displayed for the purpose of conveying signals. 信號旗を揭げる竿

Signal telegraph—a telegraph in which preconcerted signals, made by a machine, or otherwise, at one station, are seen and interpreted at another. 信號電報

Sign manual—1. the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet, or great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity. 2. the signature of one's name in his own handwriting. (一) 御名 (二) 自筆の署名

Sign off, to—to sign the temperance pledge, or a pledge of total abstinence. 禁酒の盟に署名す、禁酒會に加入す

Sign the cross, to—to make the sign of a cross on the body or in the air with the finger. The cross, being a symbol sacred for Christians, was supposed to act as a charm against supernatural evils. 指頭にて身體の上又は空氣中に十字架を摸する (寃を掃ふ爲め)

Silent as the grave—wholly silent; saying nothing; making no noise. 全く沈默したる、一言を發せざる、極めて靜かなる

Silent, sleeping, or dormant partner—a partner who takes no share in the active business of a firm, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in the losses. 會社の事務に當らざるも損益を負擔する社員

Silken tie, the—the soft and invisible bonds of love and affection. 愛の羈絆

Silvan shed—forest. 林

Silvan sport; silvan war—the chase. 狩獵

Silver—silver plates, as spoons, forks, etc. 銀の食器

Silver sphere—star. 星

Silver wedding, to—the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding. 銀婚祝 (結婚後第二十五年の祝儀)

Simon-pure—unadulterated; genuine. 正眞の、純粹の

Simple contract—any contract, whether oral or written, which is not of record or under seal. 登錄を經ざる或は調印なき契約 (口頭或は書面の)

Simple obligation—an unconditional obligation. 無條件の債務

Since (last week)—'since' always means *from* a certain past time *up to* (or *until*) the present. 前週から

Sinews of war, the—1. every thing which aids to carry on war. 2. money. (一)軍資、戰力 (二)金錢

Sing another song, or tune, to—to change one's tone or attitude, especially to a humbler manner. 調子又は態度を卑くする

Singed cat—a person who is better than he looks; a person unjustly defamed. 容貌より性質の優りたる人、不當に誹らるゝ人

Singe one's beard, to—to offer defiant insult. 侮辱を與ふる

Single blessedness; state of single blessedness—the unmarried state. 獨身

Single combat—a combat with one on each side. 一騎打

Sing out, to—to call loudly; to shout. 叫ぶ、聲高に呼ぶ

Sing small, to—to abstain from boasting or assumption in speech; to talk humbly. 卑下して話す、言語を卑くす

Sing to string, to—to sing to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument. 絃ある樂器に伴れて歌ふ

Sinking fund—a sum of money set apart, usually at fixed intervals, to the redemption of the debts of government or of a corporation. 銷却資本

Sink into or penetrate the mind, to—to make a strong and lasting impression. 肝に銘す、肺腑に徹す

Sink money, to—to expend money foolishly or without profit. 金錢を浪費す、財を徒消す

Sink or swim—whatever happens; under any circumstances; whether one fail or succeed. 如何樣なる事あるも、成らうと成るまいと

Sink the shop, to—to abstain from talking of or in the language of one's business out of business hours. 營業時間外に商業の事を言はず又は商業上の言語を用ゐず

Sion—church. 禮拜堂

Sir?—what do you say, sir? 何とおつしやりましたか

Sister-land—Ireland. 愛倫

Sisters of charity—nuns of various orders engaged in works of mercy. 慈善事業に身を委ぬる尼の團體

Sisters of mercy—a religious order founded in Dublin in the year 1827. 千八百二十七年ダブリンに設立されたる宗教的團體

Sisters of the sacred well that doth spring from beneath the seat of Jove—the nine Muses. 文學技藝の女神

Sit all the other guests out, to—to sit so long that all the other guests leave. 他の客が皆立去るまで居る

Sit at meat, to—to sit at table. 食卓に着く

Sit at the side-table, to—to occupy a subsidiary position, such as is given to the person of least im-

portance at a dinner. 下位を占むる

Sit bodkin, to—to be wedged in tight between two others. 二人の間にわり込んで座す

Sit down, to—1. to take a seat; hence, to come to a stop; to pause; to rest. 2. to begin a seize. 3. to settle down; to establish one's self. (一) 着席する、止まる、休む (二) 攻圍を始むる (三) 職業に就く

Sit down with, to—to have to be contented with; to receive whether we like it or not. 満足せざるべからず

Sit eggs, to—to remain too long as a guest. 長座する

Sit heavy on, to—to weigh heavily or bear hard on. 強く壓する

Sit for a fellowship, to—to undergo examination as a candidate for a university fellowship. 大學特待生となる試驗を受る

Sit in judgment, to—to assume judicial authority; to judge censoriously. 裁判權を行ふ、批判を與ふ

Sit it out, to—to sit to the end of, during the whole of, etc. 其の終りまで居る、……の間席を去らず

Sit light or **easy on**—to be lightly borne. 輕く壓する

Sit loose, or **loosely, to**—to be heedless or indifferent. 無頓着なる、冷淡なる

Sit on or **upon, to**—to examine officially. 官職上の取調をする

Sit on the fence, to—to be in a position of indecision; neither one thing nor the other, especially in politics. 何れにも就かずに居る、中立の態度を取る

Sit on thorns, to—to be uneasy; to be distressed. 心を苦しむ、心安んぜず、心配する

Sit out anything, to—to refrain from taking part in it. 加らぬ、關らぬ

Sit out the whole play, to—to sit till the end of it. 芝居の終りまで居る

Sit under, to—to attend on the ministry of; to be under the instruction or preaching; to listen to. の壇下に屬す、の說教或は訓戒を受く、を戴きて聽聞す

Sit up, to—1. to rise from a recumbent position. 2. to refrain from retiring, or lying down; to keep watch or nurse during the night; usually followed by 'with.' 3. to assume or maintain the posture of one who is seated. (一) 起きる、起き上る (二) 起きて居る、寢ずに居る、夜中看病する (三) 坐す

Sit up for any one, to—to await his return after the usual bedtime. 寢ずに歸を待つ

Six and eightpence—six shillings eight pence, the usual fee charged by a lawyer. 辯護士の普通謝金 (六シルリングと八ペンス)

Sixes and sevens, at—in disorder; in confusion; disarranged. 混雜して、錯亂して

Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other—essentially the same;

differing in nothing. 大體同じ、毫も差異なし

Size up, to—to measure; to consider carefully. 度る、思慮する

Skelton or death's head at the feast—a constant reminder in the midst of pleasure of some disagreeable fact or impending fate: in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skelton at feasts to remind the guests of death. 快樂中に不快又は不幸を想起せしむるもの

Skelton in the cupboard, house, or closet; family skelton—a mortifying or distressing family secret. 悲痛の原因となる家内の秘事

Sketch-book—a book for sketches or other outlines; a book containing rough, or but partly finished, drawings. 見取圖を畫く本、略畫本

Skies—the plurals of *sky* and *heaven* are both freely used. Probably the reason may be found in the religious belief which makes the ethereal regions the home of deities and other happy beings. 天空(sky と heaven の複數は屢々用ゐらる)

Skim the surface, to—to treat superficially. 淺薄に論ず

Skin a flea for its hide, to—to be excessively mean and avaricious. 貪慾なり

Skin a flint, to—to be miserably niggard in money. 非常に吝嗇なり、爪に火を點す

Skin-flint—a miser; a niggard: a very penurious person. 吝嗇なる人、慳貪なる人

Skip over, to—to pass without notice; to omit or pass lightly over in reading. 看過す、見漏らす

Sky—storm. 暴風雨

Sky a picture, to—to hang a picture above the line of sight. 見ゑぬ程高く畫を掲ぐる

Slack away, off, or out, to—to ease off freely. 緩むる

Slacken one's gait or pace, to—to proceed more slowly. 一層徐々と進む、歩を緩む

Slack up, to—to slow; to slack away. 遲くする、速力を減ずる、緩むる

Slant of wind—a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration. 風の經過、風の通過する間(航海語)

Slap bang shop, a—a low eating house. A London term. 下等飲食店(倫敦語)

Slap-up—first; excellent. 第一の、卓越したる

Slave it, to—to work like a slave; to drudge. 奴隷の如く勞働する、力役する

Slave over, to—to toil at; to enact laboriously. 勞する、勞して行ふ

Sleep away one's life, to—to spend it in sleeping. 眠りて一生を過ごす

Sleeping partner—a partner who takes no share in the active business of a firm, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject

to a share in the losses. 會社の事務に當らざるも損益を負擔する社員

Sleep like a log, to — to sleep soundly. 熟睡す

Sleep off a headache, to — to get rid of it by sleeping. 眠りて頭痛を癒やす

Sleep the final sleep or **the sleep that knows no waking, to** — to die. 死する

Sleight of hand — dexterity of hand; legerdemain. 戲術(てづま)、手品

Slighting treatment — neglect. 冷遇、輕侮

Slight off, to — to treat with contempt; to disregard contemptuously; to put aside without heed. 輕蔑する、輕忽にする

Slight over, to — to perform superficially; to treat carelessly. 荷且に了す、輕々に爲す、薄待す

Sling one's hook or **one's Daniel, to** — to move on. 歩を移す、前進する

Slip a cable, to — to veer out, and let go the end of it. 錨索を放つ

Slip into a man, to — to give him a sound beating. 人を強く打つ

Slip off the hooks, to — to die. 死する

Slip of glass — a long, narrow piece of glass. 玻璃の細長片

Slip of the pen — an error of writing something different from what was intended. 書錯まり、誤寫、書きそこない

Slip of the tongue — an error of saying one thing while intending to say another. 失言、言ひそこない

Slip one's cable, to — to die. 死する

Slip one's wind, to — to lose one's breath; to die. 死する、絶息する

Slip on, to — to put on hastily or loosely. 急ぎ着る、しだらなく着る

Slippery as an eel — not to be trusted. 信用すべからず、アテにならず

Slip the collar, halter, etc., to — to escape; to get free; to disengage one's self from difficulty, labour or burden. 遁る、脫す (困難又は勞苦より)

Slip through the fingers, to — to die unexpectedly or insensibly; to be lost. 思ひがけなく死す、不知不識の中に死す、失せる

Slip up, to — to fall into an error, or fault; to fail; to lose one's footing. 過誤に陷る、失敗す、滑る

Sloop of war — a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between eighteen and thirty-two guns. 小軍艦 (大砲十八門より三十二門までを備ふる軍艦)

Slop over, to — to over-do in speaking, with a certain kind of effusiveness. しやべり過ぎる

Slow coach — one who is inactive, sluggish, lazy; a dawdler. 懶惰者

Sluice off, to — to divert; to lay aside; to get rid of, (as by a sluice.)

外へ向ける、わきへやる、流し出す

Slur over, to—to treat lightly. 蔑視す、輕忽にす

Smack one's lips, to—to express satisfaction. 滿足を表する

Small account—unimportance. 輕微、些細、不緊要

Small arms—guns not requiring carriages for their transportation in service. 小砲（使用上彼地此地と持運ぶに車を要せざるもの）

Small-beer chronicle—a record of insignificant domestic events. 家事日記

Small coin—money of the lesser denominations. 小貨幣

Small fruits—fruits raised in market-gardens,—such as raspberries, strawberries, etc. 小菓物（漿果類）

Small fry—things insignificant, (sometimes applied to children). 瑣末の物、小兒輩

Small hours—the time from midnight till three or four o'clock in the morning. 夜半より朝の三四時頃までの時

Small, still voice—conscience. 良心

Small talk—light or trifling conversation; chit-chat. 瑣屑の談、雜談、閑談

Smash-up—a smashing accident, or one in which something is broken with violence. 破壞事件

Smell a rat, to—to be suspicious; to suspect strongly. 嫌疑を抱く、大に疑ふ

Smell of, to—to have the odor or particular scent of. の香がする

Smell of the lamp, to—to bear evidence of long hours of night toil, as an elaborate essay. 夜半まで勉强して作りたる證據がある、ランプ臭き

Smell of the shop, to—to indicate too distinctively the profession or occupation. 職業くさし

Smell out, to—to find out by sagacity; to trace out by shrewdness. 嗅ぎ出す、敏くも探し出す

Smile at something, to—to think it foolish. 冷笑する

Smile on, to—to favor. 愛顧す

Smile one dead, to—to kill with a smile. 微笑して殺す

Smile one's face into, to—to make one's face into (something) with smile. 笑ふて顔を……にする

Smiling year—spring. 春

Smite hip-and-thigh, to—to overpower completely; to defeat utterly. 大に敗る

Smite with the tongue, to—to revile; to reproach; to heap abuse upon. 罵詈する

Smoke one, to—to find in one a fit subject for ridicule. 嘲弄する

Smoke the pipe of peace, to—to smoke the pipe, one after another, in token of amity and good will: a custom among the North American Indians. 和親厚意を表する爲めに更る煙草を吸ふ（北米土人の習俗）

Smooth log—the copy of the first

draught of a log-book. 航海日誌の寫

Smooth the way, to—to make easy; to facilitate. 容易ならしむ

Snail's pace—a very slow pace. 甚だ徐かなる歩み

Snake out, to—to drag or draw, as a snake from a hole. 曳き出す

Snap—briskness; vigor; energy. 敏活、氣力

Snap one's fingers at, to—to disregard; to despise. 輕んず、賤しむ、輕蔑す

Snap one's finger in the face of, to—to show one's contempt; to despise. 賤しむ、輕蔑する

Snap one's nose off, to—to speak sharply to him. 痛言する、切言する

Snap one up, snap one up short, to—to treat one with sharp words; to interrupt one suddenly or snappishly. 罵る、急に又は短氣に遮ぎる

Sneeze at, to—to despise; to think little of. 輕んず、賤しむ

Snuff out, to—to die. 死する

Snuff pepper, to—to take offence. 怒る

Snatch the spear and leave the shield, to—to take the offensive instead of waiting on the defensive. 守勢を捨て攻勢を取る

So—1. let it be so; very well. 2. a mere expression of intensity = very. 3. provided that; if. 4. often used as an expletive in ballads, being very convenient when an extra syllable is wanted to fill up a line without altering the meaning. (一) 善し (二) 甚だ、頗る (三) 若し……ならば (四) 歌曲にて虚字に用ゐること屢々あり

So!—indeed! elliptical for 'is it so?' そうですか

So am I—I am in the same position. 私も同樣です

So and so—a certain person, not mentioned by name; an indefinite person. 某、何某

So as—1. in such a manner or degree. 2. if only; on condition that. (一) 何々する樣に、何々する程に、(二) 若し……ならば

So be it—very good. 善し

Sober down, to—to become steady and serious in demeanor. 謹嚴になる、身持固くなる

Sober reality—serious fact or condition. 眞面目なる事

So called—that which is called so, but is not so, in reality. 所謂

Social duties—obligations that are laid upon a person by the ordinary course of life. 社交上の義務

Social evil, the—prostitution. 賣淫

Social ease—freedom from formality of manners. 安逸

Social opinions—opinions arrived at by observing society. 社會を觀察して立てたる意見

Society verses—the lightest kind of lyrical poetry; verses for the amusement of polite society. 輕妙なる叙情詩、上流交際社會の娯樂に供する詩歌

Sock—a comedy. 'Sock' is a low-heeled shoe worn by ancient comedians. 滑稽戯

Sockdologer—a heavy blow; that which finishes a matter; that from which there is no escape. 大打撃、事を終決するもの、免るゝに道なき事

Sofa—a type of domestic enjoyment. 家内安楽の徴表

So far—to that extent, degree, or point. それだけ、それまで

So far as concerns—so far as affects, interests, or relates to. に關する限りにては

So far forth—as far; to such a degree. 其れだけ、に隨ふて

So forth—further in the same or a similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind. 等、など

Soft!—used interjectionally in the sense of 'be quiet or slow,' 'stay,' 'wait,' 'do not be in a hurry.' 靜に、徐に、止れ、待て、急ぐな

Soft money—paper money, as distinguished from coin. 軟貨（硬貨と區別して）卽ち紙幣

Soft-soap—smooth words; flattery. 甘言、諛辭、追從

Soft soap, to—to flatter. 媚ぶ、阿諛す

Soft sawder—flattery. 追從

Soft water—water free from salt. 淡水

So I am—I am in that position. さうです

Soi-disant—self-styled; pretended. French. 自稱の、虚托の

Solar system—the sun together with the group of celestial bodies, which, held by his attraction, revolve around him. 太陽系

Solar year—year as measured by the apparent motion of the sun in the heavens; the time the sun takes in passing through the twelve signs of the zodiac. 太陽年

Sold—imposed upon; deceived; cheated. 欺かる

Soldier of fortune—a military adventurer; a soldier who serves when fortune summons him, or the opportunity for service presents itself. 軍事冒險者、軍務に從事すべき機會あるとき從軍する軍人

So long as, as long as—sometimes nearly equal to "if" or "provided that." 若し云々するならば

So many—the same number or nearly the same number of. 同數の又は殆んど同數の

Some better; some tired—'some' means 'somewhat.' some は「稍や」「幾分か」の意を有す

Somebody, to be—a person of condition. 重要なる人

Some certain—this frequently occurs in Shakespeare. Some take it as equivalent merely to "some," but it seems generally to indicate some special or well-known thing or fact=some particular. 或る格別なる

Some day or other—at some future time. いつか其うちには

Some fish can fly—when 'some' is emphatic, it is translated into Japanese as the Predicate, as ar

all adjectives of quantity. 飛ぶことの出來る魚がある

Some foundation — a certain amount of reason; a little truth. 若干の理由

Somehow or other—in one way or another; by some method as yet unknown or undetermined. 兎も角もして、何とかして

Some muse—a poet inspired by the muse. 名詩人

Some or one of these days—hereafter; at some future time, indefinite; before many days. 今後、いつか、其うちに

Some one — a certain person or thing as yet indefinite. 或人、誰か、何物か

Some (ten)—about (ten). 大約(十)

Something considerable, to be—to amount to a great deal. 許多なり

Somothing else — something different; something beside. 其他の何か

Something for choice—we prefer something. 吾々は或物を撰む

Something like — somewhat like. 殆んど

Something more—moreover; also. 加之ならず、且、又

Something.....nothing — neither here nor there. 此處にもあらず彼處にもあらず

Something of the sort—something characterized by the same or similar qualities. 何かその樣なるもの

Some time—1. once (past). 2. at some time not precisely stated (future). (一) 曾て(過去)、(二) いつか(未來)

Sometime ago—at a time in the past (more or less distant). 曾つて、往ぬる日

Some time or other—at some time though I do not know when. The addition of 'or other' makes the time more indefinite than the simple phrase 'some time.' 分からぬがいつか

Somewhere about — 1. in the vicinity. 2. near to (in time). (一) 其邊に (二) の頃

Somewhat loudly—not too softly. 餘り低からぬ聲にて

Some year—about a year. 殆んど一年、一年近く

So much—1. as much as is implied or mentioned. 2. such an amount or quantity not determined or stated. (一) それだけの (二) 若干

So much as—to whatever extent. .....だけ

So much so—to that extent or degree so,—used with *that*, coming after. .....ほどに、迄も

So much the better—still better. 愈々善し

So much the worse—still worse. 愈々惡し

Son, the—Christ, as the second person in the Trinity. 基督

Son by order of law—a legitimate son. 嫡出男子

Son of Adam—a man. 人

Son of a gun—a familiar term for a man; a rogue. 彼奴

Son of a sea-cook—an opprobrious

term used by sailors to their companions. 水夫の用ゐる仲間を罵詈する語

Son of memory—an immortal poet. 名聲不朽なる詩人

Son of Neptune, a—a sailor. Neptune was the Latin god of the sea. 水夫

Son of St. Crispin, a—a shoemaker. 靴師

Son of trade—a man engaged in trade. 商人

Son of traffic—a merchant. 商人

Son of wealth—a rich man. 富たる人

Soon at night—this very night: an expression frequent in Shakespeare, as also "soon at supper," "soon at five o'clock." 此夜、今夕

Sooner or later—at some indefinite future time. 早晩、何時かは

Sooth to say, or to tell—to say, or to speak the truth. 實を言へば

Sophomore class—the second of the four classes in American colleges. 米國の高等學校にて四級中の第二年級

So please you—if it so please you; if you so please; if you wish it; may it so please you. This is a respectful form of address used to superiors, by which the inferior expresses a hope that his information will not give displeasure. 申上げます

Sore subject—a topic which is painful to the mind. 心痛の種、心を苦ましむる件

Sorry for the trouble—I am sorry for the trouble. 御世話さまながら

So-so—moderately or tolerably well; passably. 可なりよく、可なりに、相應に

So soon as—immediately at or after another event. ……や否や

So that—to the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that; if only; on condition or provided that. ……するやうに、の爲に、故に……の結果あり、若し……なれば

So then—thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is. 然れば則ち、それ故に

So to say or speak—if I am permitted to say or speak so; if I may use the expression; if I may say or speak thus, if such language is fitting, and strictly correct. This phrase is used apologically, when we use words which are scarcely suitable or not wholly applicable. 言はば、さながら、宛も

Soulless clod—dead body. 屍體

Soul of honor—an honorable man in every sense of the word. 崇敬すべき人

Soul of this world, the—God. 神

Sound currency—a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value. In a paper currency, such currency as is on a par with gold and silver, and convertible into those metals. 呼價と現實の價格と同一の貨幣、紙幣に於ては金銀貨と同等にて兌換し得べきもの

Sound in damages, to—to have

as its object the recovery of damages. 損害要償を目的とす

Sound the alarm, to — to give warning. 警報す、警告を與ふ

Sound to horse! — The order would be given by sound of trumpet. "Boot and saddle" is the name of the trumpet call by which troops are ordered to mount their horses. 乘馬の命令を吹奏せよ

Sour grapes — things depised or depreciated because they are unattainable by us. A hungry Fox spied some ripe grapes hanging from a trellis, and longed to get them. Though he tried again and again to reach the lowest clusters, he did not succeed. Finding that he was losing his strength to no purpose he went on his way muttering; "I do not care for them any way. They are doubtless sour." Æsop's Fable. 得ること能はざるが故に賤み輕んずる事物

Sovereign state — a state which administers its own government, and is not dependent on, or subject to, another power. 獨立自主の國

Sow broadcast, to — to sow by scattering at large from the hand, not in rows; to spread widely. 手任かせに廣く蒔き散らす、弘く擴げる

Sow one's wild oats, to — to indulge in the usual youthful dissipations. 放蕩する

Sow the seeds of, to — to cause; to originate. の種を蒔く、惹起す

Sow wild oats, to — to pass through a season of wild or thoughtless dissipation, as in youth. 放蕩す

Span-built — lean. 痩せたる

Spanish castle — something visionary and unreal. There are no castles in Spain; the nobility inhabit the towns. 空中樓閣

Spanish Main, the — the coast of South America which formerly belonged to Spain. 西班牙に屬せし南亞米利加の海岸

Spanking breeze — a strong breeze. 强風

Spare horses — horses not in use, but kept ready for use when required. 豫備の馬、控え馬

Spare moments — one's leisure time; when not doing one's ordinary work. 閑暇

Spare oneself trouble, to — not to take or give oneself trouble. 面倒を避ける、苦勞をせぬ

Spare one trouble, to — not to give one trouble. 面倒をかけぬ、苦勞をさせぬ

Spare room — the room in a house reserved for guests. 明き間

Spark it, to — to play the lover. 情人を扮する、情郎を氣どる

Sparks of life — quick perceptions; apprehensions. 鋭敏なる知覺

Sparks of nature — warmth of natural affection. 溫かなる情愛

Spartan restraint — Spartan means 'severe,' from the character of the laws of ancient Sparta. 嚴しき檢束

Speak above one's abilities, to — to make better speech than one

would expect from his abilities. 其人の能力以上と思はるゝ程立派なる演説をなす

Speak again, to — to reply. 答ふる

Speak a ship, to—to hail a ship, and speak to her captain. 船を呼びかけ其船長に語る

Speak by the card, to—to speak precisely, or according to the book of manners. 謹んで話す

Speak fair, to—to address one in conciliatory terms. 温和に話し掛くる

Speak for itself, to—to be visible to all; to proclaim its own character. 自ら明かなり、自ら其性を彰はす

Speak in high terms of, to—to praise highly. 大に稱揚する

Speak in terms, to—to insist upon conditions. 條件を主張する

Speak in the ear, to—to whisper. 耳語する

Speak of, to—to talk about; to mention, or to be worth mentioning. 話す、記するに足る

Speak one's mind, to—to be outspoken, frank, ingenuous. 打明けて語る、腹蔵なく話す、直言す

Speak out, to—to speak without hesitation or indistinctness; to speak loudly or clearly. 躊躇なく又は明瞭に話す

Speak to, to—to address; to reprove; to lay claim. 話し掛くる、非難する、要求する

Speak up, to—to retort; to address a superior saucily 口答へする、無禮に長上に話し掛くる

Speak volumes, to — to convey much information; to have weight as argument. 多大の知識を與ふ、議論として重みあり

Speak well for, to—to be commendatory of; to give a favorable impression of. の推擧となる、人をして善く思はしむるに足る

Special deposit—a deposit made of a particular thing with a depositary. 特別附托

Special property—a qualified or limited property, as in wild animals, things found or bailed, during possession. 有限財産（野獣拾ひ物の如き手に在る間のみに限られたる財産）

Special sense — one of the five senses. 五官の一

Specific character—a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every genus. 特性

Specific duty—a duty of a specific fixed amount on certain imports—contrasted with an *ad valorem duty*, the amount of which is graded according to the actual market value of the article taxed. 定量税（従價税に對して）

Specific gravity—the ratio of the weight of a body, to the weight of an equal volume of some other body, taken as the standard. 比重

Specific legacy — a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular animal or piece of furniture, speci-

fied and distinguished from all others. 特定遺贈

Specific name—the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species. 種名

Spell backward, to—1. to spell, repeat, or arrange in reverse order. 2. to understand in a contrary sense. 3. to turn wrong side out; to miscontrue one's qualities. (一)逆に綴り繰返し又は排列する、(二)反對の意義に解する、(三)裏返しにする、性質を誤解する

Spell baker, to—to do something difficult, that word being one of the earliest dissyllables in children's books. 六づかしき事をする

Spelling bee—an entertainment in which the audience compete for prizes in spelling, the best speller gaining the prize. 綴字をして賞品を競爭する遊戲

Spent ball—a ball shot from a fire-arm, which reaches an object without having sufficient force to penetrate it. 空彈

Spick and span new—quite new; brightly new; as new as a spike just made and a chip just split. 全く新しき、新鮮なる

Spike the guns, to—to disable; to render powerless. 力を失はしむ

Spinal column—spine; backbone. 脊髓骨

Spin a yarn, to—to tell a long story. 長き物語を話す

Spin out, to—to prolong tediously. 長々と引き延ばす

Spin street-yarn, to—to spend much time talking in the street; to tell long tales in the street. 街にて長話しす

Spirit and the letter, the—the literal meaning (letter), and the meaning which may fairly be given, when the aims, views, purposes, etc. are taken into account (spirit). 精神と文字

Spirit farm—the exclusive license or privilege, granted by government to the highest bidder, to sell spirits in certain colonies of the East. 東洋の某々殖民地に於ける酒精專賣權

Spirit of a gentleman—the spirit of honor. It is difficult to define the English word "gentleman." The word connotes an aversion from anything which is dishonorable either in thought or action. 廉恥心

Spiritual father—a minister. 牧師

Splice the main brace, to—to give or drink an allowance of spirits, as in cold or wet weather. (雨天或は寒き日などに)定量の酒を飲む或は飲ませる

Split, to—to inform against one's companion; to tell tales. 朋友のことを告口する、多言する

Split hairs, to—to make distinctions of useless nicety. 無益に細微の區別をなす

Split one's sides, to—to hurt one's self. A common phrase referring

to violent laughter. 腹を裂く（哄笑するを云ふ）

Split the difference, to—to divide the difference equally. 中を取る、對判す

Split ticket—a ticket containing candidates from two or more parties. 數黨派よりの候補者を記入せる投票

Split up—long in the legs. 脚の長き

Split with, to—to quarrel with; to separate from. 爭ふ、分離する

Splurge—a blustering demonstration; a sophomorical effort. 大氣燄を吐くこと

Spoiled child, a—a child injured by indulgence. あまやかされて增長せる子

Spoils of the forest—game; animals slain in hunting. 獵の獲物

Spoils of the parting day—the crimson and gold and other rich colors left behind when the sun has just sunk below the horizon. 晩霞（ゆうやけ）

Spoke in one's wheel, to put a—to say something of one which is calculated to injure him, or prevent his success; to thwart one. 某を毀け或は其成功を碍ぐべき事を言ふ、某を妨ぐ

Spongy man—a man having imbibed much wine. 酩酊したる人、なまゑい

Spontaneous combustion—a taking fire of itself, by the evolution of heat, through the chemical action of its own elements. 自燃（化學作用により熱を發生して）

Spoons—the condition of two persons who are deeply in love. 深く思ひ合ふたる中

Spoons on, to be—to be silly in one's love for a woman. 戀に迷ふ

Sport of, to be the—to be the plaything of, to be subject to; to be at the mercy of. ……のまゝになる、なされ次第になる、玩弄物となる

Sport one's door or **oak, to**—to fasten one's outer door, in token that visitors are not desired. 來客謝絕の徵しとして戸を閉づ、門を閉て客を謝す

Spread abroad, to—to publish widely; to make known extensively. 弘く擴布す、廣く世に知らしむ

Spread like wildfire, to—to spread like fire uncontrolled; to spread very rapidly. 猛火の如く擴がる、太だ速かに世上に擴がる

Spread one's hands, to—indicates admiration. 手を擴ぐる（驚嘆を表はす）

Spread one's self, to—to be pretentious, exaggerating, and bombastic, in speech. 仰々しく夸大に述ぶ

Spree it, to—to be on a drunken frolic. 酒興に耽る

Spring a leak, to—to commence leaking; to begin to leak. 漏れ出す、漏れ口を生ず

Spring a rattle, to—to cause a rattle to sound. 轟破を鳴らす

Spring the luff, to—to yield to

the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before. 舵に隨ふて一層風の方向に接近して駛る

Spring up like a mushroom, to—to appear suddenly and grow rapidly. 俄に現はれて急に成長す、忽ち起り忽ち榮ゆ

Spy out, to—to explore; to view and examine secretly. 探檢す、密かに偵査す

Square anything to or **with, to**—to make it agree with. 適合さする、一致さする

Square by, to—to adjust by; to regulate by. に據て……を整ふ、に從て……を正す

Square meal, a—plenty of food. 澤山なる食物

Square up, to—1. to take an attitude of offence and defence, as a boxer. 2. to adjust; to regulate. (一) 攻守の體勢を取る（拳闘者の如く）(二) 整ふる、整理する

Square with, to—to accord or agree exactly with; to conform to. と正しく合ふ、に適ふ、符合する、一致する

Squeeze out, to—to force out by pressure, as a liquid. 壓し出す、絞り出す

Squeeze through, to—to pass through by pressing and urging forward. 押し通る

Stack arms, to—to set up rifles together, with bayonets crossing. 互に銃槍を交叉せしめて小銃を組合せ立つる、銃を組む

Staff of life—bread. 麵包

Stage whisper—a whisper loud enough to be heard. 聞え得る耳語

Stag of ten—a stag having ten branches on his antlers; and therefore, full grown, strong, and swift. 十の角叉を有する鹿即ち充分に生長したる鹿

Stale demand—a claim or demand which has not been pressed or demanded for a long time. 延滯要求

Stall your mug—go away; spoken sharply by any one who wishes troublesome men to leave. 去れ

Stamp out, to—to crush; to suppress. 撲滅す、禁遏す

Stand a chance, to—to have the possibility, likelihood, or opportunity. 機會を有す、見込あり

Stand aghast, to—to be greatly amazed; to be stupefied with sudden fright or horror. 膽を潰ぶす、ギヨツとする

Stand against, to—to resist. 抵抗する

Stand aloof, to—to keep at a distance; to refuse to take part in. 遠ざかる、仲間入りせず、避くる

Stand at ease, to—used of soldiers, when freed from 'attention.' 休めの號令にて休息する（兵卒に云ふ）

Stand at the head, to—to be the leader. 首領たり、首班に位す

Stand by to—1. to occupy a position on one side; to be a spectator. 2. to be ready to defend; to defend, support. (一) 傍に立つ、傍觀す、傍觀者たり (二) 防護す、扶助す、支持す

Stand close—keep concealed, and make no noise. 隱れて靜にして居れ

Stand confessed, to—to be revealed. 現はさる

Stand fast, to—to remain firm; to abide by. 固執して動かず、確守す

Stand fire, to—to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way. 彈丸雨飛の間に立つて屈せず

Stand first, to—to have the pre-eminence. 第一流の地位に居る、拔群なり

Stand for, to—1. to offer one's self as a candidate for. 2. to be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. 3. to direct the course toward. (一) 候補者となる (二) 代る、代理す、代表す (三) .....の方へ航路を向ける

Stand for one's rights—to maintain or defend his rights by fighting for them. 闘ふて權利を保持する

Stand from, to—to direct the course from. .....の方より航路を向ける

Stand in fear of, to—to be much afraid of. 恐る

Standing dish, a—an established article of food; an important or oft recurring article of food. 常食品、定例の食品

Standing orders—permanent directions or commands. 常令

Standing rules—permanent regulations of either branch of a legislative body, adopted by each for its own guidance. 議院の常則

Standing water—water not flowing; stagnant water. 流れざる水、滯留水

Stand in hand, to—to be for one's advantage; to be serviceable, or advantageous. 役立つ、利なり

Stand in need, to—to require; to be in want of. 要する

Stand in one's own light, to—to be the means of preventing one's goods, or frustrating one's own purposes; to obstruct that which is to one's own advantage. 自己の福利を害す、己れの目的を妨ぐ

Stand or **be in one's shoes, to**—to be in some special position or circumstances of another. 某の位置に立つ、某の身に成る

Stand in stead or **in good stead, to**—to be of great use or advantage. 大に用に立つ、大に益をなす

Stand in the gap, to—to expose one's self for the protection of something. 身を以て其保護の衝に當る、身を挺して之を防護す

Stand in the way of, to—to hinder; to prevent. 妨ぐ

Stand it, to—to endure it. それを堪へる

Stand off!—keep at a distance. 側へ寄るな、離れて居れ

Stand off, to—to remain distant; not to approach; to keep off. 遠ざかり居る、近づかず

Stand off and on, to—to remain near a coast, by sailing toward the land and then from it. 陸の方に駛り又陸を離れて駛りつして海岸の近邊を離れず

Stand on ceremony, to — to be punctilious or exact in the observance of forms, customs, ceremonies, etiquette, etc. 禮法儀式慣例等を堅く守る、深く遠慮する

Stand on end, to—to stand upright or erect; to rest on its end. 眞直に立つ、逆立つ

Stand one in, to—to cost one; to be worth to one. 某をして……を費やさしむ

Stand one's friend, to—to stand by one in case of need. 困迫の場合に助くる

Stand one's ground, to—to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position. 其位置を保持す、其立場を退かず、陣地を固守す

Stand on one's defense, to—to offer resistance. 抵抗する

Stand on one's own bottom, to—to be independent. 獨立なり、自立す

Stand on one's own legs, to—to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid; to exist or proceed unaided or independently. 自立す、助を仰がず獨力獨行す

Stand out, to—1. to project; to be prominent. 2. to persist in opposition or resistance. 3. to distinguish one's self. (一) 凸出す、拔んづ (二) 飽まで反對す又は抵抗す (三) 卓越す

Stand out a crisis, to—to endure to the end. 危機を凌ぐ

Stand over, to — to be steadily present with, in order to secure the doing of something. 常に傍に在る (何か爲さしめんが爲めに)

Stand Sam, to—to pay the reckoning. This is an Americanism, and rose from the letters U. S. on the knapsacks of the soldiers. The government of Uncle Sam has to pay for all. Sam is a contraction for 'Uncle Sam' which is a jocular name for the United States government. 勘定を拂ふ

Stand still, to—to remain quiet; to cease from motion. 動かずに居る、ジッとして居る

Stand the racket, to—to take the consequences; to be responsible. 責任を負ふ

Stand to, to—to remain fixed in; to adhere; to abide by; to agree to. 固く執る、強いて主張す、固守す、讓らず、一致する

Stand together, to—to agree; to be consistent with. 合ふ、一致する

Stand to one's gun, to—to offer resistance; to defend one's self. 抵抗する、防禦する

Stand to reason, to—to be in accordance with reason; to be right or fitting. 道理に適ふ、正當なり

Stand to sea, to—to direct the course from land. 海に向つて駛る

Stand to the arms, to—to stand firm valiantly using the arms. 武器を取りて固守する

Stand treat, to—to furnish some articles of food, drink, or luxury

to one's companions, as a token of regard or good fellowship. 酒肴を饗す、おごる

Stand trial, to—to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; to await and submit to trial. 審問を受く

Stand under, to—to undergo; to sustain. 受くる、堪ふる

Stand up, to—to rise from sitting; to be on the feet. 起立す、立つ

Stand up against, to—to resist. 抵抗する

Stand up for, to—to defend; to justify; to support. 防護す、支へ助く、辯護す、の爲めに辯解す

Stand upon, to—1. to value; to pride. 2. to insist. 3. to attack. (一)重んず、貴ぶ、誇る、(二)主張す、固執す、(三)攻撃する

Stand up to, to—to meet face to face; to fulfil manfully. 相面して對抗する、男らしく實行する

Stand up with, to—to dance with as a partner. 組合となりて一緒に蹈舞する

Stand with, to—to be consistent. 一致する

Staple commodity—the principal commodity produced by a country, for exportation or use. 主なる國産

Stare at, to—to look at steadily with a bold or a vacant expression. 不遜に又は茫然と凝視する

Stare on, to—to look at in wonder or surprise. 驚きて凝視する

Stare one in the face, to—1. to be before the eyes or undeniably evident; to be manifest. 2. to impend, threaten; to come on, await. (一)眼前に在り、極めて明瞭なり (二)切迫する、脅迫する、近よる、將に來らんとする

Stare one out of countenance, to—to abash a person by staring at him. 凝視して人を羞じしむる

Star it, to—to figure as the center of attraction, especially in theatricals. 衆目の中心たり、人々の注意を引着くる焼點となる、(殊に劇場にて)

Stars and stripes, the—the national flag of the United States. 合衆國の國旗

Stars of diadem—the stars or precious stones on crowns. 冠の飾の寶石

Star-spangled banner, the—the national flag of the United States 合衆國の國旗

Start after, to—to set out after; to pursue. 後より駈出す、追蹤する

Start for, to—to become a candidate for, as an office. 候補者となる

Start game, to—to arouse some object of pursuit. 其追ふ所のものを驚醒す

Start off, to—to depart; to go forth. 出立す

Start one in life, to—to set one up in life; to enable one to begin life for himself, separate from his parents. 獨立の生計を立てさせる

Start up, to—to rise suddenly; to come suddenly into notice or importance. とび起つ、一朝にして名を揚げ或は勢力を博す

State carriage—a carriage of state, used in public processions and on other great occasions. 國家の儀式に用ゆる馬車

State paper—a paper relating to the political interests, or government of a state. 官文書

State's evidence—an accomplice in a crime who is admitted as evidence for the government. 罪を白狀して官の證據人となりたる共犯者の一人

States of matter—the three states in which matter is known to exist, namely, the solid, the liquid, and the gaseous. 物體の固液氣の三狀

Status quo—the state in which anything is already. Latin. 現狀

Statute of limitations—a statute assigning a certain time, after which right can not be enforced by action. 出訴期限を指定する法令

Stave off, to—to delay forcibly; to prevent. 延ばさしむ、妨ぐ

Stay away, to—to remain absent or at a distance. 留守にしておく、他出し居る

Stay one's hand, to—to restrain one from doing. 某をして差控へしむ、よさせる

Stay out, to—to be absent. 不在なり、留守なり、他出し居る

Stay the stomach, to—to allay the cravings of hunger for the time. 一時飢を和らぐる

Steadfast blue, the—the sky. 蒼穹、天、空

Steady weathercock, the—indicates great stillness. 靜穩を表示す

Steal along, to—to proceed quietly and secretly. 靜に且つ秘かに行く

Steal a march, to—to march in a covert way; to gain an advantage unobserved. 倫かに進む、竊に先んじて一着を贏ち得

Steal a sigh, to—to sigh inaudibly. 聲得ざる樣に太息する

Steal a sight of, to—to see secretly. 竊かに見る

Steal away another's heart, to—to win him over to one's way of thinking by appealing to his feelings rather than his reason. 道理に訴へず感情に訴へて自己の說に同意せしむる

Steal upon the heart, to—to win affection. 愛を得る

Steeled against—insensible to; not affected by. 感ぜずして、心動かずして

Steel jacket—a jacket or coat of leather serviceably protected with steel quilted into it. It is called a "swarthy vest," because the leather would look black in comparison with armor of burnished steel. 鋼鐵を縫ひ込みたる柔皮の短表衣

Steel one's sword, to—to strengthen one's arm; to make one use his sword with vigor. 腕を強くする、力を込めて用ゐしむ

Steely weeds—iron armour. 鐵の甲冑

Steerage passenger—a second class passenger in a passenger

vessel, who occupies the steerage. 下等船客

Steer clear of, to—to shun; to avoid; to keep at a distance from. 避く、遠ざかる

Steer for, to—to take one's way to. の方に進む、に向て行く

Stem the current, to—to resist; to check. 抵抗する、防遏する

Stem the tide or **torrent of, to**—to resist; to oppose; to check. 抵抗す、反對す、の勢を防遏す

Step aside, to—to walk to a little distance; to retire from company. 少しくわきへゆく、退き去る

Step by step—by degrees; gradually. 次第に、漸次に

Step in, to—to walk or advance into a place or state, or to advance suddenly in. 內へ入る、急に入來る

Step into, to—1. to obtain easily; to enter upon suddenly. 2. to enter for a short time. (一) 容易く得、俄に入込む、(二) 一寸這入る

Step into another's shoes, to—to take the position previously occupied by another. 人の位地を取る

Stern or **sterner sex, the**—men in general, as opposed to the *gentle* or *gentler* sex. 男

Stick—a derogatory expression for "person." 奴 (「人」の代りに用ふる誹謗語)

Stick at, to—to hesitate; to persist at. 躊躇す、固守する

Stick by, to—to remain faithful or constant to; to be firm in supporting. 忠實なり、固守して渝らず

Stick close to, to—to hang about; to gather round. 着く、着き纏ふ、周邊に集る

Stick in, to—to persevere. 固く執る、忍耐する

Stick in one's crop or **gizzard, to**—to rankle in one's heart; to annoy one. 業を憤悶せしむ

Stick-in-the mud—an old fogy. 愚な老人、舊弊家、時勢に後れた人

Stick in the throat, to—to be spoken unwillingly or painfully. 言ひにくし、容易に口より出でず

Stick on, to—to overcharge; to defraud. 過記 (つけかけ) する、欺く

Stick one's spoon in the wall, to—to die. 死する

Stick out, to—1. to project. 2. to be prominent. 3. to refuse to accede. (一) 凸出す、(二) 著しく顯はる、(三) 承引せぬ

Stick to, to—to persevere in holding to; to adhere to. 固執す、執着す

Stick to one's colors, to—to be faithful to a cause; to refuse to yield 主義に忠實なり、屈服せぬ

Stick up for, to—to speak or act in defence of. 防禦する、辯護する

Stiff as a poker—excessively stiff. 非常に硬き

Stiff breeze—strong wind. 强風

Stiff neck—obstinacy. 頑固、執拗

Stiff un—a corpse. Term used by undertakers. 死骸

Still, to be—to remain quiet, with-

out protesting. 反論せずに默して居る

Still as a mouse — exceedingly quiet; suspiciously still; perfectly still. 極めて靜なる

Still less—even less; with less reason. 況して……ならず

Still more—more in addition; much more. 尙更に、それにも增して

Still-repeated circles—skies. 天、空

Still (two)—(two) more; (two) other. もー二ツ、他の二ツ

Sting to the quick, to—keenly to hurt, or irritate the feelings. 深く心を刺す

Stint in thy prate—make thy talk scanty; say little. 多言する勿れ

Stirring events — events fitted to excite one. 人心を激動せしむるに足る事件

Stir up, to—1. to disturb. 2. to excite thoroughly; to awaken; to instigate by inflaming passions. (一) 攪き亂す、(二) 煽動す

Stir-up Sunday—the Sunday next before Advent, the collect for that day, commencing with the words 'Stir up, O Lord, we beseech thee.' 耶蘇降誕祭前の日曜日

Stir your stumps—be active; step briskly; keep moving. 働け、サッサと歩め、活動せよ

Stitch up, to—to unite by sewing. 縫合はす

Stock and block — principal and interest; all. 元利、總て

Stock down, to—to sow with grass-seed 草の種を蒔く

Stock-exchange—an association of stock-brokers for transacting business; also, the building where stock are bought and sold; stockmarket. 株式取引所

Stock in trade—1. the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper. 2. the fittings and appliances of a workman. (一) 商賣品 (二) 職工の諸式道具類

Stock-poetry — poetry made to order—conventional, not inspired verse. 平凡なる詩

Stolen fruit — said of something which is very sweet. 極めて旨きものを云ふ

Stomach at, to—to resent. 怒る

Stone age—a supposed pre-historic age of the world, when stone and bone were habitually used as the materials for weapons and tools, called also the *flint age;* the (so called) *bronze age* succeeded to this. 石器時代

Stone bottle — an earthen bottle, thick and strong. 厚く堅き土製の壜

Stone-dead—dead as a stone; lifeless. 死したる

Stone's throw or cast, a — the distance that a stone can be thrown. 投石の達すべき距離

Stone-throwing — finding fault with one's neighbours. 隣人を非難すること

Stop a clock, to—a humorous hyperbole, but one quite frequent in the mouths of would-be witty people. "She is ugly enough to

stop a clock." 自稱才子の屢々口にする滑稽の過稱話色、「彼女は時計を停まらせる程醜なり」

Stop over, to—to leave a train, in the midst of a trip or journey, with the privilege of resuming the journey, on the same ticket, and without extra charge. 同一の切符にて再び上車し得る驛にて下車す

Stop payment, to—to become embarrassed or bankrupt, in business. 商業に失敗す、破産す

Stop short, to—to stop abruptly. 突然止まる

Stop the mouth, to—to silence; to put to shame; to confound. 默せしむ、愧ぢしむ

Stop your jaw—be quiet. 默れ

Store of (ladies)—many (ladies). 多數の(婦人)

Storm in a tea-cup—a petty squabble; a disturbance marked by much noise but of no importance. 小爭論

Story—used colloquially for 'lie': a euphemism. 虛言

Story-teller—a liar. 虛言者

Stout heart—courage. 勇氣

Straight ticket—a ticket containing the regular nominations of a party without change. 一黨派の規定候補者を其儘撰びたる投票

Strain or stretch a point, to—to go beyond the propriety or duty; to make a special exception against one's conscience or judgment. 度を過ごす、分を越ゆ、無理をする

Strain at a gnat, to—to make difficulties about something insignificant. 小事に大騷ぎする

Strain every nerve, to—to exert one's strength or power to the utmost; to make great exertions; to exert one's self much. 力を極む、大に骨を折る、努力する、力を奮ふ

Strain one's credit, to—to borrow money to the utmost extent. 出來得る限りの負債をする

Strain one's ears, to—to try to hear with all his might. 骨を折りて聞かんとする

Strain one's eyes, to—to harm them by over-exertion. 使ひ過ぎて眼を傷める

Strain one's throat, to—to declaim as loudly as one can. 聲を張上げて演說する

Strait jacket or waistcoat—an article of dress used for confining a mad person, so that the arms cannot be used. It is made with long sleeves, which are tied behind to confine the arms. 狂人に着せる衣服

Stranger to respect, to be a—not to be treated with respect. 尊敬されぬ

Strange to say—what is strange to say is that. 奇妙なことには

Strategic point—a point or region in the theater of warlike operations, which affords its possessor an advantage over his opponent. 要害地、地勢優勝の點

Straw bail—worthless bail. 價なき保證

Straw bid—a bid for a contract which the bidder is unable or unwilling to fulfill: a fictitious or worthless bid. 虚偽又は無價値の請負入札、入札するも入札者が其通り履行する能はず或は期かするを欲せざるもの

Streak it, to—to run swiftly; to make off. 疾く走る、走り去る

Street or city Arabs—gamins; neglected and unruly boys who frequent the streets. 無宿者、無頼の漂泊少年

Strephon and Phyllis—a pair of rustic lovers, generally taken as typical of a sentimental young man and his sweetheart. 田舎の情郎と情婦

Stress of weather—violent winds; force of tempests; violent, severe weather. 暴風

Streched, to be—to lie at full length. 身を伸ばして横たはる

Stretch of imagination—flight of fancy; an exaggeration of statement. 過大の想像、誇張

Stretch on the bed of Procrustes, to—to judge by the same rule or standard. 同一標準によりて判断する

Strictly speaking—in accuracy of language or exactness of meaning. 厳密に言へば

Strike a balance, to—to equalize; to average; to compare; to take a medial estimate. 平均をとる、比較す

Strike a bargain, to—to make and ratify a bargain; to arrange a sale. 賣買の契約を成す

Strike a docket, to—to give, as a creditor, a bond to the Lord Chancellor, pledging himself to prove that his debtor is insolvent. 債主が負債者の零散人たることを證せんとて大法官に證書を呈す

Strike a jury, to—to constitute a special jury, ordered by court. 法庭の命により特別陪審官を組成す

Strike all of a heap, to—to astonish; to dumbfounder. 驚かす

Strike dumb, to—to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment. 驚嘆の餘り默せしむ、呆然たらしむ、驚かす

Strike fire, to—to produce a spark or flame by friction or concussion. 擦り又は打ちて火を出す

Strike for, to—to start suddenly for; to endeavor after. 急に……に向ふて進む、……を求めて努力する

Strike hands, to—to make a contract. 契約を結ぶ

Strike home, to—to deal an effective blow. 効力ある打撃を加ふ

Strike in, to—1. to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear. 2. to enter suddenly; to interpose. (一) 內攻す、消ゆる (二) 急に入る、干渉する

Strike into, to—to break into. 侵入する

Strike me luck or lucky—an old phrase, used when a bargain was made, and money exchanged in

token of this. 賣買の約束をして手附を取交す時用ひたる古語

Strike me ugly—if I do not speak the truth, may God strike me ugly: an absurd adjuration. 若し余が言虚ならば神が余に嚴罰を下されんことを希ふ（笑ふべき誓詞）. 神かけて偽なし

Strike off, to—1. to erase. 2. to print. 3. to separate by a blow or any sudden action. (一) 除く、削除す (二) 印刷す (三) 斷つ、切る

Strike oil, to—to bore into a stratum of petroleum; to find petroleum, when boring for it; hence, figuratively, to make a lucky hit financially; to attain fortune or profit suddenly, as fortunes were once made in the oil-regions [U. S.]. 岩を穿つて石腦油を發見す、山が當る、偶ま大なる利益を得る（山師が石腦油の鑛區を買ひ礦脈に堀當るより起りたる語）

Strike one's colors, to—to submit; to surrender. 服從す、降參す

Strike or take one's fancy, to—to please one; to accord with one's liking or caprice. 某の氣に入る、某の意に叶ふ

Strike one's flag, to—to surrender. 降參する

Strike out, to—1. to erase; to efface. 2. to invent; to devise. 3. to make a sudden excursion; to wander. (一) 刪除す、削る (二) 發明する、工夫す、案出す (三) 突然出掛る、徘徊する

Strike root, to—to become rooted; to become fixed or established. 根ざす、固定す

Strike sail, to—to take in sail; to stop. 帆を取去る、止まる

Strike the eye, to—to affect the eye in some particular manner; to impress strongly. 目につく、眼を驚かす、感を起さしむ

Strike the first blow, to—to attack first; to assume the offensive. 先に攻擊する、攻勢を取る

Strike or lower the flag, to—to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect, submission, or, in an engagement, of surrender. 旗を下ろして敬禮服從或は降參を表す

Strike the tent, to—to take down the tent and make ready for travelling. 天幕を下し上程の用意をする

Strike up, to—to begin to play or sing. 奏し始む、唱ひはじむ、鳴らし始む

Strike while the iron is hot, to—to improve an opportunity; to do things just at the right moment; not to miss a favorable opportunity; to act when the conditions are favorable. 機に乘ず、機を誤たず事を爲す、好機を利用す

Strike with the cause of, to—to fight on the side of. .....に與みして戰ふ

Strike work, to—to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance. 同盟罷工をする

Strong as a lion, or as a horse—very strong. 頗る強き

Strong-box—a secure repository for money or other valuables. 弗箱、財櫃

Strong point—special excellence. 長所、特長

Struck all of a heap, to be—to be astound; to be completely surprised. 一驚を喫す、たまげる

Struck dead, to be—to be instantly killed. 卽死する

Stubbon fact—reality; actuality. 實在、實事

Stuck on, to be—to be enamored of. 戀慕する

Stuck-up—purse-proud; pretentious. 富に誇れる、威張りたがる

Stuff!—nonsense. 譫語（たはこと）

Stuff, to—to make false but plausible statements; to make game of a person; to praise ironically. まことらしく虛言す、愚弄す、反語にて讃る

Stuff the ballot-box, to—to put in many fraudulent votes. 多くの不正投票を入る

Stumble upon, to—to find by chance or unexpectedly. 偶然捜し出す、フト見當てる

Stump orator—one who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree or other elevation; one who goes about speech-making on politics or other subjects. 遊說者、木の切株などに上りて群衆に演說する政客

Stump speech—an electioneering speech; a popular harangue. 遊說、撰擧演說

Stump up, to—to give one's share; to pay the reckoning; to bring forth reluctantly. 割前を出す、勘定を拂ふ、嫌や嫌や出す

Stunner—something which overpowers by astonishment; a first rate person or article. すてきなしろもの、第一流の人或は物

Stunning—first rate; very good; astonishing; striking; excellent. 上等の、すてきな、甚だよき、卓越したる

Subject at large, the—the complete subject; the subject in all particulars. 論題の全體、論題の詳細

Subject to examination, trial, or test, to—to cause to undergo examination; to examine. 試驗を受けしむ、試驗す

Submarine telegraph—a telegraphic line, laid under water, in order to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or other body of water. 海底電線

Submit one's self to anything, to—to undergo it. 受くる、被むる

Submit to, to—to endure. 忍ぶ、堪ふる

Subordinate oppression—oppression of the nobility. 貴族の壓制

Subscription paper—a paper soliciting pecuniary aid for some object, and containing names of persons who give, and the amounts which they give. 寄附帳

Succeed fast behind anything,

to—quickly to occupy the place of anything. 速かに……に代る

Such a—is used in the same indefinite way as 'such and such a.' It is equivalent to 'a certain.' 或る

Such and such a—certain; some. The phrase saves the need of using exact adjectives. 或る、斯々の

Such a pitch—such a degree; such an extent. 斯の如き程度

Such as—1. of the like kind with; like. 2. those who or which. (一)の如き、と同様なる、(二)……する人或は物

Such being the case—as it is true. 實際左樣であるにより、斯かる譯がら故

Such is the case—it is true. 實に然り

Such like—such as are like; such. 其樣なる

Suck the monkey, to—to rob a cask of liquor by inserting a straw through a gimlet-hole. 酒樽の飲口に藁を指して酒を盜む

Sue out, to—to petition for, and take out. 出願して得る

Suffer death, to—to be executed. 死刑に處せらる、殺される

Suffer law, to—to suffer the penalty of the law. 刑罰に處せらる

Suffer waste, to—to fall into disrepair. 荒れ果てる

Suffice it to say—let it suffice to say. The third person of the imperative in older English has survived in this phrase. 其餘は言ふを要せず、……と言ふを以て足れり

Sugar-plum—any very pleasing piece of flattery. 阿諛

Suggest itself, to—to occur; to come to one's mind. 心に浮ぶ

Suit one's fancy, to—to please one; to accord with one's taste. 某の氣に入る、某の好みに合ふ

Suit the action to the word, to—to make a sign. 信號する、相圖する

Suit or fit to a T, to—to suit exactly; to answer perfectly. 正さしく適す、全く應ふ

Sulphurous canopy—the smoke of guns. 砲煙

Sum and substance—the principal thoughts, when viewed together; the amount; the gist. 要領、要旨、要點、歸着する所

Summer birds—birds of passage, such as swallow, which comes here in summer and goes to warm lands for the winter. 燕の如く夏來り冬去る候鳥

Summer friend—the person who will be friend when one is prosperous. 繁榮の時に交を求め來る友

Summer of the world, the—the tropics. 熱帶地方

Summers (three times eight)—(23) trars of age. (二十三)歲

Summit level—the highest level of a canal or railroad, or the like, in surmounting an ascent. 最高水平線(鐵道運河などの)

Summon resolution, to—to sum-

mon up courage; to pluck up spirit. 勇を鼓する

Sum total—the amount; the substance. 總計、全額、實體、要領

Sum up, to — 1. to ascertain the amount of. 2. to condense; to comprise in a few words. (一) 計算す、合計す、(二) 約む、概括す

Sun, a—a year. 一年

Sunset, setting sun—the west. 西

Sunset of life—old age. 老年

Sunshine of the breast—happiness. 幸福

Sun stretches out all the hills, the—the sun, being low, lengthens the shadows of the hills. 日が傾きて山影が長くなる

Superior to, to be—to surpass; to excel. 勝る

Supplemental bill—a bill filed in addition to an original bill to supply some defect in the latter, which can not be remedied by amendment. 追加訴狀、追申書

Support arms, to — to hold the musket vertically at the left shoulder. 銃を縦に左肩に携ふ

Support one's self, to — not to break down; to remain outwardly composed. 倒れぬ、外面自若として居る

Suppose—what if; if. 若し……ならば如何に、若し……ならば

Supposing that—if. 若し……ならば

Suppose you try—what if you try. 何しろ試みなさい

Sup with Pluto, to—to die. Pluto was the God of that region where the dead go to before they are admitted into Elysium or sent to Tartaros. 死す

Sure as fate or **as death**—positively certain. 必定、必然

Sure enough—quite without doubt; quite truly; to be sure; certainly; there is no mistake about it. 實に、ほんとうに、間違なく、なるほど

Sure it cannot be—an exclamation of surprise. 決してそんなことはあるまい

Surpass one's self, to—to act with more than one's usual ability. 平生の力量以上の働をする

Surprise party—a party of persons who assemble by agreement, without notice of their coming and without invitation, at the house of a common friend. 招待を受けざるに申合せて不意に一友人の家に集まる仲間

Surrender at discretion, to—to surrender without stipulations, or unconditionally. 無條件の降參を爲す

Suspension bridge—a bridge supported by chains, ropes, or wires which usually pass over high piers or columns at each end. 弔橋 (つりばし)

Suspension of arms—a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of contending forces, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, etc. 兩軍合意上の暫時の休戰 (死者の埋葬或は媾和準備等の爲めの)

Swag—anything obtained by plunder; booty. 盜品

Swallowed up, to be—to be transported. 歡喜に魂を奪はる

Swallow the leek, to—to submit to what is humiliating. 屈辱を甘受する

Swallow up, to—to draw into an abyss or gulf; to absorb. 吸込む

Swarm like locusts or bees, to—to be very numerous. いと夥し、雲霞の如く群がる、蟻集す

Swarthy vest—see "steel jacket." steel jacket を見よ

Swear by, to—to put complete confidence in. 十分に信頼する

Swear by one's beard, to—to swear by Mahomet. 馬合默に誓ふ

Swear in, to—to induct into office, by administering an oath. 宣誓の式をなして職に就かしむ

Swear like a trooper, to—to be very profane. 甚しく神聖を汚す

Swear off, to—to renounce in a formal manner; to promise to give up. 誓て絶つ、止むることを誓ふ

Swear out, to—to renounce; to give up. Old-fashioned. 止める、棄る

Swear the peace against one, to—to make oath that one is under actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person must give sureties of peace. 某が己れに危害を加ふるの恐れあることを出訴して誓ふ（此場合にては被告は原告を害せずとの保證をなさゝる可らず）

Sweat coin, to—to remove portions of the coin by shaking it in a bag. 貨幣を袋中に入れ振りまわして其の表面及び縁より其粉末を取る

Sweat of one's brow or face—labor; toil. 勞働、辛苦

Sweep away, to—to shatter; to disperse. 破碎す、散らす

Sweep for the anchor, to—to drag over the bottom of any water, with the bight of a rope, in search of an anchor. 錨を探らんとて水底を綱にて引き廻る

Sweeping assertain—an assertion comprehending many particulars. 總括斷定

Sweep string, to—to strike a stringed musical instrument. 絃のある樂器を彈ず

Sweet tooth—an especial fondness for sweet things or for sweet-meats. 格別に甘味を嗜むこと

Sweet upon or on, to be—to treat with such marked attention as to show an incipient affection; to be making love to. 愛す、好く、懸想す

Sweet water—fresh, pure water, as opposed to salt or brackish. 純清なる淡水

Swelling words—proud words. 傲慢なる言語

Swell the ranks, to—to increase the numbers. 數を增す

Swim about, to—to swim in all directions. 泳ぎ廻る

Swimming eyes—eyes swimming with tears, or full of tears. 涙含みたる眼

Swimming with tears — full of tears. 涙を湛へたる

Swim with the stream, to—to conform to the popular opinion; to move with the prevailing current. 世の風潮に伴ふ、輿論に從ふ

Sword in hand—adverbial phrase =with sword in hand; while fighting. 手に劍を持ちて、闘ひながら

Sword of Damocles, the — evil foreboded or dreaded. Damocles, the sycophant of Dionysius the elder, of Syracuse, was invited by the tyrant to try the felicity he so much envied. Accordingly, he was set down to a sumptuous banquet, but overhead was a sword suspended by a hair. By this Dionysius meant to intimate the precarious nature of the power and felicity of prince. 災害の先見

Sword spiritual and the sword temporal, the—the power of the Church and the power of the State. 宗教の權力と國家の權力

Sworn brothers — men bound to share each other's fortunes. 盟友

Sworn dispenser of justice — judge. 裁判官

Sylvan shed—forest. 林

Symmetry of mould — perfection of figure; beauty. 形の完全なること、美

T

Table d'hote—the public dining table at a hotel. French. 旅館の共用食卓

Table of contents—a summary or index of the matter treated in a book. 目錄、目次

Tag-rag and bobtail—a disorderly, noisy crowd; the lowest class of people. 喧噪なる群集、賤民

Take aback, to — to surprise or astonish. Originally a sea-phrase; used when the sails were suddenly shifted in order to stop the vessel or give it a backward motion. 驚かす

Take a course, to—to go in a direction; to pursue a path. 方針を追ふ、針路を取る

Take action, to—to take steps; to institute legal proceedings. 着歩す、訴訟を起す

Take a cursory view of, to—to see hastily; to examine superficially. 匆々に閲す

Take a double-first, to—to take a degree with first-class honours in mathematics and classics at Oxford. オクスフォルド大學にて最優等の學位を得る

Take a drop too much, to—to get intoxicated. 酔ふ

Take advantage of, to—to avail

one's self of, or profit by some circumstance; to cheat or impose upon. 利用す、付込む、欺く、瞞着する

Take advice, to—to consult with others. 相談をする、他人に詢る

Take a fancy to, to—to take a liking to. 好く、愛す

Take a favorable turn, to—to improve by change; to change for the better. 善くなる、好況に向ふ

Take after, to—1. to copy; to imitate. 2. to resemble. (一) 摸す、倣ふ (二) 似る

Take aim, to—to aim at. 狙ふ

Take air, to—to be divulged; to be made public; to become publicly known; to come before public. 洩る、流布す、傳はる

Take a leaf out of another's book, to—to follow the example of another. 人の例に倣ふ、人を眞似る

Take a liberty, or **take liberties, to**—to neglect the laws of propriety or courtesy; to treat without ceremony; to presume. 禮法を略す、狃々しくす、遠慮せず、憚からず、敢て爲す、擅にする

Take along, to—to carry, lead, or convey. 携ふ、つれ行く、運ぶ

Take amiss, to—to regard as wrong or improper; to resent; to feel injured. 悪しく取る、怨る

Take an account of, to—to record; to make a list of. 記錄す、の目錄を作る

Take a name in vain, to—to use a name lightly or profanely. 名稱を濫用す

Take a new or **fresh lease of life, to**—to return to health; to recover. 健康に復す、快復す

Take a paper, to—to receive a newspaper regularly, on paying the price of subscription. 新聞を購讀す

Take a real liking to, to—to fall in love with. 戀慕す

Take a ride, to—to ride (on horseback or in a carriage). 馬 (或は車) に乘て出遊す

Take a rise out of, to—to make fun of; to humiliate by ridicule; to take the conceit out of. 嘲弄する、自負心を挫く

Take a risk, to—to assume danger; to insure. 危險を取る、保險をなす

Take arms, to—to go to war; to engage in or commence war. 戰をする、戰を始む

Take a seat, to—to sit down. 着席する

Take a shine to, to—to take fancy or liking to. 好む、すく

Take a shoot, to—to pass through a shoot, or narrow, swift passage in a stream; hence, to take the most direct course. 急瀨を涉る、捷徑を取る、一直線に進む

Take a side, to—to join one party in opposition to another. 與する

Take a snack, to—to take a morsel. 一口食す

Take a step or **steps, to**—to arrange; to prepare; to make a

movement in a given direction. 準備を爲す、一步進む

Take a telling, to—to receive advice or a rebuke patiently. 忍んで忠告又は叱責を受くる

Take at one's word, to—to believe what one says, and to act upon it. 某の言を信じて其に從ふ

Take a turn, to—1. to take a brief walk. 2. to change; to suffer alteration. (一) ちよツと散步す (二) 變ず、變化する

Take a walk, to—to walk. 散步す

Take away, to—to remove; to plunder. 取り除く、奪ふ

Take back, to—to recall words that have been spoken; to retract. 言ふたことを取消す、取消す

Take bread and salt, to—to bind one's self by oath. An old-fashioned phrase. Bread and salt were formerly eaten when an oath was taken. 宣誓する、誓ふ

Take bread out of one's mouth—to deprive one of the means of livelihood. 生計を失はしむ

Take breath, to—to pause long enough to breathe freely; to rest; to be recruited; to be refreshed. 息ふ、息つぐ

Take by storm, to—to secure by one great effort; to overcome by one single blow. 一擧して取る

Take captive, to—to make prisoners, especially in war. 生擒す、捕虜にする

Take care, to—to be careful; to be solicitous; to contrive; not to miss the opportunity. 注意す、用心す、配慮す、工夫する、機を失はぬ

Take care of, to—to have the care of; to care for; to tend as nurse; to oversee. 監督す、看護す、管理す

Take counsel, to—to consult others; to ask advice. 相談す

Take counsel of one's pillow, to—to think. 思考する

Take cold, to—to acquire the malady—a cold. 風邪に罹る、風を引く

Take credit to one's self for, to—to claim for one's self the credit or honor of. の信用又は名譽を己れに求む、自ら……に功ありと做す

Take delight, to—to find delight. 樂みにする

Take down, to—1. To remove from a height; to depress. 2. to swallow. 3. to pull down; to pull to pieces. 4. to record; to write down. 5. to reduce (一) 下ろす、落す (二) 呑む (三) 引倒す、取り毀つ (四) 筆記す、錄す (五) 減ず

Take down a peg, to—to bring lower; to depress; to humiliate. 下す、貶す、抑ゆ、辱かしむ

Take effect, to—1. to have the intended effect. 2. to go into operation. (一) 驗あり、功を奏す (二) 實施となる、執行せらる

Take exception against or to, to—to object to; to find fault with; to blame. 反對す、咎む、非難する

Take fire, to—to become ignited; to burn. 火がつく、燃える

Take flight, to—to go off. 逃る

Take for, to—to suppose to be; to mistake for; to consider as. なりと思ふ、と間違へる

Take for granted, to—to assume to be true, without positively knowing. 臆測す、然りと看做す

Take French leave, to—to take an informal departure; to leave without notice. 挨拶もせずに去る、告別せずして去る

Take fright, to—to become frightened. 驚く

Take from, to—to reduce. 減ずる

Take ground, to—to announce or declare one's self firmly. 斷言す

Take heart, to—to be encouraged; to gain confidence. 勇氣を起す、元氣づく

Take heart of grace, to—to feel one's courage revive. 元氣を回復する

Take heed, to—to be careful or cautious. 深く注意す

Take heed to or **of, to**—to attend to, with care; to observe; to regard. 意を用ゐ、注目す

Take hold of or **on, to**—1. to grasp; to cling to. 2. to affect deeply. (一) 攫む、執り着く (二) 感動する

Take home to one's self, to—to understand; completely to comprehend. 理解する、十分に會得する

Take horse, to—to mount and ride on horseback. 馬を驅る

Take ill, to—to be taken ill; to disapprive. 病氣に罹る、非とする

Take in, to—1. to include; to comprise. 2. to understand. 3. to draw into a smaller compass; to contract. 4. to admit; to receive. 5. to cheat; to deceive. (一) 包括す、含む (二) 解す、會得す (三) 小さくす、約む (四) 容る、受く、入らしむ (五) 騙す、欺く

Take in at a glance, to—to comprehend at a glance. 一見して會得する、一目見て呑み込む

Take in dudgeon, to—to take in anger; to show resentment. 怒る

Take in good part, to—to receive without anger; not to be offended by. 快よく容る、怒らずして受く、善く取る

Take in hand, to—1. to attempt; to undertake. 2. to seize and deal with. (一) 企つ、着手す (二) 捕へて處置す

Take in ill part, to—to accept unwillingly; to be offended. 惡く取る、慾る

Take in sail, to—to diminish the amount of sail spread. 揚げたる帆を縮む

Take into account, to—to consider; to regard. 考ふ

Take into consideration, to—to investigate or think upon carefully. 熟考す、篤と考る

Take into custody, to—to receive for safe keeping; to confine or imprison. 保管す、禁錮す

Take into one's head, to—to propose to one's self; to indulge a fancy or whim; to be seized with a sudden notion. 思ひ付く、思ひ立つ

Take in tow, to—to drag through

the water by means of a rope. 綱にて水中を曳く

Take issue, to—to take opposite side; to dispute. 反對する、抗爭する

Take it, to—to suppose; to assume. 推想す、憶ふ

Take it amiss, to—to take it ill. 悪く取る、怨る、悲む

Take it coolly, to—to be calm, deliberate; not to be excited or agitated. 靜に落付く、慌てず騒がず

Take it easy, to—to consult one's ease or comfort in work; to work leisurely; to be quite unconcerned; to be in no hurry. 氣樂にやる、緩々と働く、せかず、あせらず

Take it ill, to—to be hurt in feeling; to be grieved or offended; to take offence at. 悪く取る、怨る、悲む

Take it in dungeon, to — to be offended; to resent. 怒る

Take it out, to—1. to be compensated; to be satisfied. 2. to exercise one's muscles. (一) 賠償を得 (二) 運動をする

Take it out of one—to exhaust his energies. 勢力を盡す

Take its rise, to—to originate; to have its source. 起る、發す

Take kindly to, to—to be kindly inclined to; to be well disposed or friendly to; to like. に好意をもつ、好む

Take knowledge of, to—to recognize; to notice; to acknowledge. 認識する、注意する、承認する

Take leave, to—to bid farewell; to leave. 別れを告ぐ、去る

Take measures, to — to use the proper means; to provide means; to adopt means (to gain an end); to adopt some course of action. 取計ふ、方法手段を採用す

Take my word for it—believe because of my testimony. 餘が證言により信ぜよ

Taken aback, to be—to be suddenly checked or disappointed; to be unexpectedly baffled; to be surprised. 不意をくらふ、突然障害に遇ふ、驚かさる

Taken by surprise—astonished. 驚かされて

Taken ill or sick, to be—to be made sick; to be attacked with illness; to be sick, unwell. 病氣になる、病に襲はる、病氣なり

Taken in, to be—to be deceived; to be cheated. 欺かる

Take no account of, to—to overlook. 見逃す、大目に見る、不問に置く

Taken off, to be—to be restrained from.....より止めらる

Take note of, to—to mark. 注目す、注意す

Take notice, to—to observe. 注目す、注意す

Take notice of, to—to pay attention to. に注意する

Taken together—all things considered; on the whole. 要するに、概して

Taken up with, to be—to be oc-

cupied with; engrossed with. に專ら身を委ぬ、に從事す

Take oath, to—to be sworn in the judicial form; to solemnly affirm by appealing to God. 宣誓す、誓を立つ

Take occasion, to—to avail one's self of the opportunity, or to use some state of affairs as a suitable opportunity. 機會を利用する又は或る事情を好機として用ゐる

Take off, to—1. to remove; to invalidate. 2. to withdraw; to call away from. 3. to imitate; to mimic; to personate. 4. to murder. (Old fashioned.) (一)取去る、除く、無効とする、(二)取去る、外へ遣る、(三)摸す、眞似る、打扮たつ、(四)殺す

Take offence, to—to become angry or annoyed. 怒る又は困る

Take off one's hands, to—to relieve of something troublesome. 面倒なることを免る

Take off the edge of, to—to lessen; to mitigate. 減ず、輕める

Take on, to—1. to assume. 2. to be violently affected. 3. to claim a character. 4. to grieve. (一)取る、(二)いたく感動する、一圖に思ひ込む、(三)振りする、(四)愁ふ、悲む

Take one behind the counter, to—to give him a position, as salesman. 店賣人にする

Take one by the hand, to—to take one's hand. 手を取る

Take one napping, to—to come upon him unprepared. 不意を擊つ、油斷を襲ふ

Take one off his guard, to—to surprise one when he is not expecting it. 不意に驚かす

Take one out of himself, to—to make him acquainted with an entirely new set of views and opinions. 全く新たなる說を知らしむ

Take one's breath away, to—to cause surprise or consternation. 喫驚さする

Take one's chance, to—to try one's luck; to venture; to do something without a rational regard for the connection between cause and effect. 運を試む、山を遣る

Take one's choice, to—to choose; to select. 撰む

Take one's departure, to—to depart. 出立す

Take one's ease, to—to make one's self comfortable. 樂にする

Take one's eye, to—to attract his attention; to be looked by him with favor. 人の注意を惹く、人の目につく

Take one's fancy, to—to please one. 氣に入る

Take one's flight, to—to flee; to depart hastily. 遁ぐ、逃去す

Take one's measure, to—to find out what one is, and what he can or cannot do. 人の品性能力を知る

Take one's own course, to—to follow one's own will; to act one's pleasure. 己の欲するまゝにす

Take one's part, to—to assist him. 助くる

Take one's self off, to—to depart; to withdraw; to go away. 去る、出立す、出て行く、退く

Take one's stand, to--to adopt a position or principle. 立場を定む、主義を樹つ

Take one's time, to—1. to act according to one's convenience. 2. to occupy one's time. (一)某の便利に從ふ、某の都合次第に爲す、(二)某の時間を占む

Take one's word for, to—to believe because of one's testimony. に就て某の證言を信ず

Take one to do a thing, to—to be just the one to do a thing; to be one to do a thing supremely well. 某事を爲すには某に限る、某こそ某事を爲すに恰好の人なり

Take on or upon trust, to—to trust a person or believe a truth because of the testimony of another. 他人の言ふがまゝに信任す

Take order, to—to take measures. 取計ふ、手段を採る

Take orders, to—to receive ordination. 'Orders' expresses ecclesiastical profession. 宣教師に任命さる

Take out, to—to remove; to procure for one's self; to put an end to; to copy. 除き去る、抜く、自己の爲めに得る、止むる、寫す

Take over, to—to take the management of. 取扱ひする

Take owl, to—to be offended. 怒る

Take pains, to—to do any thing carefully and laboriously. 勞を取る、骨折る、心を用ゆ

Take part, to—to share; to join in; to assist; to participate. 關かる、參與す、加はる、助くる

Take part with, to—to side or co-operate with. 與みする、協力する

Take passage in, to—to sail in; to set out as passenger in. に乘りて航行す

Take pepper in the nose, to—to take offence. 怒る

Take pity upon, to—to pity; to pity for. 憫む

Take place, to—to occur; to happen; to be held. 起る、あり

Take pleasure, to—to find pleasure in; to have gratification or satisfaction. 樂みにする、滿足する

Take possession, to—to bring within one's power or occupancy; to seize. 領有す、占有す、取る

Take precedence, to—to precede in place or order of time; to go before in rank or importance. 先になる、先位を占む

Take pride in, to—to feel a pride in. を誇る、自慢する

Take rank of, to—to enjoy precedence over; to have the right of higher place than. の上位に立つ、の上席に位する權を有す

Take rank with, to—to take the same rank as. と並ぶ、と同等になる

Take root, to—1. to begin to grow;

to form a root. 2. to become firmly established. (一) 生長し始む、根ざす、(二) 確かと定まる

Take service, to—to engage one's self as a servant. 雇人となる、奉公する

Take ship or shipping, to—to embark. 乗船する

Take sides, to—to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party. 與みす、加勢す、味方となる

Take sight, to—to sight; to look, for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery; to take aim. 狙ふ

Take soil, to—to take refuge; to seek shelter. 匿る、遁る

Take something, to—to eat or drink. 食ひ又は飲む

Take steps, to—to take initiatory measures. 着手する

Take stock, to—to take an inventory. 棚卸しをなす、商品の數目を調査す

Take stock in, to—1. to accept as a fact or truth; to feel confidence in; to believe. 2. to take a share in. (一) 信ず、信を置く、(二) 關與する

Take stock of, to—to make an inventory of the stock or goods on hand; hence:—to make an estimate of; to watch minutely; to notice. 商品の數目を調査す、見積る、仔細に注意す

Take the air, to—to walk or ride out; to go abroad; to take a short walk or ride. 散歩す、外出す、車又は馬に乘り廻る

Take the average, to—to find the mean. 中を執る

Take the bit in one's teeth, to—to be beyond restraint. 制御し難し

Take the bread out of one's mouth, to—to deprive of the means of living. 生計の道を奪ふ

Take the bull by the horns, to—to take the decisive step; to meet a danger or difficulty manfully. 斷乎たる處置を爲す、男らしく危難に向ふ

Take the cars, (boat, stage,) to—to enter or use the cars, etc. for the purpose of travel. 汽車(或は小舟馬車)に乘る(旅行にて)

Take the chair, to—to assume the place of president. 議長をする

Take the cross, to—to become a crusader. 十字軍人となる

Take the field, to—to encamp; to enter active service; to commence warlike operations; to begin a campaign. 出陣す、出師す、開戰する

Take the first step, to—to make the first movement in a given direction; to begin. 第一着歩をなす、着手す

Take the hint, to—to understand the suggestion or allusion and to act upon it; to get the idea; to conceive the notion. 暗示を解して其通りに爲す、暗示を曉る

Take the huff, to—to be offended; to be sulky. 怒る、不滿なり

Take the initiative, to—to begin; to make the first movement. 着手す、取りかゝる

Take the laboring oar, to—to take the position of chief labour and responsibility; to do the hardest part of a task. 主働者たり、主として責任を負ふの位置に立つ、仕事の最も困難なる部分に任ず

Take the law into one's own hands, to—to administer justice, without legal authority; to take upon one's self the execution of a law; to punish crime one's self; to use physical force against other persons unlawfully. 裁判權なくして自ら肆に法律を執行す、擅に人を罰す、人に對し不法に腕力を使用す

Take the law of, to—to prosecute in court. 法庭に告訴す

Take the lead, to—to guide or lead; to be prominent or the first; to act the principal part. 牛耳を執る、第一流に位す、率先する

Take the measure of, to—to estimate. 料る

Take the measure of one's foot, to—to find out what one is, and what he can or cannot do. 人の品性能力を知る

Take the name of God in vain, to—to use the name of God with levity or profaneness. 輕々しく神の名を唱ふ、濫りに神を稱す

Take the offensive, to—to be the attacking party. 攻勢を取る

Take the place of, to—to take the position, and perform the function of. 代る、代理をなす

Take the part of, to—to assist; to uphold; to support; to favor. 幇助す、與みす、味方をなす

Take or sign the pledge, to—to make a written promise that one will not drink intoxicating liquors; to promise solemnly to abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors. 禁酒の盟約をなす

Take the precedence of, to—to rank higher than. の上に位する

Take the reins, to—to assume the guidance or government. 統轄をなす、司治者となる

Take the road, to—to start on a journey. 旅立する

Take the shilling or **the queen's** or **king's shilling,**—to enlist as a soldier by accepting the recruiting-officer's shilling—discontinued since 1879. 兵卒となる

Take the shine off from, to—to excel; to outshine; to surpass; to eclipse. 優る、光輝を奪ふ、超ゆる

Take the shine out of, to—to outshine; to eclipse; to surpass. 同上

Take the stump, to—to go from place to place making political speeches. 彼方此方と政談演說をなして廻る、遊說す

Take the trouble, to—to be at the pains; to exert one's self; to give one's self inconvenience. 勞を取る、骨を折る、自己に不便を與へる

Take the veil, to—to become a nun. 尼となる

Take the wall, to—to pass on the side nearest the wall; to get the advantage of. 壁際を通る、上位を占む

Take the will for the deed, to—to be satisfied with the willingness or wish to do a thing, when the doing of it has not been accomplished. 志を以て事に代ゆ、某事の成就を見る能はざるとき之を爲さんと欲するの意思あるに滿足す、志を受ける

Take the wind out of one's sails, to—to discomfit one; to gain the advantage over one, by arts. 不意に某を失敗せしむ、某を出し抜き勝を制す、某の鼻を明かす

Take the wings of morning—to go with great speed. 急ぐ

Take the word, to—to speak in one's turn; to reply. 立替りて話す、返答する

Take things as they come, to—to take things easily or coolly; to be easily contented with one's lot; to be easy-going; to be inactive; to be inexcitable. 分に安ずる、呑氣なり、不精なり、奮發心なし

Take thought, to—to abandon one's self to grief; to give one's self up to melancholy. 悲哀にくれる、憂に沈む

Take or take up time, to—to consume or engross time. 時を要す、時間を費す

Take time by the forelock, to—to make prompt use of any thing; not to let slip an opportunity. 機をはづさず、機敏に事を處す

Take to, to—1. to be pleased with; to be fond of; to become attached to. 2. to resort to; to betake one's self to. (一) 好む、愛着す、(二) 赴く、身を委ぬ、倚賴する

Take to a place, to—to conduct. 導く

Take to be, to—to think to be; to consider. .....なりと思ふ

Take to busying one's self, to—to begin to engage busily in. 忙しく從事し始むる

Take to do, to—to take to task; to reprove. 譴責す、咎む

Take to drinking, to—to form the habit of excessive and dangerous use of intoxicating liquors. 飲酒に耽る、酒癖に陷る

Take to heart, to—to feel sensibly; to be sensibly affected by; to feel deeply pained about. 痛く感ず、氣にかける、傷心す

Take too much, to—to get drunk. 醉ふ

Take to one's bed, to—to be prostrated by illness. 病臥する

Take to one's bosom, to—to marry; to make an intimate friend of. 結婚する、親友となる

Take to one's heels, to—to flee; to run off with haste. 逃亡す、急ぎ走り去る

Take to task, to—to reprove; to reprimand. 非難す、譴責す、咎むる

Take to the gallows, to—to be hanged. 絞殺さるゝ

Take to the road, to—to engage in robbery upon the highways; to be-

come a highwayman. 追剝をなす、追剝となる

Take to the stage, to—to become an actor. 俳優となる

Take turns, to—to alternate; to succeed one another in due order; to do things by turns. 交替す

Take umbrage, to—to be suspicious, jealous, or offended. 猜疑を抱く、嫉む、怒る

Take under one's wing, to—to take under one's protection. 保護する

Take up, to—1. to borrow. 2. to fasten; to bind up. 3. to engross; to engage. 4. to seize; to catch; to arrest. 5. to occupy; to fill. 6. to adopt; to assume. 7. to pay. 8. to collect; to exact as a tax. 9. to begin the study of anything. (一) 借る、(二) 綴る、結束す、(三) 占む、費す、(四) 捕ふ、捕縛す、(五) 充たす、塞ぐ、(六) 採用す、取る、(七) 支拂ふ、(八) 集る、課す、(九) 研究を始むる

Take up a quarrel, to—1. to take sides with one of the parties in a quarrel. 2. to settle or adjust a quarrel or dispute. (一) 爭闘者の一方に與みする、(二) 闘爭を調停する

Take up arms, to—to go to war; to begin war; to begin resistance by force. 干戈を動かす、兵を擧ぐ、兵力を以て抵抗を始む

Take up arms for, to—to defend. 防禦する

Take up one's quarters at, to—to stay at; to take lodgings at. 滞在す、宿を取る

Take upon one's self, to—1. to assume; to undertake. 2. to appropriate to one's self; to allow to be laid on one's self. (一) 企つ、取る (二) 己れに適用す、自ら引受く

Take up the ball, to—to take one's turn in anything. 替りて……をする

Take up the buckler, to—to contend. 爭闘する

Take up the cross, to—to sacrifice one's own will to the will of God; to submit to troubles and afflictions out of love to Christ. 己れの意を犧牲にして神の意に從ふ、敬神の意より艱苦を甘受す

Take up the cudgel, to—to engage in a contest in defence of another. 他人を防禦する爲めに闘爭する

Take up the gauntlet or **glove, to**—to accept the challenge or defiance. 挑みに應ず

Take up the hatchet, to—to begin war. 戰爭を始むる

Take up the running, to—to change from a slow pace to full speed; to lead off; to take the lead in anything. 走り出す、率先する

Take up the thread of, to—to commence again where a stoppage has taken place; to resume the treatment or discussion of. 再び始むる、更に着手する

Take up with, to—to be contented to receive; to receive without op-

position. 甘んじて受く、何の故障も言はずに受く、忍ぶ

Take vent, to — to become disclosed; to be made public. 洩れる、世上に流布す

Take warning, to — to take heed; to take the hint. 注意する、暗示を曉る

Take water, to — to get under way, and begin rowing. 動き出し漕ぎ始む

Take wing, to — to fly away; to depart quickly. 飛び去る、速に出で立つ

Take with, to — to be pleased with. 喜ぶ

Taking all things together — all circumstances or reasons being considered; on the whole. 全體上より見て、總ての點より考へて、要するに

Taking one thing with another — considering all things; taking the mean; on an average. 要するに、全體より考ふれば、概するに、平均して

Talk away, to — to pass or spend in talking. 談話で過ごす

Talk down, to — to silence by talking. 談論して默らせる

Talk from the point, to — to wander away from the proper question. 問題外の事を談する

Talk Greek, to — to talk above the understanding of one's hearers. 聽く人の理解し難き事を話す

Talking of — with regard to. に關して、に就て

Talk like a book, to — to talk pedantically, or in a preternaturally well-informed manner. 物識らしく話する

Talk of, to — to relate; to tell; to give account. 語る、話す

Talk of being afraid at your age — is equivalent to the Japanese *sono toshi de osoroshi mo nai monda.* その年で恐しいもないもんだ

Talk of the market-place, the — formal, conventional talk in which men conceal their real sentiments. 上邊の談話

Talk one into (submission or compliance) — to make one submit or comply by dint of talking. 談じて同意させる

Talk one out of, to — to make one leave off or forego something by talking. 談じて止めさせる

Talk one's head off, to — to be excessively talkative; to weary one with talking. 多言する、長話して人を困らす

Talk one's self hoarse, to — to make one's self hoarse with talking. 聲が嗄れるほど語りつゞける

Talk one's self out of breath, to — to exhaust or weary one's self by talking; to talk much. 息をきらして話す、滔々と辯ず

Talk one's self weary, to — to make one's self weary with talking. 話し疲れる

Talk one up, to — to cajole one with flattering words; to persuade one to do some action. 口車に乘せる

Talk over, to — to discuss in con-

versation; to talk about; to deliberate upon; to persuade; to convince. 語りあふ、談論す、評議す、說得する、說服する

Talk round, to—to exhaust the subject; to bring to one's way of trinking by persuasive talk. 說得して己の說に從はす、問題を論じ盡す

Talk shop, to—to talk intrusively or unnecessarily about one's profession or occupation. 職業外に職業のことを話す

Talk to, to—to advise; to exhort; to reprove gently; to address. 忠告す、誡む、諫む、話し掛くる

Talk up, to—to speak impudently or boldly to. 無禮に又は大膽に話し掛くる

Tar and feather, to—to smear the naked person with tar and feathers as an ignominious punishment or in disapproval. 人を刑し若くは辱かしむる爲に松脂を裸身に塗り而て羽毛を被ぶせる

Tare and tret—(allowance for) receptacles and waste. 風袋の差引

Taste for, a—fondness for. の嗜好

Taste of, to—to have the flavor or taste of; to be flavored with. の香味を有す、の味がする

Tax one with injustice, to—to accuse one of injustice. 不正を歸する

Teach the young idea how to shoot, to—to teach it how to grow, or make progress. 少壯の思想に生長の道を敎ゆ

Teacher of the Word—a prophet. 傳道者

Tea fight—a tea party; a social gathering at which tea is served. 茶會

Tear asunder, to—to pull apart; to separate violently. 扯き裂く、割き離す

Tear one's hair, to—to pull one's hair in a frenzy of grief or rage. 悲哀又は忿怒の極毛髮を抓裂く

Tear out, to—to pull or draw out by violence. 引裂て取る

Tear piecemeal, to—to tear into fragments. 片々に裂く、寸裂す

Tears wept in Helicon; melodious tears—the elegiac verses. 悲歌

Tease one out of thought, to—to exhaust one's thought. 思考を盡す

Tell a fairly tale on a Friday, to—according to the belief of Scotch Highlanders, the supernatural powers of fairies and elves were more active on Friday than on any other day. 蘇格蘭の高地に住む人の信する所に據れば妖精魑魅の寃力は金曜日に於て最も大なりと

Tell its own tale, to—to require no explanation; to be intelligible. 說明するを要せず、自ら明かなり

Tell me,.....?—say; utter your decision or opinion. .....か如何に

Tell not me—I have no need to be informed. 聞くに及ばぬ、まさか

Tell of, to—1. to relate; to report; to mention. 2. to inform against; to disclose some fault of. (一) 語

ろ、告知す、言ふ、(二)に不利なる報告をなす、の過誤を告る

Tell off, to—to count; to divide; to assign. 數ふ、分ける、配當する

Tell on or upon, to—to produce effect on. 效力を及ぼす、影響する

Tell one's beads, to—to be at prayer. 'Beads' was originally prayers (A. S. *bed*, a prayer). The word bead was then applied to the little balls used for counting the prayers, and is now used of any small ball. 祈願して居る

Tell tales, to—to communicate information officiously; to tell what prudence should suppress; to play the informer. 多言(おしやべり)す、好んで事を漏らす、言ひ付け口をする

Tell tales out of school, to—to betray secrets; to communicate information of the private concerns of others; to reveal confidential matters. 秘密を洩す、他人の內密の事を知らす

Tell volumes, to—to be very significant. 大に意味あり

Temper together, to—to wed into one. 結ひ合す

Tender mercies—kindness of heart; compassion; readiness to forgive. 慈悲、なさけ

Tender one's resignation—to resign by giving the proper notice. 辭表を差出す

Tenement of clay—the body. 肉體

Ten to one—most probably; very likely; the probabilities are geart on one side; it is almost certain. 十中八九、幾んど必ず、多分

Ten up—a deposit of ten per cent, on the selling value of the stock bid for, must be put up before the contract can hold good.—A phrase used at the Boards when a broker's ability to keep his contracts is questioned. 仲買人の其契約を果たす資力疑はしきときに用ゐる株式市場の言葉にて、株の賣價の十分一を預け金として出すべしとの意

Term in gross, to—to define generally. 概して說明する

Terms and tides—times and seasons. 時と季

Terra firma—continental land as distinguished from islands; land as distinguished from water. 大陸、陸地

Testament, the—in familiar language often means New Testament. 新約全書

Text and sermon—subject and description. 題目及び叙說

Thank Heaven—an exclamation of gratitude. あ—有難い

Thanks—I give you many thanks. 多謝、有難う

Thanks be to God—we owe thanks to God. 神に感謝せざるべからず

Thanks to—owing to; on account of; by reason of; because of; our thanks are due to. This is elliptical for 'thanks be to,' that is, 'let thanks be given to,' and thus naturally introduces the cause of

anything. の爲めに、の御蔭で、の故に

Thank to one's self, to have to—to have one's self to blame. 非難を免かれず

That—1. because. 2. so that—the use of 'that' instead of 'so that' to introduce a clause of consequence, is common in Milton and Elizabethan writers. 3. that is. 4. what; that which. 5. the use of 'that' as a conjunctional suffix was common in Shakespeare. Thus we have 'if that,' 'when that', 'since that,' 'though that,' 'why that,' 'while that.' The fuller forms 'if so were that,' 'if so be that,' etc. suggest that all these expressions may be similar ellipsis. 'That' was often omitted in the first clause, and the conjunction was omitted and 'that' inserted in the second clause. 6. so; to such a degree. (一) 故に (二) それ故に (三) 卽ち (四) .....するもの (五) シェークスピヤは接續尾語に用ゐたり (六) 左程に

That.....—I would that. This construction is often used to express a wish that cannot be realized. あらまほし、そ願はし

That accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut—that explains matters. それにて譯が分る

That beats the Dutch—that is astonishing. そは驚くべし

That can not be—it is impossible. それは有り得べからず

That cock won't fight—that expedient will not do. 其手段は役に立たぬ

That day year—a year before to-day. 其日より一年前、一年前の其日頃

That does not suit my book—that does not accord with my arrangement. それは我が計畫に適合せぬ

That ever this should be!—to think that ever this should be! A regretful exclamation. この事あらんとは (悔恨を表はす語)

That far—so far; to so great a distance. 其れまで、そこまで

That fool of a Tom—that foolish Tom. あの馬鹿なトム

That I know of—as far as I know. 余が知る限にては、余が知る丈けにては

That is for others—that belongs to others. 其は他人に屬す、其は他の人のだ

That I shall!—I shall certainly do that; of course I shall do so. 必ずそうしませう

That is one's look out—he must provide against that. 是れ彼の用心すべき所なり

That is the very thing I want—'very' means 'exact, precise.' それは丁度私が欲するそのものです

That is the way—that is the way of doing it. そうするのだ、そうだ

That is the way with you boys—'the way' means 'the usual or invariable way.' それは青年諸君の常なり

That is to be—of the future; soon to become so. 未來の

That is to say—that is; in other words; I mean. 卽ち、換言すれば、いふ意は

That may well be — it is very likely. そーらしい

That ..... not — is equivalent to 'without' after a clause of negative meaning. 何々することなく

That our family may be preserved—vouch-safe that our family may be preserved. 家内安全

That serves him right — he is treated as he deserves. 自業自得だ、宜い氣味だ

That.....should.....!—some such clause as "it is wonderful" is understood. 何々せんとは(驚きを表はす語)

That's it—that is what I wanted to know. それだ

That's the ticket—you have done the correct thing; what you have done is well. 上出來だ

That.....this.....—the former..... the latter. 前者は.....後者は.....

That time—at that time. その時に

That will do—that is enough; that is right; that is good enough. それで宜しい、それで結構です

The adversary—Satan, or the devil. 惡魔

The Almighty—God. 神

The almighty dollar — a phrase of Washington Irving's, expressive of the greatness of the power of money. 金力の大なることを云ふ

The angel of the village spire—the figure of angel used as a vane on the spire of the village church. 禮拜堂の尖塔の上に建てたる天使の像の風見

The arm of the law—the power or authority of government. 法律の力、政權

Theatre of war — the region of operation of an army. 戰場

The Baconian method—the method in philosophy of reasoning from particulars to generals. 歸納法

The balm of hurt minds—sleep. Macbeth, ii. 2.30. 睡眠

Theban and Thracian Orgies—the Greek word *origion* meant literally a religious rite; but from its special connection with the worship of Bacchus, the god of wine, it has come to signify a drunken revel. The city of Thebes and the province of Thrace were noted for their special worship of Bacchus. シーブス及びスレースの酒宴

The better — so much the better. 愈々善し

The bird—in America means 'eagle'. 亞米利加にて鷲を云ふ

The biter bit—a sharper or cheat himself overreached in a bargain. ペテン師ペテンに罹る、狡奴却て自ら狡策に陷れらる

The blind wall of night — the thick impenetrable darkness of night. 夜の暗黑

The blast of doom—the blast of the trumpet that summons men to judgment for their sins. See Bible,

1 Cor. xv. 52. "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised." 死後の大審判に人を呼出す喇叭の音

The blossoms are out—the blossoms have opened. 花が開いた

The Book of God; the Holy Book—Bible. 聖書、耶蘇敎の經

The bottom of Fortune's wheel—the most miserable condition possible. 不幸の極

The broad belt of the world—the torrid zone, which runs round the centre of the globe. 熱帶

The bulk of—the majority of. の過半

The children of the soil—the aborigines; the people of the land. 土人

The circle of sea—circular expanse of sea surrounded by the horizon. 四方地平線に圍まれたる廣濶なる海面

The city of the violet crown—Athens. 雅典

The cloth—the clerical profession, or the members of it. 牧師の職、僧侶

The cloven foot—figuratively, wickedness and baseness. Satan is represented with cloven foot. 邪惡、卑劣

The coast is clear—the danger is over; there is nothing in the way; no enemy is in sight. 危險過ぎ去れり、已に妨無し、復た妨害するものなし

The coat fits—the reflection or description applies. 言ふ所的中す

The common good—the interest of the community at large. 公益

The common people—the bulk of the community; the people in general. 公衆、人民

The crowning point—the summit; the perfection; the height. 頂上、頂點、極致

The day—the time spoken; to-day. 當時、今日

The day goes against us—'Day' means battle. 戰利あらず

The day of doom—the day of the last judgment, when all the world will be judged by God, and the wicked will be doomed to eternal punishment. 最終審判日

The day of rest—Sunday. 日曜日

The dead of night—the period of greatest darkness and repose in the night. 眞夜中、深更

The death of, to be—to be the cause of death to; to make die. の死の因たり、を死せしむ

The deuce of a thing—no thing at all. 少しの……もなし

The die is cast—the decision is made; the matter is fixed. 事已に決す

The dog in the manger—a churlish fellow. The allusion is to the fable of the dog, who took possession of the manger of an ox, and by growls and barking kept the ox away from his hay. 己れ享樂する能はざるものを他人にも享樂せしめざる人、意地惡く他の邪魔をする者

The evil day—the day on which

payment must be made or the inability to pay be declared. 支拂日

The eye, the ear—sight, hearing. The + singular common noun is used in an abstract sense. 視力、聽力

The eye of heaven—a common poetical expression for the sun. 太陽（詩に用ゐる語）

The fair sex—the female sex; women. 女性、女

The fat is all in the fire—all the labor and pains are lost. 一切の辛勞烏有となる、苦心悉く水泡に歸す

The fire is out—the fire is not burning. 火が消えてゐる

The flag at half-mast—a sign of mourning, observed especially by vessels in harbour, when any personage dies. 半旗、吊旗

The forks of river or **road**—the branches into which it divides; also the place where separation or union takes place. 支流、岐路、流や道の別れ或は合する處

The fragrant weed—a cigar or cigarette. 卷煙草

The freedom of a city—immunity from county jurisdiction, and the privilege of corporate taxation and self-government held under a charter from the Crown. The right to share in these privileges is conferred, with the parliamentary franchise or right of voting, on distinguished persons whom the city desires to honour. 市の自治體

The gentlemen of the long robe—the lawyers. 辯護士

The greater part—the greater measure or amount; the majority. 大部分、多數、過半、大かた

The green margin of one's life—youth. 壯年の時

The ground sliding from under one—figuratively, insecurity, or danger, or precariousness. 不安固或は危殆或は不確實

The heart in the right place—having good intentions; friendly. 善意をもちて、親切厚情なる

The height of one's ambition—that which one most desires; that which he thinks would completely satisfy him. 最上の志望

The Horse-guards—the head-quarters of the British army in London. 倫敦に在る英國陸軍の本營

The idea that.....!—to think that ....せんとは

The infernal regions—the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked. 地獄

The inspired penmen—the writers of the Christian scriptures. 聖書の筆者

Their name is Legion—they are a great number, a multitude. 其數夥し、無數

The Jolly Roger—the black flag, the favorite ensign of pirates. 海賊の黑旗

The lamp of Phœbus—a poetical name for the sun. 日、太陽（詩に用ゐる語）

The land of the leal—the home of

the blessed after death. 樂土、天堂

The last day – the day of final judgment. 最終審判日

The last days, the last times – the times approaching the end of the world. 世界の末期

The last importance – the utmost, greatest importance. 至要、至重

The last stroke – the final act in performing any work. 仕上げ

The least said the soonest mended – it is prudent to speak little. 語少きは過少し

The length and breadth of the land – the whole country, 全國

The life of the party or **company** – a person who enlivens the party and gives enjoyment to it. 仲間に活氣を與へ興味を添ゆる人

The light-fingered gentry – thieves or pickpockets with the air of gentlemen. 紳士風したる盜賊或は掏摸

The light of the countenance – kindly recognition; favor. 愛顧

The lion's share – the largest share. See Æsop's fable of the lion who went out hunting with a wild ass. "I will take the first share" he said, "because I am king; and the second share, as a partner with you in the chase." 最大の割前

The man in the moon – the fancied figure of the human face formed by the land in the moon. 月中の人面の如き像

The many – the people. 人民

The march of intellect – intellectual progress. 智力の進步

The Master – in the Christian church, a designation of Jesus Christ. 耶蘇基督を云ふ、(耶蘇教にて)

The meridian of life – the period of one's full powers; middle life. 血氣盛なる時期、中年、盛りの時

The milk of human kindness – sympathy; humaneness. 同情、憐憫

The mischief is – the cause of the trouble or vexation is; the difficulty is. 困苦の種は……にあり、累ひとする所は……なり

The more – to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. 更に多く、隨つて

The more haste the less speed – excessive haste is often the cause of delay. 急き過ると却て後ろ

The more – the more – by how much more, by so much more. ……なればなる程 ……其だけ

The nature of things – 1. more properly, the ontological nature and relations of existences; the necessary laws of existence. 2. sometimes the actual and instituted constitution of nature; the laws of the universe. 3. in common language, the nature of the case; the character of the thing or person spoken of. (一) 萬有成立の法則 (二) 宇宙の法則 (三) 事物の性質

The near side of a horse – the left side. 左側

Then I'm a Dutchman—a phrase used after a supposition in order to contradict it or show its absurdity. 假定を否定するために假定の後に用ゐる句

The obtaining a mastery—The participle changes imperceptibly into a noun, and may be preceded by an article. 分詞を名詞の如く用ゐるとき冠詞を附することあり

The odd thing is true to itself—the odd thing is faithful to itself. 不思議なものがどこまでも不思議である

The one and the other—the last-named and the first-named. 後者と前者

The order of the day—in a legislative assembly, the business set down to be considered on any particular day; and duty assigned for a particular day. 日程、其日の勤

The other day—1. at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago. 2. sometimes used in the sense of 'the day before yesterday.' (一)過日、先頃、此間 (二)一昨日

The other side of the shield—the opposite view; the other side of the story or the argument. The story is told of two knights, who coming from different directions stopped in sight of a trophy shield, one side of which was gold and the other silver. They disputed about the metal of the shield, and from words they proceeded to blows. Luckily a third knight came up at this juncture, to whom the point was referred, and the disputants were informed that the shield was silver on one side and gold on the other. 反對の意見、問題の裏面

The picture of—a true copy of; a close imitation of. 生寫し、酷肖

The pink of perfection—supremely excellent: highly finished. 極上、完全無缺

The poet of the age—the poet par excellence of the age. 當代の名詩人

The pressure of the times—a condition of difficulty or embarrassment in the business world prevailing at any time. 世の中の不景氣、事業界の不振

The prime of life—early manhood; not yet of middle age. 青春妙齡、少壯

The rather—the more so; especially. 殊に然り、とりわけ、格別に

There!—see what I have done! そら

There about—about or near the place. 其邊に

The ready—money; cash. 金錢、正金

There be, here be—this use of 'be' in the indicative is frequent in Elizabethan English, especially with a plural nominative. 斯く be を直接法に用ゐることは(殊に複數主格のとき)エリザベス時代の英文に多し

Thereby hangs a tale—a story or

an incident is closely connected with that. 其れに就て物語りあり

(Do me something), **there is a good fellow**—i.e. if you do so, you will show that you are a good fellow. 後生だから (……して下さい)

There is a wide gulf fixed—there is a great and permanent cause of separation. 不和の一大原因あり

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip—a proverb signifying that something adverse may occur at the last moment. Ancæos was told by a slave that he would never live to taste the wine of his vineyard. When a bottle made from his own grapes was set before him, he sent for the slave to laugh at his prognostication; but the slave made answer, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." At this instant a messenger came in, and told Ancæos that a wild boar was laying his vineyard waste, whereupon he set down his cup, went out against the boar, and was killed in the encounter. 事は成らんとして破れ易し

There is no love lost between them—they have no regard for each other. 互に相嫌ふ

There is no reason why he should do so—he needs not do so. 彼は然か爲すに及ばず

There is no saying—it is impossible to say; we cannot say. "No" with the verbal noun has this signification of impossibility. 言ふを得ず、言ひ難し

There is nothing in the way—nothing prevents. 妨害するものなし

There is reason to believe—we possess evidence which indicates. ……を示す證據あり

There is something tells me—there is something in my mind which tells me. 心中に余に告ぐるものあり

The republic of letters—the collective body of literary or learned men. 文學社會、文壇

There's the rub—there's the difficulty, trouble, or danger. 是れ患とする所也

There was a great to do—there was much confusion, noise, or disturbance. 大騷ぎがあつた

The rising generation—the class growing up to maturity and active life. 青年

The river is out—the river overflows its banks. 川が溢れる

The same thing as—identical with; similar in every respect. と同一

These and these—various. 種々の

These (two hours)—for the last or next (two hours). 此の (二時間)

The shakes—fever and ague; the chills. 瘧

The shorts—those who are unsupplied with stocks which they have contracted to deliver. 賣渡さんと約束したる株を持合さゞる人

The signs of the times—the indications of the present day regard-

ing any matter. 時勢の徴候、時運の赴く所

The smiles of fortune—the favor of the imaginary power represented as determining human success; good fortune; prosperity. 運命(女神)の愛顧、幸運、幸福

The sport of, to be—to be the plaything of; to be subject to; to be at the mercy of. の弄する所となる、に左右せらる、のまにまに成る

The sport of fortune—that with which fortune plays, or which is driven about by fortune. 運命の玩ぶ所となる者、様々の運命に際會する人

The staff of life—any article much used for food or drink, and thus serviceable in sustaining the body. 生活を支ゆる物、日用の飲食品

The stars are out—the stars are shinning. 星が出てゐる

The thin or small end of the wedge—some slight advantage gained, which will prepare the way for yet more advantage and success. 大成就の素を爲す一小着歩

The thing—the proper or right thing. 正當なる事又は物

The time (or courage) to do something, to have—'the' has here the signification of the Japanese *hodo*. the は「程」といふ意義を有す

The top of the morning to you!—a morning salutation. 朝の挨拶

The tug of war—a particularly difficult act; some thing requiring the utmost exertion. 特に困難なる行爲、極力奮勵を要する事

The ups and downs—alternative states of elavation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. 榮枯盛衰、浮沈興亡

The very thing—just the thing; the very same thing. 其の物、その事

The weed—tobacco. 煙草

The which—which. The use of 'the' with 'which' originates in an ellipsis of a noun, 'which' being primarily an indefinite adjective. which に同じ

The whole bag of tricks—every expedient. 總ての手段術策

The why and wherefore—the precise and full reason. 精しき十分の理由

The wicked—those who live in sin. 罪惡の人

The witching time of night—the hour of the night specially suited to witchcraft and enchantment. 夜中怪しの物などの出づるに適する時刻

The world to come—the coming age. 黄金時代

The worse for drink, to be—to be drunk. 酔てゐる

The worse for liquor, to be—to be more or less intoxicated. 多少酩酊す

The worse for wear, to be—to be worn out. 破れてゐる

They live hammer and tongs—they are always quarreling. 彼等は常に相爭ふ

They say—it is said. 'They' is used colloquially in the indefinite sense. 由、といふことです、だそうです

They that creep—the lowly. 下賤の者

They that fly—the ambitious. 好名心ある人

Thick as hail—following in quick succession. 繁く、疾く打續て、續々

Thicken one's blood, to—When one fears, his blood becomes thick. 恐怖さする

Thick of the action—plenty to do. 多くの仕事

Thick-skinned — wanting sensibility; dull; obtuse. 無感覺なる、鈍き

Thing—any object viewed as merely existing—often used in pity or contempt. もの(哀憐又は輕蔑の意に用ゐ)

Thing of the past, to be a—to be no longer existing. 既に歷絕せり

Things would come to this—this would happen. 此事起るならん

Thingumbob, Thingummy — an indefinite name for some person whom one cannot be troubled to name distinctly. 某

Thing upon one's mind, a — a thing which weighs upon one—of which one wants to unburden oneself. 心を苦しむる事

Think a great deal of, to—to esteem. 貴む、重んずる

Think aloud, to — to utter one's thoughts unconsciously. 不知不識獨言す、思はず考を洩らす

Think and die, to—to take thought and die. 憂鬱して死する

Think better of it, to—to change one's opinion or purpose. 考へ直ほす、意思又に目的を變す

Think good or **well, to**—to approve; to be pleased or satisfied with; to regard as expedient or proper. 嘉賞す、可と爲す、滿足す

Think hard of, to—to judge harshly; to feel unpleasantly toward. 辛く判斷す、惡るく思ひ做す、に對して惡感情をもつ

Think little that……, to—to doubt that. ……を疑ふ

Think much of, to—to hold in high estimation; to esteem. 重んず、貴む

Think no end of one, to—to have a very high opinion of his character. 某の品性を貴ぶ

Think no more of, to—to forget; to overlook. 忘る、見のがす

Think no small beer of anything, to—to esteem it very highly. 尊重する

Think of, to—1. to have anything occur to one. 2. to hit upon or devise (as a plan). 3. to entertain the idea (of doing something). (一)思ひ出す (二)案出する (三)思ふ

Think one's penny silver, to—to have a good opinion of one's self. 自惚れる

Think over, to—to ponder; to con-

sider carefully. 沈思する、細思する

Think scorn, to—to despise; to regard as worthy of scorn. 賤む、賤む可しと爲す

Think seriously, to—to consider after great reflection. 熟考する

Think the worse of, to—to look down on. 賤しむ、見下げる

Think to do something, to—to intend or expect to do something. 或事を爲んと欲する又は期する

Think to one's self, to—to reflect inwardly. 省みる

Thin-skinued— sensitive; irritable. 感じ易き、怒り易き

Thin-span life — thin-span thread of life; precarious life. 危き生命、墓なき命

Thirsty soul, a—one who is very fond of intoxicating liquors. 酒好な人

Thirty-nine Articles — the statement of the doctrines of the Church of England which every clergyman must sign. イングリシユチヤーチの教條

This and that — signifies various things; different objects too numerous or insignificant to be mentioned. 種々なもの

This day week, fortnight, or month — a week, fortnight, or month from to-day. 今日より一週間或は二週間或は一ケ月せば

This (fifty) **years**—is defended on the ground that a period of time may be treated as a unity. (五十)年を單一なるものとして this を用ゆ

This here—a vulgar expresson for "this." this の鄙語

This is not all—this is not all that one did. 是が某が爲したる總ての事にあらず

This much—thus much. 斯程多く

This sword never failed me—I always found it true. 此劍は何時もよく切れた

This.....that, these.....those—1. some.....another, some.....others; 2. some.....some, when refers to two different things. (一)或るもの.....他のもの(二)或るもの.....或るもの (二種のものに關するとき)

This time to-morrow or (ten) **years ago**—this time of to-morrow or (ten) years ago. 明日の此時分、十年前の此時分

This to my face!—do you dare to say such a thing in my presence? 汝は余の前にて左樣なことを言ふか

Thorn in the side or **the flesh**—anything troublesome; an annoyance; a vexation; a care. 煩ひをなすもの、困みを與ふるもの、面倒を掛くるもの

Those who dance must pay the piper—those who indulge themselves in evil must bear the consequences. 惡を肆する者は必ず其報を受く

....., though—has the signification of the Japanese *demo*. でも

Thousand and one, a—a very large

number; an innumerable collection. 極めて多き數、無數の集合

Thousand years of peace, the—millennium. 耶蘇が此世に君臨する一千年間

Thou scoundrel!—'thou' is used in contempt. 惡漢め

Thou vile thing!—you vile creature. 'Thing' is a term of contempt. 惡漢め

Three golden or **brass balls**—a name given to a pawn-broker's place of business, of which three balls are the sign. 質店

Three parts—three-fourths. 四分の三

Three R's, the—a humorous term for reading, writing, and arithmetic. 讀書算を云ふ

Three sheets in the wind—unsteady from drink; as a ship when its sheets are in the wind. 醉歩蹣跚たり

Three sisters, the—the Fates of classic fable, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. 人生の運命を司る三神女

Thrice blessed—'thrice' means 'very' 'very much.' 甚だ幸福なる

Throbbing pain—a pain which is, or seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries. 動悸の惱み

Throne of grace, the—a figurative expression, meaning God's seat; heaven. 神位、天堂

Through, to be—to be finished. 完結する、終はる

Through-and-through—thoroughly. 全く、盡く、充分に

Through-fare, -ticket or **-train**—a fare, ticket or train for the whole distance or journey. 通し賃錢、通し切符、通し列車

Through fire and water—through many and severe obstacles, or dangers. 萬難を排して

Through hands—finished; executed. 完成したる

Through the medium of—by means of. に依りて、を經て

Through thick and thin—through whatever may be in the way; through all obstacles. 萬障を排して

Throw an old shoe after one, to—This is done at weddings to wish good luck to the person. 結婚の時其人を祝する爲めに爲す

Throw a sop to Cerberus, to—to try to pacify a greedy enemy by granting him favours. Cerberus is Pluto's three-headed dog, stationed at the gates of the infernal regions. When any one died the Greeks and Romans used to put a cake in their hands as a sop to Cerberus so that it might let them pass without molestation. 恩を以て敵を宥めんとする

Throw a sprat to catch a mackerel or **a whale, to**—to give a small thing under the hope of getting something much more valuable. 小なるものを與へて大なるものを得んとす、鰕で鯛を釣らんとする

Throw away, to — to waste; to reject; to relinquish. 徒費する、浪費する、抛棄する、拒む、棄る

Throw a wet blanket over, to — to throw cold water on; to cool the arder of. を阻む、を挫く、熱を冷やす

Throw back, to — to retort; to refuse. 言返す、拒む、否む

Throw by, to — to lay aside and neglect as useless. 不用として抛つ

Throw cold water on, to — to discourage; to deter from. を阻む、を挫く、に水さす

Throw daylight upon, to — to reveal; to display to view. 顯示する

Throw dirt or **mud at, to** — to abuse scurrilously or slanderously. 悪口を吐く

Throw down, to — to subvert; to depress. 倒す、覆へす、落す、低くする

Throw down the gauntlet or **glove, to** — to challenge; to defy; to provoke to combat. A glove is thrown to the ground to give challenge, and the challenge is accepted by picking up the glove. 闘を挑む

Throw dust in or **into one's eyes, to** — to prevent one from knowing the truth by giving false information; to impose on; to deceive. 人に僞を告げて事實を知らざらしむ、人を欺く

Throw in, to — 1. to add something to the regular payment. 2. to add without enumeration or valuation. 3. to insert casually or incidentally, not of set purpose. (一) 定額外に加へる、(二) 算へずして加へる、(三) 不圖挿入する

Throw in one's teeth, to — to taunt. 罵る、咎むる

Throw into the shade, to — to surpass; to excel; to be superior to. に優る

Throw or **shed light upon, to** — to make more clear; to explain. 一層明かならしむ、解き明かす

Thrown, to be — to fall (from a height). 墜下する、落る

Thrown on one's beam-ends, to be — to be driven to one's last shift. 百計盡く

Thrown on one's resources, to be — to be forced to make his own living in the best way he can; to be made dependent on himself; to have to depend on himself. 獨立の生計を營まざるべからず、自己の力に依頼せればならぬ

Throw off, to — 1. to expel; to clear from. 2. to discard. (一) 除く、追掃ふ、(二) 排斥す、放棄す

Throw off the mask, to — to remove whatever disguises or conceals; to disclose. 假面を脫す、正躰を露はす、地金を出す

Throw off the scent, to — to divert from the course of pursuit; to mislead; to deceive. 追跡の進路を轉ぜしむ、迷はす、欺く

Throw on, to — to put on hastily. 急ぎ着る

Throw one's self, to — to lie or fall down. 臥す、倒れる

Throw one's self into, to — to engage heartily in. 熱心に従事する

Throw one's self on or upon, to —to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of; to repose upon. 一身を任かす、依頼す

Throw open, to—to open suddenly or widely; to make free of access to; to remove obstructions from. 推開く、開放す、自由に入らしむ、障碍を除く

Throw out, to—1. to reject; to discard; to expel. 2. to give utterance to; to speak. 3. to distance; to leave behind. (一) 排棄す、拒斥す (二) 吐露す、語る (三) 先に超す

Throw out a feeler, to—to say or do something, in order to ascertain the views of others. 他人の意見を確かめんがために云爲する、他人の意思をさぐる

Throw out of gear, to—to disturb the working of. 攪乱する

Throw out some hints, to — to drop some remarks. 暗示を與へる

Throw over, to — to discard or desert. 放棄する、棄却する、棄る

Throw overboard, to—to reject; to dismiss; to discard. 排斥す、放逐す、棄る

Throw somersault, to — to turn head over heels in air. 筋斗 (とんぼがへり) をする

Throw stones, to—to find fault with other people. 人を咎むる

Throw the glove to, to—to offer a challenge. 闘を挑む

Throw the great cast, to — to venture everything; to take a step of vital importance. 總ての物を賭して、緊要なる手段を取る

Throw the handkerchief, to—1. to call upon next. 2. to select a woman for a wife. (一) 次に促がす又は要求する (二) 妻に撰む

Throw the handle after the blade, to—to lose even the little which remains to one. 僅か殘れるものまでも失ふ

Throw the hatchet, to—to tell falsehood. 虚言を言ふ

Throw up, to—1. to resign; to give up. 2. to vomit from the stomach. 3. to raise hastily. (一) 辭す、見棄つる (二) 嘔く (三) 急ぎ揚る

Throw up the sponge, to — to submit; to abandon the struggle. 競爭を斷念す、屈伏す

Thrust aside, to—to push away; to reject. 推退くる、拒絶する

Thrust off, to—to push away. 推退くる

Thrust on, to—to urge or impel. 推進むる、励ます

Thrust one's nose into, to—to intermeddle; to interfere in a meddlesome manner; to meddle officiously in. 干渉す、餘計の世話を焼く

Thrust one's self, to—to obtrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. 侵し入る、招か

れず迎へられざるに濫りに入る、さし出る

Thrust out, to—to drive out or away; to expel. 追ひ出す、逐ひ掃ふ

Thrust through, to—to pierce. 刺す

Thrust together, to—to compress. 壓縮する

Thunder—cannonade. 砲撃

Thundering—large; extra-sized. 大なる、巨大なる

Thus far—to a certain specified degree or distance. こゝまで、これだけ

Thy name—tell they name. An ellipsis of the verb in the imperative mood is common. お名前は

Tickled to death—highly amused. 大に悦ばされて

Tickle the ear, to—to address with pleasing words; to flatter. 媚ぶる、諂ふ、悦ばす

Tickle the palm, to—to put money in the hand as a compensation or bribe. 報償或は賄賂として金をつかます

Tide over, to—to carry past (a difficulty or danger). (困難或は危險) を凌ぎ通す

Tide turned, the—circumstances changed. 風潮一變せり

Tide-waiter—This word is used to designate those persons who watch their opportunity to receive some advantage that would not ordinarily fall to them. 僥倖を待つ人

Tide what tide—whatever happens; whatever may be the consequences. 何が起らうとも、如何なる結果が生ずるとも

Tidings of salvation—the news of the birth of Christ, the Saviour of the world. 基督の出産の報知

Tied to a woman's apron-strings, to be—to be bound to a woman as a child is bound to its mother. 婦人に着き纏ふ

Tie the hands, to—to lay under restraint; to render powerless. 束縛す、拘束す、力を失はしむ

Tie the nuptial knot, to—to join in marriage. 結婚せしむ

Tie to, to—to attach one's self to; to depend on for trustworthiness. 身を托す、信頼する

Tie up, or down, to—to confine; to hinder from motion or action; to restrain. 束縛す、拘束す、抑制す

Tile—a hat; a covering for the head. 帽子、頭巾

Tile loose, a—something wrong with the brain; a disordered brain. 精神の錯亂

Till doomsday—till the day of judgment; forever. 審判日迄、いつ迄も、永久

Till now, or **until now**—hitherto; untill the present time. これまで、今まで

Till then—until that time. 其時まで

Time after time—many times; repeatedly. 幾度も、繰返して

Time and again—repeatedly. 再三、幾度も

Time gone by—past time. 過去の時

Time immemorial—longer than is remembered. 遡たる昔より、いつ頃よりとも記憶に存せざるほど長き間

Time is up, the—the allotted time has just expired; the appointed time has come. 期滿ちたり、時到れり

Time of day—salutation appropriate to the times of day—as, good morning, good evening, and the like; greeting. 時間に應じたる挨拶（朝の「御早う」に於ける、夕の「今晩は」に於けるが如き）、挨拶

Time of life—age; duration of life. 年齢、生存期

Time on hand—time to spare; leisure. 餘暇、閑暇

Time on one's hands—unemployed time. 餘暇、閑暇

Time out of mind—longer than can be remembered; from time immemorial; from the time to which memory does not extend. 遡たる昔より、いつ頃よりとも知れぬほど長き間

Times, the—the present time; state of affairs. 現時、事情

Times are changed—circumstances are different; it is a different period. 事情異なれり、時勢變ぜり

Time-table—a register or tabular statement of times,—especially the times of arrival and departure of public conveyances, as railroad cars, steamboats, etc. 時間表（瀘車瀘船などの）

Time to spare—time not occupied; leisure. 餘暇、閑暇

Time was—there was a time. 昔……の時ありき

Time well spent—time profitably and successfully employed. 有用に費やしたる時間

Time worn—very ancient. いと古りたる

Tin—money. 金錢

Tip a stave, to—to sing. 歌ふ

Tip off, to—to pour out, as liquor; to drink by raising the vessel to the lips. （酒を）注ぐ、傾け竭す

Tip off liquor, to—to turn up the vessel till quite empty. 傾け竭くす

Tip one's fin, to—to give one the hand. 某と握手す

Tip one the wink, to—to wink as a caution, or in mutual understanding. 目くばせする

Tip over, to—to overturn. 覆へす

Tip quality—the highest quality: a vulgar expression. 大極上

Tip the double, to—to "bolt" or run away. 脫走す、逃亡す

Tip the scale, to—to depress one end of the scale. 秤の一方を壓し下ぐる

Tip the traveller, to—to deceive; to cause to err. 誑く

Tip the wink, to—to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice; to make a signal to another by a wink. 目くばせす、目にて知らす、

Tip-top—first rate; very excellent; of the best kind. 最上等の、極上

Tip up, to—to turn partly over by raising one end; to give money. の一端を上げて傾ける、金を與へる

Tip us your fin — let us shake hands. 握手せしめよ

Tire out, to—to tire completely. 全く疲らする

Tit for tat—an equivalent; blow for blow; like for like. 同値の返報、仕かへし、あひこ、御互い

Title deeds—those deeds which are evidences of the title of the owner of an estate. 不動産所有權の證書類

To a certain degree or **extent**—somewhat. 幾分か、稍

To a certainty—assuredly. 確に

Toad-eater—a fawning, obsequious person; a mean sycophant; a cringing dependent. 佞人、阿諛者

To a degree—to an extreme; exceedingly. 極端に、非常に

To a fault—too much; in excess. 餘り、過度に

To a hair — with the nicest discrimination; exactly. 極めて精微に、精確に

To a large extent—in a great degree; considerably. 大に、著しく

To all appearance—so far as can be seen; apparently. 見ゆる限りでは、見たるところでは

To all intents and purposes—practically; really; in all applications or senses. 實際に、實に、全然

To a man—all without exception; every one. An expression used to emphatize *all* or *whole*. 悉く、一人も殘らず

To a miracle—miraculously, wonderfully. 奇異に、驚くべく

To and fro—forward and backward, hither and thither. 彼方此方と

To a nicety—accurately; exactly. 精密に、精確に

To arms!—an imperative exclamation, in which the verb is omitted: equivalent to "Fly to arms!" "Seize your arms!" 軍裝の令

To a T—with great exactness; to a nicety. 甚だ精密に、精確に

To a turn—exactly; perfectly. 完全に、丁度好く

To a wonder—in a gross manner; grossly. 過大に、粗大に

To be frank—if I am to be frank. 打明けて言へば

To begin with, ...—that I may begin with, I say firstly. 先づ第一に言ふべきは

To be sincere—to tell the truth. 實を言へば

To be sure; Be sure—of course; certainly: surely; without doubt. 勿論、確かに、疑もなく

To blame—to be blamed: blamable. 非難を受くべき、咎めを免れざる

To boot—over and above; in addition; what is given to make exchange equal. 加ふるに、補償として

To cap the climax—The phrase means that which happens at the end is the very worst or most disagreeable of all. 掲て加へて

To come—yet to arrive; future. 來るべき、將來の

To conceal nothing—as an actual fact; if we state the bare truth. 有の儘を言へば

To conclude, ... — that I may conclude, I say lastly. 最後に言ふべきは

To confess the truth — verily; really; in reality. 眞に、實に

To crown all—as the last and greatest fact. 揚句の果てに、なまけに、結末に

To cover, hark!—"Hark" is a cry used to urge on the chase. It must have originally meant, and sometimes still means, "listen to the hounds," being used to call the attention of the hunters when the barking of the hounds shows that they are on the scent of the game; but is now commonly addressed to the hounds. "Cover" in hunting means whatever conceals game. Hark は猟にて犬を励ます聲なり

To death—expressive of intensity, very much. 甚しく

To-do—bustle; commotion; disturbance; fuss. 騒ぎ、騒動、紛擾

Toe the mark, to—to come fully up to the mark; to do one's whole duty; to be careful in one's conduct. 善く本分を盡す、行狀を慎む

Together by the ears—quarreling; exercising ill-will. 爭ふて、仲わろく

Together with — in union, company, conjunction, or mixture with. と合して、と伴ふて、と混じて

Toil and moil, to — to toil and drudge. 齷齪する

Told, to be—to hear. 聞く

Toll-bar—turn-pike gate. 關門

Token of remembrance — something by which a person or event is remembered or recalled. 記念物

To make a long story short—in a few words; summarily; briefly. 約言すれば、要するに、かい摘んで言へば

To make matters worse—may be translated by the Japanese *omake ni*. なまけに

Tom, Dick, and Harry—any persons taken at random. 誰でも、權兵衛太郎兵衛

Tommy Atkins—a generic name for the English private soldier. 兵卒(英國の)

To-morrow come never—a future date that will never a one. 決して來らぬ時日

To my bond—as I am bound; as my duty demands. 余が義務として

To my thinking—in my opinion. 余の考にては

Ton — fashionable society. 上流社會、豪華なる人々

Tone down, to—1. to modify the colouring of. 2. to moderate; to diminish the striking characteristics of; to soften. (一)色合を薄くす、(二)適度にす、減ず、和らぐ

To no purpose — unsuccessfully; unavailingly; to no effect; in vain;

without effect. 其甲斐なく、無効に

Too far gone—in a hopeless condition; very much devoted to. 回復し難き狀態に、惑溺して

Too many, to be—to be too powerful; superior. 優勢なり、勝れたる

Too many, by half—twice the number. 二倍の

Too many irons in the fire, to have—to have too many occupations. 餘り多くの業務を有す

Too much for—more than a match for; too strong for. の比にあらず、に優る、には強過ぎる

Too much of a good thing—more of a good thing than is for the present agreeable. 餘りよ過ぎる、難有迷惑

To once—at once. 直ちに

To one's confusion—with shame. 'To' expresses a resulting emotion. 恥ぢて

To one's face—directly to one; in one's presence; openly. 直接に、面のあたりに、公然と

To one's hand or **hands**—in readiness; already prepared. 既にととゝなふて、豫備して

To one's heart's content—to one's entire satisfaction; as much as one pleases. 滿足するまで、すきな程、十分に

To one's heart's desire—as one desires. 望み通りに

To one's horror—causing loathing and disgust. 'To' expresses a resulting emotion. 嫌惡を生じて、嫌惡して

To one's knowledge—to the extent of one's knowledge, (used in negative expression). 某の知れる限りにては、某の知る所に據れば(打消の句に用ゐ)

To one's mind—according to one's satisfaction, or wish, or idea. 某の滿足する樣に、某の意に從ひ

To one's self—inwardly. 心中に

To one's taste—in a manner to please or satisfy one; to one's liking; agreeable. 某の好みに適ふやうに

Tooth and nail—biting and scratching; with all one's powers; by every possible means. 全力を盡して、百方手段を用ひて、必死となりて

Too well in case—in too good case or condition; too fat. 肥え過ぎたる

To perfection—in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly. 完全に、十分に

To pieces—into fragments or parts; into a ruined condition. 片々になるまで、あさましき樣に

Top off, to—to complete by putting on or finishing the top of; to finish. の頂を冠蓋して完成す、成就す

Top one's boom, to—to hurry off. A sea phrase. 急ぎ去る

Topple over, to—to fall forward; to tumble down. 前方に倒る、顚倒す

Top-sawyer—a person of importance. 重要なる人

Topsp-turvy—in an inverted posture; with the bottom upwards; in

a state of much confusion and disordor. 上下顛倒して、倒まに、混亂して

Top up with, to—to finish drinking with. 飲み納めする

To rights—straightway; immediately. 直に

To say nothing of—not to mention. 言はぬまでも、措て論ぜざるも

To say the least—saying as little as can be said, or as ought to be said; speaking mildly; even if we judge most leniently. 最も控へめに言ふても、よく言ふても、寛に評するも

To say the truth—really. 實に

To seek—wanted; needed; lacking; a desideratum. 缺けて

To small purpose—for very little good; without much practical benefit. 多の實益なく

To some purpose—with effect; successfully. 首尾克く

Toss off, to—to drink hastily; to drink the whole at a draft. 急ぎ飲む、一口に飲み干す

Toss the oars, to—to raise the oars vertically, for the purpose of saluting. A nautical phrase. 敬禮をする爲めに撓を立てる

Toss up, to—to throw a coin into the air, and wager on which side it will fall. 錢を投げ上げて其何れの面が出るかを賭する

To sum up—generally speaking. 概言すれば、要するに

Total abstinence—an entire refraining from the use of intoxicating liquors. 禁酒

To tell the truth—if I am to tell the truth. 實を言へば

To that effect—to that purport or general intent; meaning the same. 其趣意にて

To the accompaniment of—accompanied by. に伴れて

To the bad—to a bad condition; in deficit. 不足して、缺乏して

To the best of one's abilities—as well as one is able. 力の及ぶ限りよく

To the best of one's knowledge—within one's knowledge; so far as one knows. 知れる限りにては

To the bone—to the inmost part. 内部まで

To the cause of—in behalf of. の爲めに

To the charge—to an attack in the field of battle. 戰場の攻撃に

To the contrary—to an opposite purpose or fact; to the opposite effect; with an opposite tendency. 其の反對の

To the death—fatally. 致命に

To the east—in a eastern direction. 東方に

To the echo—most heartily. 極めて熱心に

To the end of one's tether—as far as one is able to proceed. 進み得る丈

To the end of the chapter—throughout the whole subject. 全體を通じて、結末まで

To the end of time—so long as time shall last; always. いつまでも、常に、終始

To the end that—in order that; for the purpose of. の爲めに、の目的にて

To the eye—to the face. 其の面前にて

To the face—in one's presence. 其の面前にて

To the fore—to a prominent position; forthcoming. 目に立つ位地に、現れる

To the full—wholly; entirely; sufficiently. 全く、十分に

To the heart—bitterly. 劇しく

To the last—to the end; till the conclusion. 終りまで、末期まで

To the last drop of one's blood—until death; even to dying. 死するまで

To the letter—strictly; exactly; with no variation: used in connection with verbs denoting observance or enforcement. 嚴密に、少しも違はず

To the life—so as closely to resemble the living person or original; exactly; perfectly; true to nature; like life; vividly: used in connection with verbs denoting representation or imitation. 生寫しに、眞に迫つて、實物の樣に、完全に

To the manner born—familiar with something from birth. 生れから慣れたる

To the minute—accurately prompt; on time precisely. 一刻も後れず、時間正しく

To the nines—to a high degree of perfection; fully; elaborately. 完全に、十分に、綿密に

To the point or purpose—pertinent; appropriate; adapted to the end proposed; effectual; relevant to the matter under consideration. 適切なる、適切に、有効に

To the quick—acutely; painfully. The quick is the sensitive flesh under the nail. 鋭く、痛く

To the skies—in an extreme degree: said of praising or honoring. 非常に

To the teeth—directly to one's face; in open opposition. 面前にて、直に相對して、面のあたり反對して

To the tune of—to the amount, extent, or measure of. の額まで、の度まで

To the utmost—the most that can be; in the highest degree. 此上もなく、至極に

To think what diligence he must have used!—it is not easy to think what diligence he must have used. 彼は如何程勉勵したか分らない

To this end—to promote the object aimed at, or the desired result. 此の目的を達するが爲に

Touch-and-go—of uncertain issue; ticklish; difficult. 定まらざる、危き、難き

Touch and go, to—to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much decrease of speed. 水底に觸れて大に速力を減ず(船に云ふ)

Touch at, to—to stop at while passing by water; to come or go to

without tarrying. に寄港す、に立寄る

Touch off, to—1. to sketch hastily. 2. to discharge, by applying fire to the priming. (一)匆々に略圖を取る (二)發射す

Touch on or **upon, to**—to treat slightly in discourse. 少しく論ず

Touch one off, to—to be more than equal; to surpass. の比にあらず、に優る

Touter—one who seeks customers, as for an inn, a store, etc. 客引き

Tower of strength, a—a protection; a defender; a person greatly serviceable. 柱石、大に力と賴むべき人

To wit—namely; that is to say. 卽ち

Town—When this word is used without any article, it means the principal town or city as opposed to 'the country' which denotes any other part: in England, it means London. 首府を云ふ(英國にては倫敦を云ふ)

Town-talk—subject of general conversation; common report. 街談巷說、噂話

Toys to sell!—toys to be sold! おもちやはいりませんか

Trace back, to—to follow by backward steps. 追索す、遡る

Trade-dollar—a silver coin made in America expressly for use in trade with Asia. 商用弗(特に亞細亞との商業用の爲に北米合衆國にて鑄造したる銀貨)

Trade sale—an auction by and for the trade, especially that of the booksellers. 商人社會の競賣(殊に書肆の)

Trade's train—the set of men engaged in trade. 商人

Train up, to—to rear; to bring up; to educate; to teach. 養成す、育てる、敎育す、訓育す

Transmogrify, to—to change into a different shape; to transform. 變形す

Traps—goods and chattels of any kind; especially, luggage and personal effects. 貨物、荷物

Traveller between life and death—one who conceives that he must die. 死の必至なることを悟る人

Travelling lamp, the—the sun toiling on his course. The old meaning of *travel* was *work*. 大陽

Travel post, to—to travel rapidly, by frequent changes of horses. 屢々驛馬を變へて急行す

Tread close upon, to—to follow closely; to succeed quickly. 踵を接す、密接して隨ふ

Tread on one's corns, to—to injure one's feelings. 人の感情を害する

Tread on one's toes, to—to make him angry. 怒せらる

Tread on or **upon the heels of, to**—to follow close upon. 踵を接す、密接して隨ふ

Tread out, to—to press or beat out with the feet. 踏み着けて出す、踏んで搾め出す

Tread the board, to—to follow the

profession of an actor. 俳優を業とする

Tread the shoe awry, to—to be unchaste. 淫縦なり

Tread the shoes straight, to—to be upright in one's conduct. 品行方正なり

Tread upon eggs, to — to walk warily; to steer one's way carefully in a delicate situation. 用心して歩む、薄氷を履む、行動を慎む

Treasure-trove—treasure or money found in the earth of which the owner is unknown; treasure once hidden, but now found. 發見したる埋藏物

Treasure up in memory, to—to keep in memory for future enjoyment or use. 記憶する

Treat with, to—to negotiate with; to make and receive proposals with, for adjusting differences. 商議す、協商す

Tremble for, to—to tremble with fear on account of. の故に戰慄する

Tremble in the balance, to—to be undecided, uncertain; to be in a position where a small thing may decide the issue one way or another. いづれとも定まらず

Trench upon, to—to encroach; to enter on, and take possession of, that which belongs to another; to invade. 侵入す、蠶食す

Trestle work—a viaduct, pier, or scaffold, resting on numerous posts or piles, which are usually connected by cross-beams. 棧架

Trial by record—a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. 登錄上の事實に關する裁判

Trick out, to—to dress gaily; to adorn fantastically. 華麗に裝ふ、異樣に飾る

Trifle with, to—to treat in a trifling manner; to treat without respect or seriousness; to disregard wantonly or neglect. 輕視す、重んぜず

Trigonometrical survey—a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country. 三角測量（地圖を調製する時などの）

Trim a lamp, to—to make it ready for use by supplying oil and clipping the wick. ランプ掃除を爲す、燈の油をさし心を切る

Trim the sails, to—to adjust the sails in the most advantageous manner. 帆を都合好き樣に裝ふ

Trip it, to—to dance. 舞蹈をなす

Trip it on the light fantastic toe, to—to dance. 同上

Triple crown—the crown of the pope. 羅馬法皇の冠

Triple tyrant, the—the Pope, in allusion to the triple crown worn by him as head of Roman Catholic Church. 羅馬法皇を云ふ

Trip the light fantastic toe, to—to dance. 舞踏をする

Triumphal arches — magnificent structures erected to adorn a

triumph and perpetuate the memory of an event. 凱旋門

Triumph over Death, Chance, and Time, to—Those who gain eternal life are said so. 永劫の生命を得たる人に就て云ふ

Trot out, to—to bring forward, as for exhibition; to lead out. 展覽に出す、導き出す

Trouble is, the.....—what troubles one is. 困たことには

Trouble one's self, or one's head about, to—to be solicitous for; to be annoyed, perplexed, or distressed by; to concern one's self. に思を煩はす、に苦心する、に憂身を窶す、心配する

Trouble one's self with, to—to concern one's self with. 撰ふ、氣にかける

Trough of the sea—the space between two high waves. 巨浪の間の凹き所

True,.....—it is true; no doubt; undoubtedly. 眞に、疑ひなく、なるほど

True as steel—faithful; steadfast; wholly to be trusted. 忠實なる、信賴すべき

True bill—words indorsed on a bill of indictment when a grand jury, after investigation, are of opinion that there is sufficient cause to put the defendant on his trial. 大陪審官が吟味の後被告を審問に附すべき理由ありと考ふる時告發狀に記する裏書

True blue—really and thoroughly honest. 極正直なる

True time—mean time as kept by a uniformly going clock. 遲れもせず進みもせざる中正時（時計の）

True to nature—like the reality; resembling an object or a scene; natural. 眞に迫る、實物に違はず、自然に肖かす、生寫なる

True to one's salt—faithful to one's employer. 主人に忠實なる

True to one's self—acting in accordance with a high character or with one's best interests; faithful to one's self. 自己の爲めに計つて忠實なる、自己の眞の利害を慮る、名義に違はず

Trump card—a successful venture or enterprise; the best effort. 首尾よき企圖、最上の骨折

Trump up, to—to devise; to collect with unfairness; to fabricate. 工夫案出す、虛構す、强て拾集す、寄せ集る、細工す

Trustee process—a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits, in the hands of a third person. 債權者が第三者の手にある債務者の財產等を差押へる手續

Trust one's heels, to—to seek safety in flight. 逃走して安全を求む

Trust one's self to another, to—to commit one's self to another's care. 他人に身を任かす

Trust to, to—to rely upon; to depend upon. を頼みとす

Trust to a broken reed, to—to expect vainly; to rely upon that which is weak or deceptive. 空恃

みする、頼みにならぬものを頼みとす

Truth is....., the—the fact is. 實は

Try a fall, to—to take a bout at wrestling. 相撲を取る

Try a horse's paces, to—to try the modes of stepping in a horse. 馬の歩様を試むる

Try a man's paces, to—to see what are his qualities. 人の性質の如何を視る

Try and do something, to—to try to do something. して見る

Try anything on, to—to judge anything by; to put on for trial; to attempt. により鑑別する、着て見る、企つる

Try conclusions, to—to experiment; to engage in a contest. 實驗する、競爭する

Trying moment—the moment when an important thing is decided. 重大なる事を決する瞬時

Try it on, to—to make the attempt or experiment. 企つ、試む

Try on, to—to put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. 試みに着る

Try one's hand, to—to attempt—usually something unfamiliar. やッてみる

Try one's luck, to—to venture; to attempt something the issue of which is particularly uncertain. 運を試す、一か八かやッてみる

Try the eyes, to—to use the eyes in a bad light or on a difficult work; to overexert them. 非常に眼を勞す、眼を使ひ過ごす

Tuckered out—excessively tired; fatigued; very weary. いたく疲れて

Tuck in, to—to eat. 食ふ

Tuck into, to—to eat heartily of. うまがつて食ふ

Tuck of drum—the sound of the drum calling men together. 集合の合圖の太鼓の音

Tuck on, to—to charge a great price; to make one pay more than is right. 高く賣る、法外の代價を取る

Tuck-out, tuck-in—a hearty meal. うまき食事

Tuck up, to—to gather up. 端折る

Tug of war—a laborious contest; a contest in which opposing teams tug at the end of a rope, in their efforts to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. 力を要する競爭、綱引

Turk and Tartar—terrible infidels. 恐るべき邪教者

Turn a cat-in-the-pan, to—to make a sudden change of one's party in politics or religion, for the sake of being the ascendant to change one's views or party suddenly for the sake of personal advantage. 飜然所屬又は意見を變す

Turn a cold shoulder, to—to show marked neglect. 冷遇をなす

Turn a deaf ear to, to—to refuse to hear; to be inattentive and in-

different to. 耳を貸さず、背て聽かず、無頓着なり、省みず

Turn adrift, to—to set floating at random; to send away to take one's chances. 流浪の身とならしむ、成行き次第に任かせ遣る

Turn again, to—to halt to offer resistance to a pursuer; to return. 踏み止まりて抵抗する、歸る

Turn against, to—to become unfriendly or hostile to; to use to the injury of. 不和になる、反對する、の害になる樣に使用する

Turn and turn about—an alternate share of duty. 交代

Turn and twist, to—to be uneasy; to make desperate efforts. 心配す、死物狂になつて働く

Turn an honest penny, to—to earn money honestly. 正直に金を儲ける

Turn a penny, to—to make a small sum of money. 些少の利潤を得、小額の金を儲く

Turn around one's finger, to—to have complete control of another. 他人を制御する

Turn aside, to—to go out of the path; to go in another direction. 外道へ行く

Turn away, to—1. to dismiss from service. 2. to avert. (一) 暇出す、斷ける (二) 轉ずる、避くる

Turn away from, to—to deviate from; to abandon. より外づる、棄つる

Turn back, to—to drive away; to return. 逐ひ去らしむ、歸る

Turn battle, to—to convert what threatened to be a defeat into a victory. 敗を變じて勝とする

Turn down, to—to fold or double down. 折る

Turned of, to be—to be advanced beyond in years. 越ゆ (年齡に於て)

Turne, Fortune, turn thy wheel—The idea of the turning of a wheel as a similitude to express the changes from low to high and from high again to low of human fortune is a very ancient and natural one. 人生の浮沈を車輪の回轉に喩ふるは古き比喩なり

Turn in, to—to go to bed; to retire; to fold in; to come in; to enter. 寢に就く、曲げる、折り込む、入る

Turning point—the point of change; the critical point; the point upon which a question turns. 轉向點、危機、決着點

Turn in the mind, to—to ponder or meditate upon. 沈思す、熟考す

Turn into, to—to change to; to transform into. に變ず、に化す

Turn odds, to—to transfer the superiority from one side to the other. In games or contests of any kind, if one of the players or combatants has a greater chance of winning than his opponent, we say that the *odds* are in favor of the first, and against his opponent. 優勢を一方より他方に轉ずる

Turn off, to—1. to dismiss; to divert. 2. to accomplish. (一) 免ず、轉ず (二) 成し遂ぐ

Turn of fate — most critical moment. 危機

Turn of mind—disposition; propensity. 氣質、性向

Turn on, to—to rely on; to depend on. 賴る、倚る

Turn one's back on, to—to repulse; to forsake. 拒退く、拒む、見棄る

Turn one's coat, to—to change sides; to go over to the opposite party; to change one's principles. 所屬の黨與を變ず、反對黨に就く、主義を變ず

Turn one's hand to, to—to perform; to execute; to engage in. 爲す、行ふ、從事す

Turn one's head or **brain, to**—to make one giddy; to fill with pride or conceit. 眩暈せしむ、自負心を起さす、驕らす

Turn one's money, to—to increase or to double in trade; to keep in lively exchange. 商賣繁昌を致す

Turn one's self into, to—to change into. に變ずる

Turn on one's heel, to—to go off with a gesture of contempt. 輕蔑の身振をして去る

Turn-out—that which is brought forward or exhibited; hence, a carriage and its horses. 派手なるもの、馬車

Turn out, to—1. to expel. 2. to put to pasture. 3. to produce as the result of labor; to manufacture. 4. to incline outward. 5. to prove in the result; to be found to be; to be ascertained by the event to be. 6. to yield part of the path on meeting. 7. to rise from bed. 8. to happen. (一) 放逐す、追ひ出す (二) 牧場に放つ (三) 製出す (四) 外の方に向き傾く (五) 其結果……と現はる、……たることが分る (六) 出會ふて道を譲る、避ける (七) 起き出づ、床を出づ (八) 起こる

Turn out a sack, to—to open a sack. 囊を開く

Turn out in the cold, to — to repulse; to reject. 斥くる、逐ふ

Turn out well, to—to succeed; to prosper. 成效す、榮ふ

Turn over, to—to hand over. 交付す

Turn over a new leaf, to—to reform an evil habit; to begin a new course of life. 惡習を改む、行狀を更新す

Turnpike gate—a gate or bar across a road to prevent passengers, vehicles, and cattle from passing before a toll is paid for the maintenance of the road. Such roads are called turnpike roads. The turnpike gate is also called toll-bar. 關門

Turn riot, to—to act without control or restraint. 亂暴する

Turn round, to—to change one's position; to adopt an opposite course. 位地を變ずる、轉廻する

Turn something into money, to —to sell it; to convert it into money. 賣る、金に替へる

Turn tail, to—to retreat ignominiously or dishonorably; to run

away. きたなく後ろを見せる、逃走す

Turn the back, to—to flee; to retreat. 逃る、退却す

Turn the back upon, to—to manifest coldness or contempt; to refuse unceremoniously. 賤む、擯斥す、無下に拒否する

Turn the battle's tide, to—to gain victory by one's exertions when he is in danger of being defeated. 敗を轉じて勝を得る

Turn the cold shoulder, to—to treat coolly; to repulse. 冷遇する、拒退く

Turn the corner, to—to go round the corner; to get past a difficulty. 角を曲がる、困難の域を越す

Turn the edge of, to—to make dull; to deprive of sharpness. 鈍らす、鋭利を減ず

Turn the enemy's flank, to—to pass round and take a position behind it, or upon the side of it. 敵の背後に出づ、敵の側面に廻る

Turn the head, to—to make giddy, wild, insane, and the like; to infatuate. 昏迷せしむ、氣を狂はす

Turn the laugh against one, to—to make one the object of laughter. 笑柄にする

Turn the occasion to account, to—to make the occasion profitable. 時機を利用す

Turn the scale, to—to change the preponderance; to decide; to give superiority or success. 輕重地を易へしむ、決す、勝を制せしむ、成效せしむ

Turn the stomach, to—to nauseate. 嘔吐を催ふさしむ

Turn the tables, to—to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; to reverse circumstances completely. 相爭ふ雙方の狀態を變ず、局面を一變せしむ

Turn to, to—to have recourse to; to refer to. 倚賴す

Turn to account, to—to change from a given use; to make of use in some way; to turn to profit or advantage. 利用す、利あるものたらしむ

Turn to advantage or profit, to—to make advantagious or profitable. 利あるものたらしむ、利用す

Turn turtle, to—to capsize, as a boat. 顚覆する

Turn Turk, to—to become a Mohamedan; to become a depraved character; to become very stubborn. 回々敎徒となる、墮落する、極めて頑鈍になる

Turn under, to—to bend or fold under. 下に曲げる、折る

Turn up, to—to appear after seeming to be lost; to make one's appearance; to come to light; to occur; to happen. 現はる、出で來る、判然す、起こる、生ず

Turn upon or on, to—1. to hinge upon; to depend upon. 2, to retort; to throw back. (一)に繫る、に依る (二)返報する、投げ返す

Turn up one's nose at, to—to

d'sdain; to treat with contempt. 輕視す、嫚蔑す

Turn upside down, to—to make confusion; to put into complete disorder; to reverse. 亂混せしむ、顚倒せしむ

Tutelary saint—a saint (or canonized person) who is supposed to guard or protect some person or thing. 守護聖、氏神、守本尊

'T was—familiar idiom for 'he was.' he was の通俗語

Tweedledum and tweedled — a very slight or unessential difference; two things which differ very insignificantly. 僅少なる差異、錙銖の別

Twelve good rules, the—moral rules said to have been drawn up by Charles I. These rules were 1. Urge no healths [health drinking]. 2. Profane no divine ordinances. 3. Touch no state matters. 4. Reveal no secrets. 5. Pick no quarrels. 6. Make no comparison. 7. Maintain no ill opinions. 8. Keep no bad company. 9. Encourage no vice. 10. Make no long meals. 11. Repeat no grievances. 12. Lay no wagers. チヤールス第一世の定めたりと云ふ修身の十二則

Twelve moonshines — twelve months. 十二ケ月

Twenty and twenty — many; innumerable. 夥多の、無數の

Twenty and twenty times—once and again; repeatedly. 幾度も、繰返して

(Twenty) more or less — about (twenty). 凡そ二十

Twenty to one—used to indicate high degree of probability. Here "to" seems to have the force of "in comparison with." 多分は

Twice and once—now and then. 折々

Twice-told tale—told twice; hence well-known tale. 人々のよく知れる物語、昔噺

Twiddle one's fingers, to—to be idle. 怠惰なり

Twig, to — to comprehend. 理解する

Twin brother of sleep—death. 死

Twist a rope of sand, to—to make a vain attempt. 無効の企圖を爲す

Twist on the shorts — a clique phrase used where the shorts have undersold heavily, and the market has been artificially raised, compelling them to settle at ruinous rates. 現在手許に持たざる株を賣る契約をなしたる者が市價の人工的騰貴の爲めに大損を來すこと [株屋仲間の用語]

Twist together, to—to unite by twisting. 絞り合はす

Two, to be—to be in disagreement. 不和なり

Two can play at that game—another person can retaliate in the same way. 人も同一の方法を以て返報することを得、その手は食はぬ

Two-legged wolf — a rapacious person. 貪婪なる人

Two of a trade—two persons of the

same trade or profession. 二人の同業者

Twopenny - halfpenny — cheap; worthless. 安き、價値なき

Two sides to a story—every story or statement has two sides so that we should not judge after hearing only one side. 片言に據りて判斷を爲すべからず

Two upon ten, or two pun' ten —a signal, oral or written, used by the shopkeepers to remind each other of the thief who may have entered their shop and keep close watch on his movements. Contraction of the phrase "two eyes upon ten fingers," i. e. a man. If it is incovenient to speak, the signal is written on a piece of paper as follows: £2; 10. 偷兒が店に入りたりと思ふとき店番が互に心付ける爲めに用ゆる隱語なり

Tyrian hue — purple; the best purple known to the ancients was prepared at Tyre from the secretions of the murex, a shell-fish. 紫色

U

Ugly customer—one who is difficult to deal with or manage. 取扱ひ難き人、むづかしき相手、始末にいけぬ奴

Ultramontane doctrines — extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy. 法王權無上說

Unburden one's mind, to — to relieve by telling one's thoughts or feelings. 所思を吐露して悶を遣る、胸襟を披く

Uncalled for—unnecessary. 必要ならざる

Uncle Sam—the United States or its people. 合衆國又は合衆國民

Under, to be—to be in subjection; to be in a lower condition; to be suffering. 從屬してをる、劣りてをる、受けてをる

Under a cloud, to be — to be suspected; to be mistrusted. 疑はる、信ぜられず

Under age—under full age; not yet arrived at the period when one legally ceases to be under parents and guardians. 未だ成年に達せず、未成年

Under amazement — struck with amagement. 驚きて

Under arms—drawn up in readiness to use arms; armed and ready for fighting. 戰鬪の準備をして、武裝して

Under ban — interdicted. 禁令を受けて

Under bare poles—having all the sails furled. 帆を捲き收めて

Under cover—sheltered; protected. 蔽はれて、保護を受けて

Under cover of night — taking

advantage of the darkness; sheltered by the darkness of night. 暗にまぎれて

Under easy sail—sailing with an easy motion. 安々と駛りて

Under fire—with exposure to fire; exposed to an enemy's shot. 敵彈の中に立ちて、砲火を受けて

Under ground—below the surface of the ground. 地下に

Underground railroad — 1. a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets of a city. 2. in the United States, secret arrangements in the days of slavery, for aiding negro slaves escaping from slavery, in their passage through the free states. (一) 地下鐵道 (二) 米國にて奴隷廢止以前奴隷をして脫走することを得せしめたる秘密の仕組

Under hatches — below deck; off duty; under arrest. 甲板の下に、非番で、拘留されて

Under lock and key—in an apartment or receptacle closed by a lock and key; securely kept; in confinent. 錠をおろしたる場處に、監禁をされて

Under one's breath — with low voice; very softly. 低聲にて、いと靜かに

Under one's eye—in one's very sight. 目前に

Under one's nose—in plain sight; in full view; in one's very presence or sight. 鼻先に、目の前に、十分に見へて

Under one's thumb — subject to one's caprice. 顧使せられて

Under press of sail—carrying as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit. 風の許す限り帆を張りて

Under sail—having the sails spread; in motion. 帆を張りて、駛行中

Under sentence—having sentence pronounced against. 宣告を受けて

Understand one another, to—to co-operate; to concord. 協力する、一致する

Understand trap, to—to be knowing or wide-awake. 怜悧なり、注意がとゞく

Under the apprehension, to be—to be apprehensive; to be fearful of future evil with uneasiness of mind. 恐を抱く、心配す

Under the auspices of—through the influence of; under the patronage of; by protection extended, or favor shown. 保護の下に、引立にて

Under the breath—with low voice; very softly. 低き聲にて、いと靜かに

Under the circumstances—owing to the circumstances. 事情の爲めに

Under the lee—on that side which is sheltered from the wind; the side opposite to that against which the wind blows. 風下に

Under the hand and seal—authenticated by the signature and seal. 署名捺印して

Under the head of—in the class

that includes or is called. の範疇に、といふ項目中に

Under the mask, cloak, or pretense of religion—by pretending to be religious. 信神家らしき風をして

Under the rose—in secret; privately; confidentially. Among the ancients the rose was the symbol of secrecy. 秘密に、ひそかに

Under the seal of secrecy—with the promise that it should be kept secret. 秘密を守るべき約束にて

Under the sun—in the world; on earth; existing. 世に、天下に、地球上に存在する

Under the thumb of—servilely obedient to; controlled by. に頤使されて、に抑制せられて

Under the wing or **wings**—under the care or protection of. の保護の下に

Under water—below the surface of the water. 水面の下に

Under way—in motion; in progress. 進行中

Under weigh—moving. 'Weigh' is the misspelling of 'way' through confusion with the phrase 'to weigh anchor.' 進行中

Unequal to, to be—to be inadequate for; to be insufficient for. に當るに足らず、に堪へず

Unfurl the black flag, to—to declare war. 宣戰する

Unheard-of—never heard of; new; unprecedented. 未曾有の、前代未聞の、新奇なる

Unhoped for—not hoped for; unhoped; unexpected. 豫期せざる、意外の

Uninspired man—not specially appointed and instructed by the Holy Spirit of God. Only the writers of the Bible are generally called 'inspired.' 神の默示を受けざる人

Union by the first intention—the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds, when they are kept in contact with each other, grow together and unite without suppuration,—the result of a self healing power in living bodies. 創口が癒着すること

Union down—a signal of distress at sea. 海上に於ける危難の信號(旗章を倒まに揭ろ)

Unite with, to—to join with. 合同す、結合す

Universal nature—all nature, animate and inanimate. 森羅萬象

Unload, to—to sell out a stock which has been carried for some time; to sell out. 賣拂ふ

Unmercifully—very greatly; very much, or exceedingly, but always in a bad sense. 極めて大に、非常に

Unsatiate as the barren womb—borrowed from Proverb XXX. 15, 16, "There are three things that are never satisfied, yea, four things say not, It is enough: the grave; the barren womb; the earth that is not filled with water; and the fire that saith not, It is enough. 決して滿足せざる

Unship the oars, to—to take the oars out of the row-locks. 橈架より橈を取り去る

Unwilling to call the king one's cousin, to be—to be in a state of perfect satisfaction or elation. 大に満足する、大得意で居る

Unworthy of—unbecoming. 不適當なる、不都合なる、不似合ひなる

Unwritten law—law which is not derived from express enactment, generelly contained in the reports of judicial decisions. 不成文法、習慣法

Up!—go up; get up. To abbreviate expressions, and give them vivacity, verbs of self-motion (as *go, come, rise, get.* etc.) are sometimes suppressed, being suggested to the mind by an emphatic adverb. 登れ、立上れ、起きよ

Up, to be—to be excited; to be stirred up. 激昂して居る

Up and about—no longer in bed; dressed and moving about. 起きて働く

Up and at them!—get up and shoot at them. 立上り彼等に向つて發射せよ

Up and doing, to be—to be active and alert; to be busy; not to lie idle; to be active. 活動す、奮勵す

Up and down—from one place, state, or position, to another; here and there; hither and thither; in every respect; completely. 彼方此方に、處々に、樣々に、全く

Up a tree—in a difficulty. 困難の場合に

Up grade—an ascent, as on a graded railway. 上り阪(鐵道などの)

Uphill work—work attended with labor; difficult. 骨の折れる仕事、困難

Up in arms—excited; indignant; hostile; opposed; in readness to fight. 激昂して、憤怒して、敵對して、反抗して

Upon a heap—in a knot; closely huddled together. 亂雜に集りて

Upon a thought—quick as thought; in a moment. 極めて迅速に、瞬間に

Upon my soul—a strong form of assertion. See "on one's life." 確かに、on one's life を見よ

Upon my word—surely. 'Word' means 'word of honor.' The phrase is used to strengthen affirmatives. 慥に、屹度

Upon second thought—now I think of it. 今考へてみると

Upon sight—immediately. 直に

Upon square—fair; honest; fairly; honestly. 公平なる、正直なる、公平に、正直に

Upon terms—in formal way. 正式に、嚴格に

Upon the alert—upon the watch; guarding against surprise or danger. 注意して、用心を懈らず、警戒して

Upon the gad—similar to upon the spur of the moment"=suddenly; rashly. 突然に、卒爾に

Upon the receipt of—immediately

after the receipt of. 受取つて直に

Upon or on the spot—immediately; without changing place. 直に、其場で、卽時に

Upon the subject of—about. 就て、關して

Upon the surface, to be—to be obvious; to be unmistakable. 明瞭なり、明白なり

Upon the table—known to every one; a matter of public discussion. 各人知る所の、公衆の論する所の

Upon or on the whole—considering all things or the whole. 全體より見れば、要するに

Upon the wing—flying; in motion; departing. 飛ぶ、動く、出發する

Upon the wing of the wind—with the utmost speed or haste. 極めて速に

Upon the world at large—without anything special to do; without any place or position of one's own. 爲す事なく、位地を得ずに

Upon this side the grave—upon this side of the grave. The noun 'side' sometimes governs another noun without the aid of a connecting preposition. 生存中

Upon trust—without investigation or proof. 信用して、疑はずに

Upon which—on the ground of which; in consequence of which. 其の故に、是に於て

Upper Benjamin—a kind of raincoat. 雨衣の一種

Upper hand—superiority; advantage. 權勢、優位

Uppermost in the mind—engaging chief thought or attention. 主として念ふ所

Upper story—the head; the brain. 頭腦

Upper ten—the upper class in society; the aristocracy; the fashionables. 貴族、上流社會、豪華社會の人々

Upper works—the parts above water when a ship is properly balanced for a voyage, or that part which is above the main wale. 船の水面上に出づる部

Ups and downs—prosperity and adversity; successive rise and falls. 盛衰、枯榮、浮沈

Upside down—with the upper part undermost; in confusion; in complete disorder. 顚倒して、混雜して、紛亂して

Upsides with, to be—to be even with. 對等なり

Up stairs—the higher rooms of a house, or those above the first floor. 二階、階上

Up stream—from the mouth toward the head of the stream; against the stream. 流を溯つて、上流の方へ

Up the country—in a direction toward the head of a stream or river. 內地の方に、河源の方に

Up the spout—pawned; given in pledge, as security for borrowed money. 質に入れて

Up to—until; previous to; up to the time of; about; engaged in doing. まで、の時迄は、爲しつゝ

Up to anything—capable of and

ready for any mischief. 害を與へんとして

Up to a thing or two—knowing or skilful. 熟知せる、熟練なる

Up to one's instruction—in accordance with one's instruction; according to one's instruction; as one was instructed. 訓令に從ひて

Up to snuff—not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; shrewd; acute; alert. 如才なき、拔かり無き、敏き

Up to the elbows, to be—to be wholly occupied or absorbed. 心を奪はる、一心になる

Up to the eyes—completely; to its full extent. 全く

Up to the hub—as far as possible in difficulty, or in business; deeply involved. 深入りして、深く陷りて

Up to the lip in anything without tasting it—wholly immersed in anything without deriving any enjoyment from it. The allusion is to the mythological story of Tantalus, who was punished for his sins by being placed in the lower world up to his lips in the waters of a lake; when he attempted to drink, the waters receded, so that he could never slake his thirst. 事に耽溺すれども快樂を享けず

Up to the mark—equal to the standard; of the quality expected. 標準に適へる、豫期したる性質の

Up to this time—until this time; thus far. 此時まで、今に至る迄

Up two pairs of stairs—on the third story, not the fifth. 三階に

Upwards of—more than; above. より多く、以上

Up with him, it is all—it is all over with him; he is lost. 彼れ萬事既に休す、彼れ最早回復の望み無し

Urn—the vessel in which the Romans deposited the ashes of their dead, sometimes inscribed with the name and history of the dead; hence a grave, tomb. 墳墓

Use, to—to be accustomed. The present tense of the verb 'to use' is now obsolete in this sense. 常に……する

Use despatch, to—to lose no time; to be in hurry. 急ぐ

Use or exercise one's discretion, to—to act according to one's judgment or wish. 自己の判斷又は意思によりて行動する

Use the company, to—to frequent the company. 屢々集會に往く

Use up, to—to exhaust the supply; to consume by using. 使ひはたす、用ひ盡す

Usher in, to—to introduce. 紹介す、嚮導す

V

Vacant eye—eye not intent upon anything seen, or expected. 注視せざる眼

Vacant succession—an inheritance for which the heirs are unknown. 相續者の知れざる遺産

Vagrant train—beggers. 乞食

Vain glory—foolish pride; self-conceit. 自負、自滿

Vale of tears and trials, the—the world. 現世

Valuable consideration—an equivalent for a contract, purchase, or other act. 有償約因

Value one's self upon, to—to be proud of. 誇る、自滿する

Value received—a phrase usually employed in a bill of exchange or promissory note, to denote that a consideration has been given for it. 爲替手形或約束手形などに有償約因の受領を證するため用ゐる語

Vantage-ground — superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another. 便利なる位地

Variation of the needle—the deviation of the direction of the magnetic needle from the true north and south points of the horizon, owing to the fact that the magnetic pole and the true pole of the earth do not coincide. 羅針の偏向

Vein—nature. 性質

Vengeful band, the—the Furies who took vengeance on the impious, i.e., those who did not perform their duties to God and their followmen. 不信仰者卽ち神及同胞に對し義務を盡さざる人々に仇を復する女神

Venial sin—a sin which weakens but does not destroy sanctifying grace, distinguished from mortal deadly sins; any transgression due to inadvertence, not alienating the friendship of God. 輕き罪業、過失

Venom of the spleen — anger. 'Spleen' of old was regarded as the seat of various emotions, anger, malice, impetuosity etc. 忿怒

Ventilate a question or subject, to—to make it public; to expose it to examination and discussion. 問題を世の論究に附す、問題を輿論に訴ふ

Venture at, on, or upon, to—to dare to engage in; to attempt without any certainty of success. 冒險的に爲し試む、いく乎いかぬ乎やツて見る

Versed in—familiar with; skilled or practiced in. 熟達せる、通曉せる

Very badly—exceedingly. 甚だしく、非常に

Very best, the—'very' emphasizes the superlative form of the adjec-

tive. This intensive adverb cannot be used if the adjective forms its superlative in *most*. very は形容詞の最上級を重調にす

Very green—very foolish. 甚だ愚なる

Very kings, the—even the kings. 'very' is used in an intensive sense. 帝王すらも

Very likely; most likely—it is very probable. 多分、大かた

Very tyranny—utmost tyranny. 至極の壓制

Vexatious suit—a suit commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause. 人を困らさん爲め或は何の理由もなく始めたる訴訟

Vexed question—a question difficult of decision and causing much discussion; an inquiry carried on with great pertinacity of discussion. 面倒なる問題

Villainous salt-peter—gun-powder. The phrase occurs in the fop's speech in Shakespeare's Henry IV. 火藥

Violent death—death produced by force; an unnatural death. 變死、横死

Virgin, the—the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ. 基督の母メリー

Virgins in Vauxhall—Vauxhall was a favorite resort of immoral women. 淫蕩なる婦女

Visible church, the—the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ. 基督の信者と揚言する人々の全體

Visible horizon—the circle which bounds our view and is formed by the apparent meeting of the earth and heavens. 天涯、天地交界線、地平線

Vis inertiae—1. the resistance of matter. 2. Inertness; inactivity. (一) 惰力、物質の抵抗力 (二) 惰慢、不活潑

Visiting committee—a body of persons appointed or chosen to visit and inspect some public institution, as a school, hospital and the like. 視察委員

Visiting physician—a physician who visits the hospital at certain stated times, and is not constantly in attendance. 定日に病院へ出張する醫師

Visit the sins, to—to punish for sins; to cause to suffer for guilt 罪業を罰す

Vital statistics—statistics respecting the duration of life, and the circumstances affecting its duration. 人命統計

Vocal transport—rapturous song. 歡喜の歌

Voice of God and man, the—nature and experience 天性と經驗

Voice of the temper—temptation; allurement. 誘惑

Void rheum, to—to spit. 痰を吐く

Voluntary conveyance—the transfer of an estate made without any adequate consideration of value. 相等の有價約因なき財産讓渡

Voluntary escape—the giving to a prisoner, voluntarily, any liberty not authorized by law. 法律の認許せざる自由を有意に囚人に與ふること

Vote down, to—to reject; to throw out by adverse vote. 否決す

Vowel a debt, to—to acknowledge with an I. O. U. 借用證書を入れて負債を認むる

Vulnerable point—weak point; the point that would suffer by attack. 弱點

W

Wager (or **wagering**) **policy**—a policy made when the insured has no insurable interest. 被保險者が被保險利益を有せずして爲したる保險契約

Wag one's tongue, to—to talk. 話す

Waiting for dead men's shoes—looking for legacies. 遺贈を待つ

Waiting for one's shoes—waiting for his death. 人の死を待つ

Wait in suspense, to—to wait in a state of uncertainty. 掛念して待つ

Wait on or **upon, to**—1. to perform service for. 2. to visit for business or for ceremony. 3. to follow; to await. (一) 服事す (二) 訪問す、伺候す (三) 伴ふ、隨ふ

Wake of, in the—in the train of; immediately after. の跡を追ふて、の直ぐ後に

Wake the lyre, to—to make the verse. 詩を作る

Wake up the wrong passenger, to—to be mistaken in a man; to catch a Tartar. 人を見損なふ、手に餘る人を捕ふ、己が力に合はぬ强敵に懸りあふ

Walk away from, to—to distance easily. 容易に走り越す

Walk by faith, to—to live trusting Jesus Christ as a teacher and Savior. 基督の福音を信じて生活する

Walk in, to—to go in; to enter, as a house. 進み入る、這入る

Walk into, to—to enter upon vigorously; to attack; to give a scolding to; to eat heartily of. 突進す、攻擊す、罵詈す、貪り食ふ

Walking-papers—papers containing an order to depart; dismissal. 退去令狀、放逐

Walk it, to—to walk the distance. 其間隔を步行す

Walk off a headache, to—to get rid of it by walking. 步行して頭痛を治す

Walk or **make off with, to**—to depart, taking something wrongfully. 奪ひ去る

Walk of life—occupation. 職業

Walk one's chalks, to—to be off; to run away. 去ろ、逃走す

Walk over the course, or a walk over, a—an easy victory; a victory without any real competetion; re-election without opposition. Derived from the turf where a horse which has no rivals walks over the course. 容易なる勝利、競爭者なくして得たる勝利、反對者なくして再撰せらるゝこと

Walk over the course, to—to obtain an easy triumph; to be elected without opposition. 容易に勝利を得る、反對なしに再撰せらる

Walk the chalk, to—to be dismissed; to be turned away. 罷免せらる、逐ひ出さる

Walk the plank, to—to walk off the plank into the water and be drowned; a method employed by pirates of putting their prisoners to death; figuratively, to vacate an office by compulsion. 板を踏み外づして水に落ち溺死す、强ひられて辭職す

Wall of flesh, the—the body. 身體

Walls have ears—things uttered in secret get rumored abroad. 壁に耳あり

Wandering stars—planets. 惑星

Wandering wood—wood that causes those enter to wander. 人をして路に迷はしむる森

Wander where one will—wherever he wanders. 何處を彷徨する

Want anything without difficulty, to—to be easily reconciled to the loss of it. 或物を失つて困らぬ

Want twopence in the shilling, to—having a feeble intellect; to be insane. The head is called 'twopenny' sarcastically. 愚鈍なり、狂氣なり

Want-wit—a witless person. 愚人

War-breached locks—hair whitened by toil and the exposure to all kinds of hardships that a soldier has to endure in war. 戰爭の困苦を經て白くなりたる毛髮

War-clouds—the smoke of guns. 砲煙

War department—that department of a government which takes charge of all matters pertaining to war. 陸軍省

Ward off, to—to repel; to turn a ide, as any thing mischievous that approaches. 拒ぐ、逐ひ斥く

Warehousing system—an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the customhouse stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption. 輸入品を稅關の倉庫に藏め之を國內に送り出す時はじめて之に稅を課する法

Wares of shop—tricks of trade. 商賣の策略

Warm as toast—very warm. いと暖かなる

Warm reception, to give a—1. to give a cordial welcome. 2. to defend one's self, with a hot fire,

from an enemy. (一) 手篤く接待す、歓迎す (二) 猛火を以て防禦す

Warm the cockles of one's heart, to — to give a pleasant inward feeling. 'The cockles of the heart' means the heart itself. 悦ばす

Warm the heart, to—to stir the feelings. 感動さする

Warrant of attorney — written authority given by one person to another to do some act for him. 委任状

Warrant you, I'll—I speak with assurance; there is no doubt. 確かに、疑なく、屹度

War to the knife—an unyielding, merciless contest; mortal conflict; cruel, relentless war. 激闘、血戦

Washed or weeping eyes—eyes full of tears. 涙含みたる眼

Washing — one broker arranging with another to buy a certain stock when he offers it for sale. The bargain is fictitious, and the effect, when not detected, is to keep it quoted, and if the plotters buy and sell the stock to a high figure, to afford a basis for *bona fide* sales. 其の株の景気を附けて真の賣行を作らん爲めにする仲買人同士の間に於ける株の假作的賣買

Wash one's dirty linen in public, to — to speak in public of unpleasant private affairs; to discuss unpleasant private matters before strangers. 不快なる私事を人の前にて話す

Wash one's hand of, to—to withdraw from altogether; to repudiate から全く手をひく、廃棄する

Wash one's ivories, to—to drink. 飲む

Wash one's self, to—to bathe. 浴する

Wasp's nest—a place where there are plenty of enemies; a place where one is unwelcome. 仇敵の多き場所、歓迎せられぬ場所

Waste in woods — cutting down timbers. 樹木を伐倒すこと

Waste land—any tract of surface not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no useful herbage or wood. 荒蕪地

Waste time, to—to spend time idly. 時を徒費する

Watch and ward—the charge or care of certain officers, to keep a watch by night and a guard by day, for the preservation of the public peace. 晝夜の守衛

Watch and watch—an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours. 隔四時間毎に交代すべき宿直

Watch is going, a—is moving. 時計が動いてゐる

Watch over, to—to be cautiously observant of; to carefully guard. 監守す

Watchwords! — give the watchword. An ellipsis of the verb in the imperative mood is common. 暗號語は

Water a stock, to—to increase the nominal capital of a company by

issuing new shares. 新に株券を發行して名義上に資本を增加す

Water privilege — the advantage of a water-fall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving water wheels, or a place affording such advantage. 流水を水車に使用する特權、又は其特權を生ずる場所

Water-proof—impervious to water; resisting action of water. 水の透らざる、防水の

Water pumps, the—used humorously of the eyes. 目

Water pumps work, the — one sheds tears. 涙を流す

Water works, the—used humorously of shedding tears. 涙を流すこと

Watery floor—the surface of the sea. 海面

Way of thinking—opinion; belief. 意見、所信

Ways and means — 1. methods; resources; facilities. 2. in legislation, means for raising money; resources for revenue. (一) 方法、手段、便宜 (二) 政府の財源、國庫收入の計策

Ways of God—the methods of God's government, or his works. 上帝の道、造化の所作

Ways of seeing things—views. 意見

Way the wind blows, the—what is popular or expedient. 都合よき方、人氣好き方

Weak as a cat—very feeble (said of physical weakness). 極めて弱き (體力に云ふ

Weaker sex—women. 女

Weaker vessel, the—a phrase colloquially applied to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet. iii. 7. 女を云ふ

Weakness of one's heart, the—one's love. 戀愛

Weak side—the side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced; **weakness**; infirmity. 弱點

Wear and tear—the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; the loss or injury to which any thing is subject by use, accident, and the like; contact with or experience of. 損鎖、接觸、經驗

Wear away, to—to diminish gradually. 漸次に減らす

Wear off, to—1. to diminish or remove by continued use, or by slow decay. 2. to pass away by slow degrees. (一) 絕へず使用して減らす、漸次に壞り去る (二) 漸次に過去る

Wear on, to — to pass or elapse (said of time). 經過する (時に云ふ)

Wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to—to be artless, warm-hearted, confiding. 胸襟を開く、隔意なし

Wear out, to—1. to render useless by much service; to cause to be of no value by constant use. 2. to waste the strength of. (一) 使ふて破損する (二) 疲れ果てしむ

Wear the willow, to—said of a lover forsaken of, or having lost,

the person beloved. 失戀の歎を抱く、愛人を失ひしを歎げく

Wear through, to—to be consumed or diminished slowly. 徐々に消耗し又は減ずる

Wear well, to—1. to be durable, lasting. 2. to endure the test, of time and use. (一) 長く續く、久きに堪ふ、克くもつ、(二) 時經るも如何に用ふるも渝らず

Weary memory, to—to try hard to remember. 苦しんで記憶せんとする

Weather a point, to—1. to gain a point towards the wind, as a ship. 2. to gain any thing against opposition. (一) 風を犯して進む (二) 反抗に拘らず前む

Weather eye—the cautious eye. Any one who is supposed to have an extra good knowledge of things in general, or hard to be imposed upon, is said to have his *weather eye* well open. 注意深き目

Weather the storm, to—to successfully resist and overcome a misfortune; to bear up against adversity. 難を凌ぐ、不運に堪ゆ

Weaving leather aprons—When a knowing blade is asked what he has been lately doing, and does not desire to tell, his reply, is that he has been *weaving leather aprons*. Other similar replies are, "I have been making a trudle for a goose's eye," or "a whim-wham to bridle a goose." 才子が近頃何を爲し居りしやと問はれて返答するを欲せざるとき用ゆる詞

Web and pin—the cataract in the eye. 内障眼 (そこひ)

Wedded to an opinion—very positive and tenacious in a belief; unwilling to yield one's opinion. 固く所信を取りて動かず、自說を枉げず

Wedding—**golden, silver, tin, etc.**—the celebration of certain marriage anniversaries of a married pair. (1) *A Wooden Wedding*. The fifth anniversary, celebrated by presents in wood. (2) *A Tin Wedding*. The tenth anniversary. (3) *A Crystal Wedding*. The fifteenth anniversary. (4) *A Silver Wedding*. The twenty-fifth anniversary. (5) *A Golden Wedding*. The fiftieth anniversary. (6) *A Diamond Wedding*. The sixtieth anniversary. 結婚の時より年期を經るに從ひ行ふ祝 (金婚式銀婚式等)

Wee bit—very small. 甚だ小さき

Weed out, to—to remove as useless or hurtful; to sort out. 無用或は有害として除き去る、拔き取る、陶汰す

Weeds of peace—ordinary dress, as opposed to 'weeds of war,' i.e. armor etc. 平服 (軍服に對して云ふ)

Week is up, the—the week has passed. 一週が過ぎた

Weekly tenant—a tenant paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice. 毎週に地代或は家賃を拂ひ又一週間前に

通知を受くれば明渡さゞる可らざる借地人或は借家人

Week of Sundays, a—seven weeks; a long time. 七週間、長き時

Wee things—children. 小兒

Weigh anchor, to—to raise the anchor and depart. 錨を上げて出帆す

Weigh down, to — 1. to overbalance. 2. to burden heavily. (一)の重さに越ゆ、よりも重量に於て勝る (二)重荷を負はす、壓す

Weighed in the balance, and found wanting, to be—to be tried or tested, and found insufficient, unsatisfactory, unfit and the like. 實地の試にて不十分不滿足不適當なるを見出さる、秤にかけて見て目方足らず

Weigh on one's mind, to—to bear heavily; to press hard on the mind. 其心を苦しむ、惱ます

Weird women we!—This is an elliptical sentence, the verb "are" being omitted. 吾々は魔術に達したる者共なり

Welcome to, to be—to be free to have or enjoy gratuitously. 自由に享有するを得る

Well done!—a word of praise; bravely! nobly! 天晴天晴、うまいうまい、出來した出來した

Well enough—1. well or good in a moderate degree; pretty well; not much; passably. 2. so as to give satisfaction or so as to require no alteration; sufficiently well. (一)可なりよき、可なりに (二)間然する所なき程に、十分よく

Well founded — having a good foundation; just; reasonable; proper. 根據有る、道理ある、正當なる

Well, I never!—an exclamation of surprise. 驚を表す語

Well, I will tell you what I will—is equivalent to the Japanese *sodesu ne, ko shimasho.* そうですれー, こうしませう

Well met—a complimentary expression of greeting. よい所でお目にかゝりました

Well-nigh—almost; nearly. 殆ど

Well, now—a form of address, calling the attention of the person spoken to. あいや

Well off—in good circumstances; wealthy or fortunate. 幸福なる、豐かなる、富みたる

Well-oiled dispositions—smooth, or pleasant temper. 溫和なる又は愉快なる氣質

Well-regulated — orderly; methodical; disciplined. 秩序ある、規則立ちたる、規律整ひたる

Well said!—well done! bravo! 天晴天晴、うまいうまい、でかしたでかした

Well, sir—These words are merely introductory to the remarks which follow and have no particular signification. さて

Well then—in that case. そんならば

Well to do, to be—to have a comfortable property; to be prospered. 有福に暮らす、富裕なり

Well up — 1. considerably up or

above, as of the mouth of a river. 2. in a commendable or praiseworthy degree of proficiency. (一) ズット上手に、(二) 餘ほど熟達して

Well-worn — much impaired by use. 頗る用ひ損じたる

We may remark—let us notice here. 請ふ説かん

Were I or it—if I or it were. 余(或は其れが)若し……なりせば

Wet as a drowned rat—wet to the skin and dripping. ビショぬれになりて

Wet bargain, a — an agreement concluded by the parties drinking liquor together. 酒を飲みながら取結びたる約定

Wet blanket — something which disappoints and discourages a person in his purpose, or pursuit; a kill-joy. 目的を挫くもの、失望せしむるもの、興を冷すもの

Wet one's clay, to—to drink. 飲酒す

Wet one's whistle, to—to drink. 同上

Wet quacker—a man who pretends to be religious, and is a dram-drinker on the sly. 宗教家を裝ふて陰に飲酒する人

We will give a good acconnt of them—we will give them a good drubbing. 吾等は彼等を思ふ存分打つてやらん

Whack away, to — to continue striking heavy blows. 續けてひどく打つ

Whacker—a lie of unusual dimension. 大なる虚言

Whacking—large; fine; strong. 大なる、強き、立派なる

Whale is no more a fish than the horse is, the—the whale is not a fish as the horse is not. 'No more……than' is sometimes used in negative comparison. 鯨は馬が魚でないと同様に魚ではない

Whale's bone—ivory. 象牙

What……what (followed by a preposition—as **with, by, through**) —in part; partly. ーは以て……ーは以て、幾分は……幾分は

What about something?—what happened in reference to something? どうした

What are you doing there, (touching the mirror)?—why do you (touch the mirror)? what is your intention (touching the mirror)? なぜ……するか

What are you talking about?—what do you mean? 何を言ふのか

What are you up to?—what are you going to do? 何をするか、何をしやーがる

What better time for study?—what better time can there be for study?=there can be no better time for study. This is a rhetorical figure of speech known as "Interrogation" i.e. a sentence in question-form which includes a negative position. 是に優る勉學に好き時やある(好き時はなしの意)

What can I sell you to-day?—is equivalent to the Japanese *konnichi wa nanika gonyuyo desu ka.* 今日は何か御入用ですか

What color is it?—of what color is it? A few adjective phrases used as complements drop the preposition "of." それは何色か

What did he see but (two or three monkeys)!—a phrase expressing great surprise=an unusual sight was presented to him; an extraordinary sight greeted him. 驚くべき物を見たる時に用ゆる語

What did I do but went?—I simply went. 余は單に行けり

What does that signify?—what does that mean? それはどうしたのですか

What-d'ye-call,-it,-'em, —a word substituted for the name of a thing or a person, because of forgetfulness or in contempt. 何某又は或る物

What ever is it?—"ever" is here used to give emphasis to "what." ever は what を強むる爲めに用ゐらる

What for a—what kind of. Borrowed from German *was für ein.* 如何なる種類の

What has possessed you to do such a thing?—what has caused you to do such a thing? 一體どうしてそんな事をしたか (驚て云ふ語)

What he is into her?—what relationship he bears to her? 彼は彼女と如何なる續き合ひか

What if—what will be the matter if; what will be the result if; what does it matter if. 若し……ならば如何に、若し……せば如何ぞや、……するとも何かあらん

What in the world; what on earth; what the deckers; what the devil; what the plague—stronger forms of 'what.' いつたい何

What is it like?—what sort of a thing is it? どんな物ですか

What is more—more-over. 其上

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander—the same rule holds good in both cases. 彼も是も同一の規則に從ふ

What is that to—how does that concern? に取て何かあらん

What is the damage?—what have I to pay? how much is the bill? 勘定は何程ですか

What is the reason?—why? 何故

What is there to say?—what can you say? what is it possible to say? 何が言へるか

What is this good for?—in what manner can this be used? 如何に用ゐられ得るか

What is to be done?—what shall we do? 何をしようか

What it is about—topic. 題目、趣旨

What it will fetch or bring—the sum for which it can be sold. 幾何にても賣れる丈けの價

What makes one do something?—why one does something? what

is the reason of one's doing something? 何故に何々を爲すか

What money I had was taken away—*all the* money *that* I had was taken away. 'What' is used both as an adjective and a relative at the same time. 余が持たる金を皆な奪れた

What need one.....?—what need one has? why should one need? i. e. one has no need. 要せず

What not—a miscellany; variety—used indefinitely. 種々のもの、其他色々

What-not—a stand of shelves for books, ornaments, and the like. 書籍骨董品などを列らぶる棚

What of that?—what comes of that; what do you think of that; no matter; never mind. それがどうしましたか、それがどうです、如何でもよし、管ふなかれ

What one has—one's possessions. 所持物

What one is—one's character. 品性

What one is about—one's business. 務、要事

What recks it him?—what he cares? 彼は何に懸念するか

What says the enemy?—what o'clock is it? 何時ですか

What's-his-name, Mr.—Mr. So-and-so. 某君

What signifies—what is the good of; what good results from. 如何なる利益ありや

What's the matter—what's the trouble, difficulty, etc. 如何したろぞ

What's to do—what is the matter. 同上

What though—1. even granting that. An emphatic form of 'though.' 2. what though the fact or case is so? what does it matter though? (一) 假令.....とも、にもせよ (二) とも何かあらん、とも何ぞ意とするに足らんや

What time—at the time in which; the time when; when; while: a poetical expression. 何々する時に、何々する間に

What to do for a living—how to make a living; how to get money. 如何に活計を立つべきか、金を儲ける方法

What to do with—what use to make of; how to dispose of; how to employ. 如何にすべきか、如何に處置すべきか

What will you take for?—how much is the price of? 價は幾何か

What with—together with. と共に

What wouldst thou more?—you surely have all you could possibly wish for. 汝は他に望むことなからん

What you are made of—what your character is. 汝の品性の如何

Wheel about, to—to change to the opposite direction. 向きを換へる、反對の方向に轉ず

Wheels within wheels—complicated circumstances. 錯雜なる事情

When — sometimes used for 'and then.' その時

When as—"as" is a conjunctional suffix, like "that" in "when that." as は接續詞の接尾語なり

When at Rome do as the Romans do or **as the Pope does**—we must adapt ourselves to the custom of others. 鄉に入りては鄉に從へ

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war—when one strong champion meets another of equal prowess, the fight is a keen one. 兩雄相對するときは其鬪激烈なり

When one's ship comes in—when one succeeds to wealth; when one becomes wealthly. 富を相續するとき、富裕になるとき

When the earth was young—in the early days of the world's history. 太古

When the sky falls we shall catch larks—an absurd statement, used to throw ridicule on any fanciful proposition. 空妄の意見を冷評するに用ゐる語

Where—sometimes used for 'and there.' その所に

Where away!—in which direction. A query uttered by the officer of the deck as to the direction of an object sighted by the look-out. どの見當に

Wherein is he good?—what is the use of him? in what does he excel? 彼は何の役に立つか、彼は何に勝れて居るか

Where one lies — in one's grave. 墳墓の中にて

Where there is a will there is a way—an English proverb; meaning that, when there is a fixed purpose to do anything, means are always found to carry out this purpose. All circumstances bow to the man who has a strong will. 精神一到何事不成

Where the shoe pinches—where the trouble, difficulty, etc. is. 困難の在る所、故障の所在

Wherewith, wherewithal, the—means. 手段、方法

Whether or **no**—whether we like it or no; in any case; surely. 嫌でも應でも、どうあつても、是非

Which—sometimes used for 'and this or these. 而して是が又は之を

Which, the—which. The use of 'the' with 'which' originates in an ellipsis of a noun, 'which' being primarily an indefinite adjective. which に同じ

Which is which—which is the one and which the other. A phrase commonly used to denote inability to distinguish two persons or things. 何が何やら、誰が誰やら

Which of us has not?—every one has. 各人が有する

While, the; whilest, the—in the mean time. それまでの間

While away time, to—to cause the time to pass without irksomeness or disgust; to spend the time. 徒然を感ぜずに時を送る、時を消す

While that, the—while; at the same time. 間に、同時に

Whip and spur—with great haste. 大急ぎにて

Whip hand—advantage over 制肘、優勢

Whip in, to—to drive in, as hounds in a hunt,—hence, to collect in and keep from scattering, as members of a legislative body, party, etc. 追ひ込む、纏めて散ぜざらしむ、統一す（議員黨員などを）

Whip the devil round the post or stump, to—to make false excuses to one's self and others, for doing what one like; to do a thing indirectly. 己れの欲することを爲さんとて自他に僞りの言譯を爲す、不正に事を爲す

Whisper about, to—to circulate as a report, secretly and cautiously. 竊かに言ひ觸らす

Whisper against, to—to plot against secretly; to devise mischief against. 陷害せんと竊かに隱謀す

Whisper in the ear, to—to inform gently and cautiously. 竊かに耳語す

White as a sheet—very pale; pallid. 極めて青白なる

Whited sepulchre—something outwardly fair but inwardly corrupt. A Scriptural phrase. 外美にして內腐敗せるもの

White-handed—beautiful. 美くしき、艷麗なる

White-hearted—cowardly. 'White' is a sign of fear. 卑怯なる、臆病なる

White horse—the foam on the crests of waves, seen before or after a storm. 暴風雨の前後に波の上に在る泡

White House—a popular name of the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington. 華盛頓に在る合衆國大統領官宅の通稱

White in the gills—having a terrified appearance. 怖れたる樣子をして

White lie, a—an evasion; a harmless lie; a false statement made without intention of malice but out of conventionality, or to save another's feelings. "Mistress is not at home," is a *white lie* often told by servants. 遁辭、害なき虛言（婢僕が主人は留守なりと云ふが如きの類）

White-livered—cowardly; pusillanimous. 卑怯なる、臆病なる

White of an egg—the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk. 蛋白、卵の白味

White prop—a diamond pin. 金剛石の留針

White tie, a—full dress. When one wears a swallow-tail, he puts on a white tie. 禮服

Whitewash, to—1. to clear from debt by means of the insolvent act, or by compromise. 2. to exculpate from blame by undue favor or leniency; to soften or gloss over a fault. (一) 家資分散或は和談にて負債を濟ます (二) 罪過を塗抹す

White wings—the sails of a ship. 帆

Who—sometimes used for 'and he or they.' 而して彼は又は彼等は

Who, the—who. who に同じ

(Three) whole days—'whole' is used simply in an intensive sense. (三)日も

Who are you that you should .....?—'that' is equivalent to 'so that.' 何々するとは抑汝は何者か

Who but he?—sure enough no body but he; he only. 彼獨り

Who can?—no body can. A rhetorical question. 誰も何々する能はず、何々し能ふものなし

Who does not hope?—every one hopes. 期望せざるものなし、人皆な期望す

Who goes there?—the warder's challenge. 警戒者の誰何

Who knows?—there is every probability of it. 然あるべし

Whole army of rats, a—'whole' is used simply in an intensive sense. 一軍勢とも云ふべき程の鼠群

Whole blood—relationship through both father and mother; blood which is derived from the same couple of ancestors. 父母を同じくする血族

(Three) whole days—'whole' is simply used in an intensive sense. (三)日も

Wholesale price—price of things by the piece or quantity. 卸賣直段

Wholesale store—a store in which goods are sold by the piece, or in large quantities. 卸賣店、問屋

Whole team—complete in itself; powerful; able, etc. 勢力ある、有爲なる、十全なる

Who more diligent than he or **so diligent as he**—after *who* and before an adjective in the comparative degree or preceded by *so*, the verb *to be* may be omitted. who の後比較級の形容詞又は so の先立ちたる形容詞の後には to be なる動詞を略することあり

Whopping—very great; big. 甚だ大なる

Who shall say?—who has the right to say; who is in a position to say. 誰が言ひ得るか

Who would not?—no one could refuse. 拒否し得る者なし

Who would have thought it?—who would have thought it possible? 誰がそれを有るべく又は能くすべく思へるか

Why, ...—at the bringing of a sentence, and when immediately followed by a comma, denotes surprise, expostulation, discontent, etc. なに、なーに、あのー、それでも、だつて

Why not?—why should one not; there is no reason why one should not. .....すべからざる理由なし、いゝじやないか、どうして悪いのですか

Why should one.....?—what reason has one for; there is no reason why one should. .....せざるべからざる理由なし

Why take.....?—why should one take.....? = what reason has one for taking.....? 'Should one' is often omitted in an interrogative sentence beginning with 'why.' 取るべき理由なし

Wide apart—far from each other; widely separated. 互に遠ざかりて、遙に離れて

Wide awake, to be—to be on one's guard; on the watch; alive to all the difficulties; well aware of what one is doing; knowing. 警戒する、用心する、總ての困難を覺る、自己の務を知る、怜悧なる

Wide of—far from. を去る遠し

Wide of the mark—incorrect: erroneous; remote from the truth. 正鵠を失せる、誤れる、事實を遠かりたる

Widow's weeds—widow's morning clothes. 未亡人の喪服

Wield the scepter, to—to exercise royal authority; to govern with supreme command. 王權を行使す、統治す

Wife's equity—the equitable right of a wife to have settled upon her and her children a suitable provision out of her estate whenever the husband can not obtain it without the aid of a court of equity. 夫が妻の財產を取得せんとするに衡平法院の救正を要する場合に夫をして該財產中より相當の額を妻子の分と固定せしむる妻の衡平法上の權利

Wild animals—undomesticated animals. 野獸

Wild fowls—wild birds; untamed fowls, especially such as are hunted as game. 野禽

Wide-goose chase—pursuit after something unlikely to be obtained, or something of little value; a foolish or profitless pursuit of anything. 愚かなる又は無益なる追求、得難き物又は價値なき物を追求すること

Wild land—land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit to be cultivated; land unoccupied. 未開墾の地、不毛の地、荒蕪地

Wild oats—youthful follies or excesses. 少年の放肆

Will—1. is in the habit of: expresses the present habit: frequently used in this sense in describing the habits of animals. 2. is apt to; denotes aptness or likeliness, especially when associated with inanimate things, (一) 常に.....する、(二) .....し易し、.....するらしい

Will do—will answer the purpose; will suffice. 間に合ふべし、辨ずべし、可なり、足るべし

Will he, nill he—whether he is willing or not. An adverbial phrase sometimes written 'willy-nilly,' = whether he is willing or unwilling; hence, 'compulsorily.' 嫌でも應でも、是非

Willing lands—lands willing to yield a good return for man's labor; fruitful. 豐饒なる土地

Will not fail to do—will certainly do. 屹度.....する

Will not work—is of no use. 無益なり、役に立たぬ

Will-o'-the wisp called glory—a deluding thing called glory. 名譽といふ人を迷はすもの

(Just do.....) will you?—please. 何卒

Win at a canter, to—to gain an easy victory. 容易に勝つ

Wind and weather permitting—if the weather do not prevent. 天候差支なくば、天氣よくば

Wind a ship, to—to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side. 船の方向を轉ず

Wind stirs fair, the—the wind blows from a favorable quarter. 風が都合よき方向から吹く

Wind up, to—1. to put in a state of renewed motion. 2. to bring to a close; to conclude. (一) 捲く (二) 終る、結了す、閉鎖す

Winged with speed—with speedy flight. 疾く飛んで

Wink at, to—to tolerate something which is improper or wrong by purposely failing to notice it; to pretend not to see. 見ぬ振りする、默許す

Win laurels, to—to gain honor; to surpass others; to become distinguished. 月桂冠を得、譽を博す、他に超越す。著名となる

Win on or upon, to—to gain upon; to obtain favor with. 勢力を得る、愛顧を得る

Win one's spurs, to—to obtain position or fame by one's exertions or merits. 實力を以て地位或は名聲を獲る

Win one's way, to—to advance to some desired end by steady industry. 努力して目的に進み達す

Win over, to—to persuade to change sides or opinions. 說服して引入れ又は同意せしむ

Win the hand of, to—to marry. 結婚する

Win the day, to—to be successful. 勝つ

Winter of anything, the—the period of decay, death, etc. 衰微、滅絕等の時期

Wipe off old scores, to—to pay long-standing debts. 舊き借財を返濟す

Wipe out, to—to efface; to obliterate. 拭消す、抹殺す

Wise in one's own conceit—having a high opinion of oneself; thinking oneself wise. 己を賢きものと思ふ、自負する

Wiser, to be—to have some certain news; to know. 確かなる報知を有する、知る

Wished-for—desirable. 望ましき

Wish in silence, to—to wish within one's own mind. 心中に願ふ

Wish one joy of, to—to congratulate one on. .....を祝する

Wish one well, to—to be benevolently or friendly inclined; to wish success or prosperity. 仁慈なる、親切なる、人の成功又は繁榮を祈る

Wish to goodness, to—to be very desirous. 非常に望む

Wit—a literary man; a witty man. 學者、頓才家

With a bad grace—with behavior indecent and unbecoming; unwillingly. ぶしつけに、不禮に、無愛想に

With a brick in one's hat—intoxicated. 銘酊して

With a good grace — willingly; graceously. 快く、親切に

With a grain of salt—with some reserve; with doubt. 加減して、控目に、疑を抱きて

With a high hand—in an overbearing or oppressive manner; tyrannically. 壓制的に、專橫に

With a light heart — merrily; cheerfully. 愉快に、欣然として

With all (one's faults)—notwithstanding all (one's faults). 如何に過失あるにせよ

With all one's heart—with a will; most willingly. 赤心より、衷情より、喜んで

With all one's might—as much as one could. 全力を盡くして

With all one's might and main—in spite of the utmost strength; in spite of the utmost stretch of one's efforts. 全力を盡すも

With an evil eye—with an appearance of anger. 怒りたる樣子にて

With an eye or view to—having reference to; intending or purposing. 關して、目的として、考へにて、志ざして

With anything before one—having it in prospect; constantly thinking of it. 豫期して、絕えず念ふて

With a rope round one's neck—in imminent danger of a violent death. 橫死の危險を冒して

With a safe conscience—without being ashamed of. 恥ぢることなく

With a sassarara—suddenly; vehemently. 急に、烈しく

With a thought—with the swiftness of thought; as quick as thought. 極めて迅速に

With a vengeance—with great violence or vehemence; fiercely; exceedingly. 烈しく、非常に

With a whole skin—without injury to the body. 怪我なく

With a will—heartily. 赤心に、衷情より

With child—in a state of pregnancy. 妊娠したる

With close doors—none being admitted; in secret; by one's self. 誰も入らしめずして、秘密に、傍聽を禁じて

With dry eye—without weeping; unaffected. 泣かずに、平氣で

With each & wound—each with a wound. "Each" and "one" are often placed between a preposition, and a word governed by a preposition, especially when the governed word is "other," as "with each other," "with one another." 各が負傷して

With flying colors—triumphantly. 凱旋して、歡喜して、意氣揚々として

With good grace—with behavior considered as decent and becoming; willingly. 快よく、機嫌よく、適當に

With grace—in a becoming manner; appropriately; willingly. 適當に、快よく

With heart and soul—heartily; earnestly; very eagerly. 心から、熱心に

Within an ace of—almost; very nearly. 殆ど、に瀕して

Within bounds—not beyond due limits; not extravagantly. 適宜の限界内に、適度を越へずに、奢侈に亘らずして

Within call—near enough to be summoned to come; not too far to hear a call. 招き得べき近さに、呼聲の聞える處に

Within doors—in the house. 戸内に

With indulgence—indulgently. 寛容して

Within ear-shot—within hearing. 聞ゆる距離内に

Within hearing—within the distance at which sound may be heard. 聞ゆる距離内に

Within one's danger—within one's power to harm. 害し得らるべき

Within range of—1. within the compass, reach, scope, command of. 2. within the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried. (一) の範圍内に、の及ぶ處に (二) 彈着距離内に

Within reach—able to be obtained. 得らるべき、及ぶ處に

Within the bounds of possibility—possible: an emphatic expression. 有り得べき、出來得べき、可能的

Within the reach—attainable. 達し得べき

With love—affectionately; earnestly. 愛して、熱心に

With might and main—with the utmost strength or exertion; as hard as one can. 全力を注ひで、一生懸命になりて

With mouth wide open—with staring surprise. 驚き凝視して

With no moderate hand—with severity. 嚴しく、烈しく

With one—in one's estimation. 其の所見にては

With one accord—agreeing in opinion or action; unitedly. 一致して

With one consent—unitedly; in agreement; unanimously. 一致して

With one foot in the grave—at the very verge of death; on the very borders of death. 死に掛て居て、死に瀕して

With one's brows against the wall—turning one's face towards the wall. Turning the face to the wall is a sign of extreme sorrow and self-abandonment. 壁に面して (非常なる悲哀自棄の貌)

With one's eyes open—1. knowing all the circumstances or consequences (generally used in an unfavorable sense). 2. observant; vigilant. (一) 萬事心得ながら、知りつゝ (二) よく注意して

With one's eyes shut—not observing or knowing; ignorantly. 氣づかずして、知らずして

With or by one's favor — with leave; by permission. 許しを得て、請ふて

With one shoulder — with one consent. 一致して

With one's legs doubled under him—sitting cross-legged. あぐらをかいて

With one's life in hand—risking one's life. 命懸けにて

With one's nose at the grindstone — subjecting one's self to continuous toil. 絶えず働きて

With one's self—not beside one's self. 知覺精神を喪失せざる

With one's service to another—a conventional phrase meaning that one would be happy to do another any service in his power. 相應の用を言ひ付けられたし

With one voice—united in opinion or vote. 異口同音に、一同異議なく

With open arms — with hearty welcome; gladly. 歡迎して、喜んで

Without a leg to stand on—having no support. 支持するものなく

Without a parallel—unequaled; having nothing like it. 無双なる、比類なき

Without book — 1. by memory. 2. without authority. (一) 記憶により (二) 證典なく、典據なく

Without ceremony — informally; unostentatiously. 略式にて、簡素に、手輕に、儀式張らずに

Without day (L. *Sine die*)—without the appointment of a day to appear or assemble again; finally dismissed. 再會の日を定めずして

Without degree — without limit. 際限なく

Without distinction — indiscriminately. 區別なく

Without exception—no one (person or thing) being excepted; universally. 例外なく、悉く、殘らず

Without fail—unfailingly; positively; absolutely. 確かに、必ず、無相違

Without judgement—rashly. 無謀に、輕率に

Without let—without hindrance. 障りなく

Without limit — unlimited; unbounded. 限り無く

Without measure—immoderately; excessively. 法外に、非常に

Without number — innumerable. 無數の

With pain—hard. 苦しむで、骨折りて

Without price — such that no adequate price can be set upon it; priceless. 非常に貴き、貴重なる、評價し難き

Without recourse—words sometimes added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, to protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders. 手形裏書人が爾後該手形に關する

責任を免かるゝ爲め裏書に記入する語

Without reserve—freely and fully; without restraint. 十分に、制限なく、藏さず

Without respect—of itself; irrespectively of circumstances or associations. 其れ丈けにて

Without rhyme or reason—without any reason whatever. 全く何の理由もなく

Without shuffling—without any attempt at concealment. 隱くそうとせずに

Without stint—without limit or restraint; lavishly. 制限なく、極まり無く

Without there!—This exclamation, uttered in a loud tone of voice, is intended to call the attention of any of his followers who happens to be without, that is, outside of the room in which he is speaking. 室外に在る從者を呼ぶに用ゆる語

Without vanity—speaking with all due modesty. 控え目に言ふて

With rapid strides—rapidly. 速かに

With respect to—with regard to. に關して

With some concern—solicitously. 心配して

With some degree of warmth—eagerly. 熱心に

With some reservation—in qualified terms; in terms not wholly eulogistic. 幾分か制限を加へて

With submission to you—I beg your pardon. A polite form of speaking. 御免下さい

With that—thereupon; consequently. 其故に

With the best intentions—in kindness; meaning well. 善意にて、好意にて

With the best taste—with the strictest attention to propriety. 嚴格に禮節を守りて

With the best temper—in a very amicable manner. 懇切に

With the colors—in regular service. 現役にて

With the exception of—except; excepting. を取除いて

With the lark—at sunrise; very early. 日出の頃に、朝太だ夙く

With the purpose of—with the intention of. ……する積りにて

With the tail between the legs—in a cowardly way. 臆して

With the tongue in the cheek—mockingly; insincerely. 嘲りて、不實に

With thirteen at table—An old superstition says that in this case one of the company will die within a year. 十三人會食するときは其中の一人は一年内に死するといふ迷信あり

With this understanding—with this agreement; provided that. 此約束にて、若し……ならば、下の如き條件にて

With unwashed hands—without waiting to wash one's hands; without delay. 猶豫なく

With what wings—how swiftly. 如何に速に

With whole skin—safe; without injury. 安全なる、損傷なき、怪我なく

With young—pregnant. 姙娠したる

Witness, you powers—an invocation=Let Heaven be my witness; only Heaven knows. This is an invocation to the powers above, who watch over human affairs. 天も照覽あれ、唯天のみぞ知る（祈禱の語）

Woe betide—may misfortune happen; evil is sure to come. This was originally an imprecation of evil, such as men sometimes utter against things or persons when they are discontented or angry. Such expressions would be used to emphasize solemn warnings of danger, as after warning a person we often declare that, if he neglects the warning, we only hope that the evil prophesied may punish his neglect. In such cases, as a rule, we do not really wish the evil to happen, although to impress our warning we speak as if we did. Thus the expression would come to be used merely as an anticipation that the evil is sure to happen, if a certain condition be fulfilled. Sometimes such imprecations come to express sorrow rather than anger, particularly when their literal meaning is forgotten. 不幸の生ぜんことを願ふ、(呪詛)不幸必ず生ずべし(警告を強むるに用ふ) 嗟、哀哉

Woe is me, woe befits me, woe becomes me—woe is to me; alas for my happiness; alas. An exclamation of grief. 嗟、哀哉

Woe the while! Alas the while!—These expressions seem originally to have meant "Alas for the present state of things" but, it came to be used as indefinitely as the simple 'alas!' In these expressions the sorrow expressed is connected with the time of sorrow lamented. 嗟、哀哉

Woe to me—woe is to me; let destruction come upon me: an exclamation expressing bitter sorrow. 嗟、哀哉

Woe to one who.....—unfortunate is he, who. .....する彼は不幸なり

Woe worth the day—evil be to the day: an expression of grief. 'Worth' is from the Angro-Saxon verb *weorthan*, to become, now obsolete except in this phrase. 嗟、哀哉

Wolf in sheep's clothing—a dangerous person who pretends to be quite harmless. 外面菩薩の如く内心夜叉の如き

Wolves of woman born—men who act like beasts of prey. 猛獸の如き所業を爲す人、豺狼の如き人

Woman of the town—a prostitute. 娼妓

Woman's accomplishments—painting, music, needlework, etc.

婦女の技藝（繪畫，音樂，裁縫等）

Wonder at to—to admire. 歎賞する

Won't do—is unsuitable. いけない、役に立たぬ

Wooden leg—an artificial leg made of wood. 木製の義足

Wooden nutmegs—citizens of Connecticut State in America, noted for their sharpness in commercial transaction. 合衆國コンヂクチカット洲の人（商業に拔目なきを以て名あり）

Wooden spoon, the—the prize supposed to be conferred on the lowest graduate in a college list. 大學にて最も下位の卒業生に與ふるといふ賞

Wooden walls—ships, that is, navy. 船、海軍

Wood up, to—to take on wood; to get supplies of wood for; (as the steam-engine of a railroad or steamboat.) 材木を積む、薪を取り入れる

Wool-gathering, to be—to be in an absent-minded state. 放心して居る、うつかりして居る

Word, the—the password, watch-word; as "Give the word." 諳號語（あいことば）

Word, the—the Bible or Word of God. 聖書

Word for word—in the exact words; verbatim; literally. 語を逐て、文字通りに

Word of honor—a promise the violation of which would dishonor the person. 巳が體面にかけての約束

Word of power—a magic spell. 呪文

Words stick to one's throat, the—the words are spoken painfully. 容易に言葉が口より出でず

Work against, to—to hinder; to oppose. 妨ぐ、反抗す

Work a passage, to—to pay for passage by work instead of money. 働きて船賃を償ふ

Work at, to—to be employed or engaged upon. 從事す

Work at arm's length, to—to work awkwardly or disadvantageously. 不便利に働く、不細工に働く、工合よくゆかぬ

Work at both tides, to—to work day and night. 晝夜働く

Work by rack of eye, to—to be guided by the eye alone in working; to work without the assistance of line or rule. 目積りにて仕事する

Work by the day, to—to work as day-laborer. 日雇稼ぎする

Work in, to—to intermix; to penetrate. 交雜する、入込む

Working account—the statement of expenses incurred in carrying on a business, or in managing the affairs of a corporation. 營業費明細、事業費報告

Working towards—tending to; producing slowly. に傾向す、漸次に生じ來る

Work into, to—to cause to make

way, or insinuate into; to change; to alter. 入らしむる、變ずる

Work of art—a production in one of the fine arts. 美術品

Work off, to—to remove gradually by labor; to get rid of with an effort. 徐々に除き去る、努めて除く

Work on, to—to keep on working. 續きて働く

Work one's passage, to—to work on a ship in return for a free passage. 船賃の代りに働く

Work one's self up into a passion, to—to allow one's temper to grow hot. 怒る、腹を立つ

Work one's way, to—to advance or succeed by toilsome efforts. 努力以て進む、苦辛して成功す

Work one to, to—to induce one to do; to influence towards. 説得又は制力を以て爲さしむ

Work one woe—bring woe upon one. 某の不幸を生ぜしめよ

Work out, to—1. to effect by labor. 2. to solve, as a problem. 3. to exhaust by working. (一) 成し遂ぐ、働きて濟ます (二) 解く [問題を] (三) 使ひ盡くす、堀り竭くす

Work round, to—to come round, or change, slowly and with effort. 漸く變ず

Works of necessary — works so essential to human life or comfort or to important ends as to be lawful on days of sacred rest. 安息日にも爲すべき程緊要なる仕事

Work the ropes, to—to control; to manage a scheme without being observed. 人知れず計畫を指揮する、操る

Work to windward, to—to sail or ply against the wind; to beat 風に對ふて駛る

Work up, to—1. to excite. 2. to exhaust, as materials in manufacture. (一) 鼓舞す、刺戟す (二) 用ひ盡くす [原料などを]

Work upon, to—to arouse; to excite; to influence. 擾起す、動かす、刺激す

World, a—1. by far; infinitely. 2. a great deal. (一) 夥しく、甚だ、限なく (二) 澤山、許多

Wordly wave—change of fortune. 運の變易、身の浮沈

Worldly-wise, the — those who devote themselves to their secular interests; those who are prudent about the affairs of this life. 俗事に專心なる人、世事に賢き人

World of eye and ear, the—the world which eye and ear perceive. 眼及び耳の感覺する世界

World of waters, the—the ocean. 大洋

World of wood, the — the vast extent of forest. 廣大なる林

World's end—the end or most distant part of the world. 世界の端

World, the flesh, and the devil, the — love of pleasure, sensual indulgence, and vicious propensities. 快樂を好むこと, 肉慾に耽ること及び惡業に傾くこと

World without end — eternally. 未來永劫、永遠に

Worm one's self into, to — to

enter gradually by arts and insinuations. 佞媚を以て取入る

Worm out, to—to effect by slow and cautious methods; to elicit; to ascertain. 徐かに遂る、隠に引出す、竊かに知る

Worse for wear, the—impaired by use; worn out. 使用の爲に損じて、着壊りて

Worse half, the—a playful name for a husband. *Better half* is a common name for a wife. 夫(戯稱)

Worse off—in a worse condition. 仕合せ悪き

Worth its weight in gold—very valuable or useful. いと價値ある、至極有用なる

Worth one's salt—of value: serviceable. 有爲なる、役に立つ

Worth while—worth the time or pains or expense, etc., which it requires. 甲斐ある、に費やす時間手數等に値ひする

Worthy of notice—noticeable. 注目すべき、視るに足る

Would-be—desiring or professing to be; pretending to be. 自稱、自分免許の、でも、なりそこないの

Would God!; would Heaven!—Oh that it were God's will! Oh that Heaven willed (=I pray the Lord to order); I wish. 神の命ぜんことを願ふ、余は願ふ

Would he were here—'I' is omitted before 'would.' 彼が此處に居ればよい

Would mind—obey. 從ふ

Would not hear—refused to listen. 聽かなんだ

Would rather; Had rather—prefer to; chose to. 寧ろ……を欲す

Would to God; would to Heaven—corrupt forms for 'would God; would Heaven!' would God, would Heaven の轉訛なり

Would that—I wish that. あらまほし、得んを願ふ、……なればよい

Wound the feelings, to—to hurt the feelings; to cause to suffer in feeling. 感情を害す、心を惱ませしむ

Wrap up, to—to cover by folding or winding; to envelope. 包括す、纏綿す

Wrapped up in, to be—1. to be absorbed in. 2. to be entirely dependent on. (一) に吸込まれる、に專心す (二) に惟れ繋る、に全く屬す

Wrapped up in one's self—intensely selfish. 甚しく主我的なる、利己主義一方の

Wreathed smiles—so called, because, in the act of smiling or laughing, features are wreathed or puckered. 莞爾と笑ふこと

Wringing-wet—so wet that water can be wrung out. 滴るほど濡れたる

Wrinkle—a valuable hint. 有益なる暗示

Write down, to—to put down in written characters; to condemn in

writing. 書記する、文を以て非難する

Write like an Angel, to—to write a good hand. 書を能くす

Write in cipher, to—to use a private alphabet in writing, in order to keep the message secret. 暗號にて書く

Write one, to—to write a letter to one. 'To write' often means to send a written communication. 書簡を送る

Write up, to—to praise something in writing above its merits. 文を以て過分に賞讃する

Written laws—statutes, as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or common law. 成文法

Wrong side—the side of anything (cloth, leather, etc.) intended to be turned inward. 裏

Wrong side of (sixty)—more than (sixty) years of age. 六十歳以上

Wrong side out—inside out. 裏反して

Wrong sow by the ear, to have or get the—to do the wrong or unwise thing; especially, to come off second best in an encounter which one has himself provoked. しくじる、自ら闘を挑みて己れ其闘に負ける

Wrought velvet—embroidered or adorned velvet. 縫紉したる天鵞絨

Wry face—distortion of the countenance indicating impatience or discomfort. 歪み顔（堪兼ぬること或は不快を表はせる）

Y

Year after year—one year after another; many years in succession. 年々、連年

Year in, year out—year comes in, year goes out; from year to year. 年々、連年

Yearn for or towards, to—to be filled with a longing desires for. 戀々として懐ふ

Year of grace—the first year of the Christian era; Anno Domini; A.D. 耶蘇紀元

Years of discretion—the age of sound judgment. 自由處置を爲し得る齢、思慮分別ある齢

Yellow Jack—the yellow fever. 黄熱病

Yes, to be sure—yes, certainly. そうれ—

Yield to, to—to comply with; to give way to; not to oppose; to give place to, as inferior in rank or excellence. 従ふ、同意す、譲る、服す

Yield up, to—to give up, as something claimed or demanded; to surrender; to relinquish. 放棄す、引渡す、見棄つ

Yield up the ghost or the breath, to—to die; to expire. 死す

You don't say so!—an expression of surprise at what one has heard from the lips of another. そうですと

You fellows!—a familiar address. 君達

You grow exceeding strange—you become a great stranger to me; I see very little of you. 久々にてお目に掛ります、お久し振です

You know—This phrase is frequently found in the middle or at the end of a sentence. It is a colloquialism, and has practically no meaning at all, or, at all events, no more than the Japanese nē or nā. ねー、なー

You may be sure—it is certain. ……は勿論のことなり、疑はずして可なり

You may rest assured—you may know for certain and free from anxiety. 確信し安心すべし

You may well say that—you have good reason for saying that. 汝がそう言ふは當然なり

You might as well make a cat swim as make that man drink—it is as little possible to make that man drink as to make a cat swim. 'Might as well……as' is used in the comparison of impossibilities. あの人に酒を飲ましむることの出來ぬのは猫を泳がせることの出來ぬのと同樣だ

You see—equivalent to 'you know.' ねー、なー

Your blessing—elliptical for "grant me your blessing." 余の爲めに幸福を祈れ

Your grace—I. the style of address given to a duke and an archibishop. 2. this was the common form of address to a king. The title 'Majesty' was assumed by Henry VIII., but it does not appear to have at once superseded the earlier titles borne by English kings. (一) 公爵又は大教正の尊稱 (二) 古代帝王の尊稱

Your honor—a respectful term of address used to judges and others in authority. 裁判官又は他の高等官吏の尊稱

Your humble or obedient servant—phrase of civility, used more especially in closing a letter and expressing the willingness of the writer to do service to the person addressed. 貴下の從順なる僕 (書簡の終りに書く文句にして何事なりとも貴命に應ずべしとの意)

Your lady that is to be—your intended lady. 君に許嫁したる婦人

Your majesty—a title used in addressing a king or an emperor. 帝王の尊稱

Yours faithfully, sincerely, truly, &c., yours to command, &c.—are forms used in letters just before the signature, as phrases of conventional politeness. 書簡の終署名の直ぐ前に書く常用句にて敬意を表すもの

Youthful season, the—spring. 春

You will get it—a punishment is awaiting you; you are sure of punishment. 汝は必ず罰せらるべし

Yule log—the block of wood cut down in the forest, then dragged to the house, and set alight in celebration of Christmas. 耶蘇降誕祭に燃す木

APPENDIX.

(附　錄)

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

HEATHEN DEITIES, HEROES, &c.

(神 怪 略 傳)

AB'A-RIS, a Scythian priest of Apollo. アポローに奉仕するシシヤの僧

Ab-re-ta'nus, a surname of Jupiter. ジユピターの異名

A-can'tha, a nymph beloved by Apollo. アポローの戀愛したる山水林野の女神

A-ces'tes, a king of Sicily who entertained Æneas and Anchises. イニアス及びアンカイシズを饗應したるシシリーの王

A-chæ'men-es, the founder of the Persian monarchy. 波斯王國の建設者

A-chæ'us, son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans, a Grecian tribe, were descended. 希臘の一種屬なるアキアンスの祖ジユサスの子

A-cha'tes, a trusty friend of Æneas. イニアスの信友

Ach'e-ron, son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions. ソール及びテラーの子にして地獄の河に變化させられたる人

A-chil'les, son of Peleus, distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris in the Trojan War. ピリユースの子にして右踵の他は傷け難き剛勇なれども遂にトロイの戰にてパリスに殺されたる人

Aci-da'li-a, a surname of Venus. ヴイナスの異名

A-cid'a-lus, a fountain at Orchomenus, where the Graces bathed. オーコメナスに在るヴイナスの侍女の浴したる泉

Ac'mon, a king of the Taitans. タイタンの王

Ac-tæ'on, a celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds. ダイヤナの浴するを見て鹿に變化させられ己の獵犬の爲めに殺されたる有名なる獵師

Ad-man-tæ'a, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle from a tree, that he might be found neither in heaven, in the sea, nor on the earth. ジユピターの乳母にてジユピターを天にも海にも地にも居らしめざる爲めに木に吊したる搖籃中に入れ置きたる者

Ad-me'tus, a king of Thessaly and husband of Alcestis, so famous for her conjugal heroism. セサリーの王にて貞節なるアルセスチスの夫

A-do'nis, a youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus. ヴイナスの戀愛したる美少年

Æ'a-cus, son of Jupiter and Ægina, famed for his justice and piety. After death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions. ジユピター及びイヂヤイナの公正孝順なる子、死後地獄にて審判者となりたり

Æ-ge'ri-a, *See* Egeria.

Æ-ge'us, a king of Athens, who gave its name to the Ægean sea, by being drowned in it. イヂアン海に溺死して其海に名を與へたる雅典の王

Æ-gi'na, daughter of the river Asopus, a favorite mistress of Jupiter. ヂユピターの愛婦なるアソパス河の女

Æ'gis, the shield of Jupiter. ヂユピターの楯

Æ'gle, I., one of the Hesperides. II., the fairest of the Naiads. (一)ヘスペリデスの一、(二)泉の女神の最美なる者

Æ-gyp'tus, a king of Arabia, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Synecus, were slain by their wives, the daughters of Danaus. 亞剌伯の王、其子十五人ありてシンシアスの他皆なダネアスの女を妻として妻の爲めに殺されたり

Æ-ne'as, a Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises, celebrated by Virgil in his Æneid. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; and his adventures form the

subject of Virgil's Æneid. ヴイナス及びアンカイシズの子にしてトロイの勇士、ヴアージルの有名なる詩イーニイドの主人公

Æ'o-lus, the god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the Æolian isles. イチリアン島に住したる風神

Æs-cu-la'pi-us, son of Apollo and god of the healing art. アポローの子にて醫術の神

Æ-thal'i-des, a son of Mercury, permitted to spend one day in Hades, and the next day upon earth, alternately. 交互に冥土と地上とに日を消することを許されたるマーキユリーの子

Æ-to'lus, a son of Endymion, from whom Ætolia was named. エンデミチンの子にてイトリヤに名を與へたる人

Ag-a-mem'non, brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. メネレアスの弟にてトロイを征討したる希臘軍の司令官

Ag-a-nip'pe, a fountain at the foot of Mt. Helicon. ヘリコン山の麓に在る泉

A'jax, one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war, a man of great valour, but without corresponding powers of intellect. トロイの戰に於ける希臘の一勇士にして勇に富みたれども智に乏しき人

Al'bi-on, a giant, who with his brother Bergion, endeavored to prevent Hercules from crossing the Rhone. 弟バージチンと共にハーキユリスのローン川を渡らんとするを防止せんとせし巨人

Al-ces'tis, wife of Admetus, brought back from Hell by Hercules. ハーキユリスが地獄より連れ歸りたるアドミタスの妻

Al-ci'des, a name of Hercules. ハーキユリスの一名

Alc-me'na, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter. アムフアイトリチンの妻にてハーキユリスの母

Al-cy'o-ne, a daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher. イチラスの女にて夫の死を悲んで溺死し魚狗に變化したる人

A-lec'to, one of the Furies. フユリースの一

Am'mon, a title of Jupiter. ジユピターの稱號

Am-phi'on, a Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with great success. 音樂に達したるシーブスの貴族

Am-phi-tri'te, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and spouse of Neptune. ニレアス及びドーリスの女にてネプチユンの妻

Am'y-cus, a king of the Bebrycians, who used to invite strangers into a wood under a false pretence, and there slay them. 欺きて人を森林中に誘ひ殺したるベブリシアンの王

An-cæ'us, a king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar, by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There's many a slip 'twist the cup and the lip." セミアンの王にて飲まんとしたる葡萄酒の杯を飲まずして野猪を逐ひ野猪に殺されたる人

An-chi'ses, the father of Æneas. イニアスの父

An-drom'a-che, the wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues. 家庭の德義に富みたるヘクターの妻

An-drom'e-da, daughter of Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, she was exposed to a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus. セフイアスの女、彼女の母カシテープが彼女の美のジユノーに優れるを誇りしが爲め彼女は海の怪物に委棄されたれどもパーシユースに救はれたり

An-tæ'us, a monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules. ハーキユリスに殺されたる巨大强力なるリビヤの王

An'te-ros, the god who avenges slighted love. 拒斥されたる戀愛の復讐を爲す神

A-nu'bis, an Egyptian god, worshipped under the form of a dog. 犬の形を成したる埃及の神

Ap-a-tu'ri-a, I. a festival at Athens. II. a title of Minerva. (一) 雅典の祭 (二) ミナヴアの稱號

Aph-ro-di'te, the Greek name of Venus. ヴイナスの希臘名

A'pis, the Egyptian god of industry, worshipped under the form of an ox. 牛の形を成せる俊及の工業を司る神

A-pol'lo, a deity of the Greeks and Romans, who presided over the muses. He was also god of medicine, divination, and poetry. ミユーズを支配し，醫藥，占，詩學を司る希臘及び羅馬の神

A-rach'ne, a Mæonian maiden who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and being insulted by her, killed herself, and

was changed into a spider. ミナニアの處女にてミナヴアに對して繡綉の競爭を挑み辱かしめられて自殺し蜘蛛に變化したる人

A-re-op′a-gas, the court of Mars, at Athens. 雅典に在るマースの法庭

Ar-e-thu′sa, daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, changed into a fountain when pursued by her lover, Alpheus. ニレアスの女にて情人アルフイアスに追はれて泉に變化したる美しき山水林野の女神

A-ri-ad′ne, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete. クリートの王ミノスの女にてシセアスを愛しクリートの迷路よりシセアスを救ひ出したる人

A-ri′on, a famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna. ミシムナの有名なる詩人音樂家

Aris-tæ′us, a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, rennet, oil, &c. 蜂蜜レネツト（林檎の一種）油等の用を發見したるアポロー及びサイリニーの子

As-cal′a-phus, a son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl, for mischief-making. アケロンの子にてプロサピンがプルトーの王國にて石榴の種を食したりと確言したるが爲めに鴞に變化せしめられたる人

As-træ′a, the goddess of justice. 公義の女神

As-ty′a-nax, son of Hector and Andromache, slain by the Greeks at Troy. トロイにて希臘人に殺されたるヘクター及びアンドロマキーの子

A′te, the goddess of revenge. 復讐の女神

At′las, a Titan and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain. 巨人にしてモーリタニアの王、地球を雙肩に支え山に變化したり

At′ro-pos, one of the Parcæ. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life. パーシーの一にて生命を絶つを職とす

Au′ge-as, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Ellis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labour of Hercules, who cleansed them from enormous filth, by turning a river through them. 金羊毛を

得んが爲めにアルゴー號に乘りコルキスに航行せし一人にて後にイリスの王となりたる人、彼の厩はハーキユリスが第五の勞働を爲したる場所にてハーキユリスは河を迂迴せしめて其厩を掃除したり

Au-ro'ra, the goddess of morning. 朝の神

BAC'CHUS, the god of wine. 酒の神

Bel-ler'o-phon, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, who, being falsely accused by the wife of Prœtus, king of the Argives, was sent with a letter from Prœtus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. Hence, "Bellerophontis literæ." エフィラの王グローカスの子にてアルゴスの王プロエタスの妻に誣告せられて岳父の許に遣られ殺されたる人

Bel-lo'na, the goddess of war, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, and sister of Mars. フヲーシス及びシトーの女にてマースの妹なる軍神

Ber-e-ni'ce, a Grecian female, the only one of her sex who was permitted to witness the Olympic games. 希臘の一婦人にてオリムピアの競勝戯の觀覽を許されたる唯一の女性

Bi'ceps and Bi'frons, names of Janus, because represented with two faces. ジエナスの名（二個の面を有するが故）

Bith'i-æ, women of Scythia, said to have two apples in each eye, with which to bewitch and kill people. 各眼に二つの瞳を有し人を惑し殺せりと云はれたるシシアの婦人

Bo'na De'a, a name given by the Romans to Ops or Tellus, worshipped by the Roman matrons, everything relating to the other sex being carefully excluded. 羅馬の既婚婦が崇拜するオプス又はテラスの羅馬名

Bri-a're-us or Bri'a-re-us, a famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads. 百の手と五十の頭を有せりと云はれたる有名の巨人

Bri-se'is, a beautiful lady, who at the capture of Lyrnessus, fell to the lot of Achilles. ラーネサスの占領の時アキリスの手中に落ちたる美女

Bri-se'us, a name of Bacchus to signify the discoverer of honey. バツカスの一名（蜂蜜の發見者たることを表はす爲めの）

Bron'tes, one of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunder-bolts. ジユピターの雷霆を鍛製したるサイクロツプ（シシリに住せる一眼の巨人種）の一

Bu-si′ris, a king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, offered up strangers on the altar of Jupiter. Slain by Hercules. 託宣に從ひジユピターの祭壇に外人を供へたる俠及の王、ハーキユリスに殺さる

Byb′lis, the daughter of Miletus who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain. 兄を戀慕し兄に遠けられて悲哀の餘り泉に變化したるミリタスの女

CA-BI′RA or **CA-BI′RI,** a wife of Vulcan. ヴアルカンの妻

Ca-bi′ri, the offspring of Cabira, worshipped at Thebes and Lemnos. シーブス及びレムノスにて尊崇せらるゝカビラの子

Ca′cus, a noted robber, fabled to have had three heads, who stole the oxen of Hercules. ハーキユリスの牛を盜みたる三頭を有せりと云はるゝ有名なる賊

Cad′mus, the son of **Agenor,** who searching in vain for his sister Europa, and being afraid to return without her, remained in Greece, and invented sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet. 妹ヨーロツパを探索して得ず獨り歸國するを恐れて希臘に留り希臘の字母を發明せるアゼノアの子

Ca-du′ce-us, Mercury's golden rod, represented by the Egyptians in the form of two serpents, knit together in the middle. 中央にて結合したる二頭の蛇の形を成せるマーキユーリーの金鞭

Cal′chas, a famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war. トロイの戰に於ける希臘の有名なる豫言者

Cal-li′o-pe, mother of Orpheus and chief of the nine muses. チーフユースの母にてミユーズの長

Cal-lis′to, a nymph who attended Diana, changed by her into a bear, and placed by Jupiter among the stars. ダイヤナに侍したる山水林野の女神にて熊に變化しジユピターの爲めに星の中に置かれたり

Ca-lyp′so, a nymph who reigned in the island of Oxygia, and entertained Ulysses for eight years. チキシヤ島を支配し八年間ユリシズを挾持したる山水林野の女神

Ca-mil′la, a warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Æneas. イニアスとの戰に殺されたるヴチルシアンの軍好きの女王

Ca-mœ′næ, a title of the muses. ミユーズの稱號

Car-y-a′lis, a title of Diana, as worshipped at Carya. カリアに於て尊崇せらるゝダイアナの稱號

Cas-san′dra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe. プライアム及びヘキユバの女、其豫言をトロイ人は信ぜざりき

Cas-tal′i-des, a name given to the muses. ミユーズの一名

Cas-ta′li-us Fons, a celebrated fountain on mount Parnassus. パーナサス山中に在る名高き泉

Ce′crops, the founder and king of Athens, who first instituted lawful marriage and the interment of the dead. 雅典の建設者にして王たりし人、初めて結婚埋葬の制を定めたり

Cen-tau′ria (Cen′taurs), a Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses. 半人半馬の形を成したるセサリーの種族

Ce′phe-us, a king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda. エチヒアの王にてアンドロメダの父

Cer′be-rus, the three-head dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades. プルトーの三頭を有する犬にて冥土の門を守衛す

Ce′res, the goddess of grain and harvests. 穀物收獲の女神

Char′i-tes, a name applied to the three Graces. 三名のグレースに適用する名

Cha′ron, the son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades. エレブス及びノツクスの子にて死者の靈魂をして冥土に至る途中に在るアケロン及びスチツクスの兩河を渡らしむ

Chi-mæ′ra, a fabulous monster, slain by Bellerophon. ベレロフホンに殺されたる怪物

Chlo′ris, the goddess of flowers. 花の女神

Cir′ce, a noted sorceress, who by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into swine. 酒盃にて魂を奪ひ人を豕に變化せしむる名高き女の魔術者

Cli′o, the Muse who presided over history, represented with a half-opened roll. 歷史を支配するミユーズ

Clo-a-ci′na, a Roman goddess who presided over the sewers. 下水を支配する羅馬の女神

Clo′tho, the youngest of the three fates. 三名のフエート中最も若き者

Cœ'lus, one of the earlier deities, and the spouse of Terra. 古き神の一にてテラの夫

Co'mus, the god of festivals and merriment. 酒宴歡樂の神

Co'pi-a, the Roman goddess of plenty. 巨富を司る羅馬の女神

Cre'on, a king of Thebes, who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to whoever would expound the riddle of the Sphinx. シーブスの王にてスフインクスの謎を解明する者に其妹ジヨカスタを妻はさんと約せる人

Cu'pid, the son of Mars and Venus. The god of love. マース及びヴィナスの子にて戀愛の神

Cyb'e-le, the wife of Saturn, called the mother of the gods. サタアンの妻にして諸神の母と稱せらる

Cy'clops, giants of enormous strength, who worked for Vulcan. They had but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, 强力たる巨人にてヴアルカンの爲めに勞働せり、此人々は額の中央に一眼を有せり

Cyc'nus, a son of Neptune, whom his father had made invulnerable. He was strangled by Achilles. Also a son of Mars, killed by Hercules. 子プチユンの子にして子プチユンが傷害し難くなしたる者、彼はアキレスに絞殺されたり、又ハーキュリスに殺されたるマースの子

Cyp-a-ris'sus, a youth beloved by Apollo, who, having by accident slain a favorite stag, was changed, through grief, into a cypress. アポローの愛したる青年にて不慮に愛する鹿を殺し悲哀の爲め扁柏に變化したり

DÆD'A-LUS, a famous artificer of antiquity, said to have constructed wings, with which to escape from the Cretan labyrinth. 古代の名工にて羽翼を造りてクリートの迷路より遁れ出でたりと云ふ

Dan'a-e, daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus. アクリシアスの女にてパーシユースの母

Da-na'i-des, the fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, with the exception of Hypermnestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes. ダネアスの五十人の女にてヒパムネストラを

除き皆な結婚の夜夫を殺し其罪に據り永久孔ある管に水を充たすべき罰を加へられたり

Daph′ne, a nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes. アポローに戀愛されたる山水林野の女神にて彼の意に從ふことを否み老列兒(樟科の植物)に變化せしめられたり

Dar′da-nus, son of Jupiter and Electra, who, having slain his brother Jasius, fled into Asia and founded the city of Troy. ジユピター及びイレクトラの子にして兄ジヤシアスを殺して亞細亞に逃れトロイ市を建てたり

Dej-a-ni′ra, the wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipt in the blood of the centaur, Nessus: to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burnt himself on mount Œta. 半人半馬の怪物ネサスの血に浸したる襯衣を夫に送りたるが爲めに自殺したるハーキユリスの妻、ハーキユリスは其襯衣の爲めに生じたる苦痛を脫せんとてイタ山に於て其身を燒きたり

De′lia and **De′li-us,** names of Diana and Apollo from Delos, where they were born. 生産地デイロスより附したるダイアナ及びアポローの名

Del′phi, a city of Phocis, on the hill of Parnassus, where a celebrated oracle of Apollo was. 名高きアポローの堂あるパアナサス山上に在るフヒシスの市

Deu-ca′lion, son of Prometheus, king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a boat from a small flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and landing on mount Parnassus, repeopled the country. セサレーの王プロメシユースの子にて希臘の全國民を溺死せしめたる大洪水より小舟に乘りて妻ピラと共に遁れパアナサス山に上りて再び希臘に殖民したり

Di-a′na, the twin sister of Apollo, who, out of love for chastity, retired to the woods and spent her time in hunting, in company with her nymphs. アポローの雙生の姉にて淑德な愛し森林に隱遁し山水林野の女神と共に狩獵を爲して消光せり

Di′do, a queen of Carthage, who killed herself because deserted by Æneas. カアセーヂの女王にてイニアスに見捨てられて自殺せり

Di-o-me′des, a king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh; also a

Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy. スレースの王にて其馬人肉を食せり、又ユリシズを助けトロイよりパラスの像を奪去りたる希臘の勇士

Di-o'ne, a sea-nymph, and mother of Venus. 海の女神にてヴイナスの母

Di'ræ, a name applied to the furies on account of their cruelty. フユリーの名（殘忍なるが爲めに附したる）

Dis-cor'di-a, the goddess of discontent, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods. 諸神の不和を惹起せる爲め天より放逐されたる不滿の女神

Dry'a-des (Dry'ads), nymphs who presided over the woods. 森林の女神

E-CHI ON, one of those who assisted Cadmus to build Thebes. カドマスのシーブスを建つるを助けたる者の一人

Ech'o, a nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but, being slighted by him, pined away to a skeleton, having nothing left but her voice. ナアシサスを戀慕したれどもナアシサスに輕侮せられ衰弱して骸骨となり唯聲のみを存せる山水林野の女神

E-ge'ri-a, a nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa. 伊太利アリシアの山水林野の女神にしてニユマの妻及び教訓者たり

El-eu-sin'i-a, secret festivals, held at Athens in honour of Ceres, to which none were admitted who had been guilty of any notorious crime. 雅典に於て執行するシレスの秘密祭、此祭には重罪を犯したる者は加はるを得ず

E-lys'i-um, the place assigned for the residence of good men after death. 極樂

En-dym'i-on, a shepherd whom Cynthia cast into a deep sleep that she might kiss him. シンシヤが接吻し得る爲めに熟睡せしめたる牧羊者

E-pe'us, son of Panopeus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken. パノペアスの子にてトロイを占領するに用ゐたる木馬を製作したる人

Eph-i-al'tes, a giant, the son of Neptune, who, with his brother Otus, was hurled by a thunder-bolt into the infernal regions, for waging war

with heaven. ネプチユンの子なる巨人にて弟チタスと共に天に對して兵を動かしたる爲めに雷霆により地獄に放擲されたり

E-ra′to, the muse who sings of love and marriage. 戀愛及び佳麗の歌を歌ふミユーズ

Er′e-bus, a dark and gloomy region in the lower world, between Earth and Hades. 現世と冥土との中間にある下界の暗黑なる土地

E-rig′o-ne, a daughter of Icarius, who killed herself through grief, because her father, having intoxicated some shepherds, was killed by them. アイケリアスの女にて父が酩酊したる牧羊者に殺されたるを悲んで自殺せり

Er-y-ci′na, a name of Venus, from mount Eryx, where she was worshipped. 禮拜所たるエリツクス山よりヴイナスに附したる名

E-te′si-a, the Etesian winds, which blew from the north for forty days after the setting of the dog-star. 狼星の沒せし後四十日間北方より吹きし定時風

Eu-men′i-des, a name of the furies. フユリーの一名

Eu-ro′pa, the daughter of Agenor, carried off into Crete by Jupiter under the form of a white bull. ジユピターがクリートより奪去りたる白牛の形を爲せるアゼエノアの女

Eu-ry′a-le, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion. クリートの王ミノスの女にてオリヨンの母

Eu-ryd′i-ce, the wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended to the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look upon her until they reached the light, which condition he was unable to fulfil, and was obliged to return without her. オーフユウスの妻、彼女を取戻す爲めにオーフユウス下界に下り行きたるにプルトーは光線ある所に達する迄彼女を見るべからざるを條件として其願を容れたれどもオーフユウス其條件を充たす能はざりしが故に遂に彼女を取戻すを得ず空しく獨り歸れり

Eu-ter′pe, the muse who presides over music. 音樂を司るミユーズ

FAB-U-LI′NUS, the god who teaches infants to speak. 幼稚に言語を教ゆる神

Fates, goddesses who presided over human destiny. 運命を司る女神

Fau'na, a goddess of the Latins, probably identical with the Bona Dea. 拉甸の女神（多分ボナデアと同一ならん）

Fau'ni (Fauns), gods of the fields and woods; the offspring of Faunus. 林野の神にてフチーナスの子

Fau'nus, a rural deity of the ancient Latin. 拉甸の田野の神

Feb-ru-a'li-a, a festival of purification, in the month of February, which lasted twelve days. 二月に執行する罪障消滅の祭にて十二日間繼續す

Fid'i-us Di-us, the god of honour and good faith. 名譽誠實の神

Flo'ra, the goddess of flowers and gardens. 花園の女神

Fu'ries, the goddesses who avenged in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches. 現世にて犯したる罪業を來世にて罰する女神にて蛇と火把とを所持せり

GAL'LUS, a youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock. マーアースに愛されたる青年にて彼の爲めに雄鷄に變化させられたり

Gan'y-mede, the son of Tros, and successor of Hebe as cup-bearer of the skies. ツロスの子にて天の行觴者としてヒーピーに相續せり

Ge'ry-on, a giant, whose oxen, after he had killed their master, Hercules carried into Greece. 巨人、彼の牛をハーキユリスが彼を殺して希臘に奪去りたり

Gor'di-us, a Phrygian husbandman, who tied the gordian knot of which it was foretold that whoever loosed it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword. フリヂアの農夫、彼の結びたる繩につき之を解く者は亞細亞全洲の王たるべしとの預言あり、歷山大王之を解かんとして解く能はず一刀を以て兩斷せり

Gor'gons, the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, who had power to change men into stone by their aspect only, and had dangling vipers instead of hair. フチーシイス及びシトーの女にて容貌を以て人を石に變化せしむる力を有し毛髮の代に垂れたる毒蛇を有す

Gra'ces, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, constantly in attendance on Venus. ジユピター及びユリノムの女にして常にヴイナスに侍せり

Gy'ges, a king of Lydia; also a shepherd, who found a ring, by means of which he was rendered invisible. リデイアの王、又巳の姿を隠くす効力ある指輪を得たる牧羊者

HADES the place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus. 冥土（極楽地獄を含む）

Har-py'i-æ (**Harpies**), winged monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey. 顔は婦人にして鷲鳥の體と翼爪とを有する怪物

He'be, the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede, on account of her awkwardness. 青年の女神にて不器用なるが爲めにガニミードに其職を取りて代らるゝまで諸神の行觴者たり

Hec'a-te (**Hec'ate**), goddess of the lower regions, the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth. 下界の女神にて天のルナ及び地のダイアナと同じ

Hec'tor, the son of Priam and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain by Achilles, who dragged his body round the walls of Troy. プライアムの子にてトロイの最も勇猛なる者、アキリス彼を殺して其死屍を引きてトロイの城壁を一周したり

Hel'e-na (**Helen**), a woman of surpassing beauty, who was the cause of the Trojan war by forsaking her husband Menelaus, for Paris, son of Priam. 夫メネレアスを棄てプライアムの子パリスを慕ふてトロイの戰を惹起したる美女

Hel'e-nus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of the skill in divination. プライアム及びヘキユバの子にて卜占の巧なるが爲めに希臘人が殺戮せざりし人

Hel'i-con, a hill of Beotia, sacred to Apollo and the muses. アポロー及びミユーズを祀りたるビチシアの小山

Her'cu-les, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength. ジユピター及びアレメナの子にて强力を以て名あり

Her'mæ, statues of Mercury, in use among the Athenians. 雅典人中に行はるゝマーキユリーの像

Her'mes, Mercury among the Greeks. マーキユリーの希臘名

He'ro, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, and the mistress of Leander, who used to swim the Hellespont to meet her. In one of the excursions he was drowned. セスタスに住するヴィナスの美しき尼にてリアンダーの情婦、リアンダーは彼女の許に通ふに常にヘレスポントを泳ぎ渡り途に溺死せり

Hes-per'i-des, the daughters of Hesperus, who were commanded by Juno to watch the trees bearing golden apples. ヘスペラスの女にてジュノーの命を受け金の林檎を生ずる木を看守せり

Hip-pom'e-nes, a Grecian prince, who, by means of the golden apples of Venus, got the start of Atlanta in the race, and so won her. ヴィナスの金の林檎の力にて競走にてアトランタに先んじ勝ちたる希臘の貴族

Hip-po'na, the goddess of horses. 馬の女神

Hy'a-des, nymphs of Dodona, to whom Jupiter confided the nurture of Bacchus. ジュピターがバツカスの養育を托したるドドナの山水林野の女神

Hy'dra, a water-serpent with fifty heads, killed by Hercules in the marsh of Lerna. レルナ沼にてハーキュリスが殺したる五十の頭を有する蛇

Hy-ge'ia, the goddess of health. 健康の女神

Hy'men, the god of marriage and nuptial ceremonies. 婚儀の女神

I-ACCHUS, a surname of the Grecian Bacchus. バツカスの希臘名

Ic'a-rus, son of Dædarus, who escaped from Crete with his father, by means of wings, which fell to pieces when heated by the sun, so that he fell into the sea, called after him, the Icarian sea. デイダラスの子にて父と共に翼を用ひてクリートより遁れ出でたるに途上日光に照らされ翼破れて海中に落ちたり依て其海をアイケリアン海と稱す

I'lus, a son of Tros and Callirhoe, from whom Troy was called Ilium. トロス及びカリローの子にて其名を取りてトロイをイリアムと稱したり

I'o, the daughter of Inachus, worshipped by the Egyptians under the name of Isis. アイシスと稱して俠及人の崇拜するイナカスの女

Iph-i-ge-ni'a, daughter of Agamemnon, who, when standing ready to be sacrificed to appease the rage of Diana was by that goddess carried off

to Tauris and made a priestess. アガメムノンの女にてダイアナの憤怒を和げんが爲め犧牲とせられんとせし時ダイアナに掠はれトーリスに連れ行かれて尼にされたり

I'ris, the messenger of Juno, who transformed her into a rainbow. ジュノーの使者にてジュノーが虹に變化したる者

Ix'i-on, the father of the centaurs, having boasted an intimacy with Juno, he was cast into hell and bound to an ever-revolving wheel. セントースの父にてジュノーとの親交を誇り地獄に落ちて絶えず回轉する車輪に縛り付けられたり

JA'NUS, the most ancient of the gods in Italy. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in that country, and introduced the use of wines, altars and temples. He is represented with faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. 伊太利の最も古き神にてサタアンが伊太利に到着せしとき饗應を爲し葡萄酒祭壇及び祠宇の使用を始めたり、彼は過去と未來とを表す前後に向ひたる二の頭を有せり

Ja'son, a prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away the golden fleece from Colchis. セサレーの貴族にてメヂアの助力を得てコルキスより金羊毛を取り來りたり

Ju'no, daughter of Saturn, and sister and wife of Jupiter. サタアンの女にてジュピターの妹及び妻

Jupiter, the supreme god of the Romans, and the father of men and gods; identical with the Grecian Zeus. 羅馬の最高の神にて人類諸神の祖、希臘のジウスと同一なり

LA'IUS, son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Œdipus. シーブスの王ラブダカスの子にてイディパスの父

Lam'i-æ, fabulous monsters, who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured. 種々なる形狀を爲して青年を誑惑し呑噬したる譫誕の怪物

La-oc'o-on, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas by piercing with his spear the wooden horse, when brought into Troy, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons. トロイの僧にてト

ロイに運び入れたる木馬を槍にて刺しパラスの怒に觸れて二人の子と共に蛇に殺されたり

La′res, gods of inferior power, who presided over houses and families. 家及び家族を支配する下位の神

La-vin′i-a, the daughter of Latinus, who married Æneas, after his victory over Turnus. ラチナスの女にてイニアスがターナスに勝ちたる後イニアスに嫁したり

Le-an′der, a youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. ヒローの情人なるアビドスの青年

Le′da, the daughter of Thestius, said to have laid two eggs; from one of which came Pollux and Hellena, and from the other Castor and Clytæmnestra. セスチアスの女にて二個の卵を産みたり一はポラックスとヘレナを生じ一はカスターとクリテムネストラを生じたり

Ler′na, a famous marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the fifty-headed Hydra. ハーキュリスが五十の頭を有する蛇を殺したるアルゴスに在る名高き沼

Le′the, a river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past. 下界に在る河にて其水を飲むときは過去の事を全く忘る

Lu-ci′na, the goddess of child-birth. 出産の女神

Lu′ci-fer, the name of the planet Venus when seen in the morning. 曉の明星

Lu-per-ca′li-a, a festival of Pan in the month of February. 二月に執行するパンの祭

Lu-per′ci, priests of Pan. パンに奉仕する僧侶

Ly-ca′on, a king of Arcadia, who having served up for Jupiter human flesh, was struck by lightning and turned into a wolf. アーカヂアの王にてジュピターに人肉を供へし爲め電雷に擊たれ狼に變化したり

MARS, the god of war. 戰爭の神、軍神

Mar′sy-as, a satyr, who, having challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him. アポローと音樂の巧拙を爭ひ負けて生ながら皮を剝がれたる半人半羊の神

Me-de′a, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, through whose assistance

Jason secured the golden fleece. コルキスの王イエテスの女、彼女の助にてジヤソンが金羊毛を獲たり

Me·du′sa, one of the three Gorgons. 三名のゴルゴンの一

Mel-pom′e-ne, the Muse who presided over sad and mournful subjects. 悲哀を司るミユーズ

Men-e-la′us, king of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose elopement caused the Trojan war. スパータの王ヘレンの夫、ヘレンの逃亡がトロイの戰を生じたり

Men′tor, a faithful friend of Ulysses, and left in charge by him of his domestic affairs. ユリシズの信友にて彼の家事を托されたる人

Me′cu-ry, the messenger of Jupiter, the god of eloquence, the patron of merchants and thieves. ジユピターの使者、能辯の神、商人及び盜賊の保護者

Mi′das, a foolish king, who entreated Bacchus that every thing which he touched might be turned into gold. 己が手を觸れたる物をして盡く金に變ぜしめられんことをバツカスに祈願したる愚かなる王

Mi′lo, a wrestler who carried an ox the distance of a furlong. ーフアーロング（一哩の八分の一）間牛を運びたる角抵者

Mi-ner′va, the goddess of wisdom and the liberal arts. 智慧及び美術の神

Mi′nos, a king and lawgiver of Crete; after death, made a judge in the lower regions. クリートの王及び制法者にて死後下界に於て裁判官となりたり

Mo′mus, the god of ridicule, who censured Venus herself on account of the noise made by her sandals. ヴイナスの鞋の音響を發するを非難したる嘲笑の神

Mor′phe-us, the god of sleep and dreams. 睡及び夢の神

Mu′ses, nine goddesses, who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences—daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. ジユピター及びネモシンの女なる詩音樂美術理學を司る九名の女神

NA′IADS, nymphs of springs and fountains. 泉の女神

Nar-cis′sus, a beautiful youth who slighted the love of Echo and other nymphs, and died for love of his own face as seen in a fountain. 水

コー其他の山水林野の女神の戀愛を斥け泉に映じたる自己の容貌を愛して死したる美少年

Nem'e-sis, a Greek deity; the personification of the righteous anger of the gods. 諸神の正しき憤怒を擬表せる希臘の神

Nep'tune, the god of the sea. 海の神

Ne're-ids, nymphs of the sea. 海の女神

Nes'sus, a celebrated Centaur, whose tunic, rendered poisonous by the blood that flowed from his wounds, caused the death of Hercules. 名高きセントアにて其傷より流出でたる血の爲めに有毒となりたる彼の短寛衣がハーキュリスの死因となりたり

Nes'tor, the son of Neleus and Chloris, one of the most perfect characters in Homer's Odyssey, distinguished for his wisdom and virtues. ネリウス及びクロリスの子にてホーマーの詩ヂセー中の智慧德義に富みたる最も完全なる人物の一なり

Nio-be, the daughter of Tantalus, who wept herself into a stone, through grief at the death of her children. 子の死亡を悲んで石に變化したるタンタラスの女

OC-CA'SI-A, the goddess of opportunity, feigned to have one lock of hair on her forehead, by which she must be seized, if at all. 機會の女神にて額に一總の毛髮を有し之を捕へざれば彼女を捕へ難し

O-ce'a-nus, the most ancient god of the sea, and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers. 最も古き海の神にて泉及び川を支配する女神の父

Œd'i-pus, a king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterward ran mad and tore out his own eyes. シーブスの王にてスフインクスの謎を解き知らずに彼の父を殺し彼の母を娶り後發狂して己の眼球を剜り出したり

Om'phe-le, a queen of Lydia, for love of whom Hercules became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper. リデアの女王、彼女を戀愛してハーキュリスは奴隸となり棍棒を捨て紡錘を取り甘んじて彼女に上靴を以て打擲されたり

Ops, a name of Cybele. シビレの一名

O-re'a-des (O're-ads), nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Diana in hunting. ダイアナに伴ふて獵せし山の女神

O-ri'on, a celebrated hunter, changed after death into the constellation of the same name. 名高き獲師にて死後同一の名の星宿に變化したり

Or'phe-us, a poet, a musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was fabled to have moved the very rocks and trees. 詩人音樂家及び哲學者にて其音樂の妙は木石をも感ぜしめたりと云ふ

O-si'ris, the son of Jupiter and Niobe, who first taught the Egyptians husbandry, and was worshipped by them under the form of an ox called Apis. ジユピター及びナイナビーの子にて俟及人に稼穡を敎へエピスと稱する牡牛の形を以て俟及人に崇拜せられたり

Os'sa, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. It was one of the mountains which the giants, in their wars against the gods, heaped in one another to mount into heaven. 曾てセントアの住したるセサレーの高山にて諸神との戰に彼等巨人が天に昇らんが爲めに積み累ねたる山の一なり

PÆ'AN, a name of Apollo. アポローの一名

Pac-to'lus, a celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned everything to gold, and from this it ever after rolled golden sands. リデアの名高き河にて其手を觸るれば萬物皆な金に變ずるミダスが浴せし以來常に金砂流れ下れり

Pa'les, the goddess of husbandry and feeding cattle. 稼穡牧畜の女神

Pal-la'di-um, a wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes. パラスの木像にてトロイの安寧は此像の保有に繫れりとせられたりユリシズ及びデチメデスはトロイより此像を盜めり

Pallas, the goddess of war. 軍の女神

Pan, the god of shepherds, hunters, and country sports. 牧羊者獵師及び郊野遊戲の神

Pan-do'ra, the first created female, endowed by Venus with beauty, and presented by Jupiter with a box, containing all kinds of misfortunes, which she, through curiosity, let loose upon the world; only *hope*

remaining at the bottom of the box. 第一に創造されたる婦人にてヴィナスより美を賦與せられジユピターより各種の不幸を入れたる箱を贈與されたり、彼女は好奇心より不幸を世上に放ちたるに期望のみ箱の底に留まれり

Par'cæ, the poetical fates. 運命を司る女神

Par'is, the son of Priam, king of Troy. He decided the contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the latter; who, in return, enabled him to carry off Helen. This act occasioned the Trojan war. トロイの王プライアムの子、彼はジユノー, パラス及びヴィナスの美の競爭を判定してヴィナスの勝となしたり而してヴィナスは其返報に彼をしてヘレンを奪去ることを得せしめたり此所爲がトロイの戰の原因となりたり

Par-then'o-pe, a syren, who drowned herself because she could not, by the sweetness of her voice, shipwreck Uysses. 音聲の美を以てユリシズをして難船せしめ得ざりし故に溺死したる女神

Peg'a-sus, a winged steed, the favourite of the muses and Apollo. アポロー及びミユーズの愛したる翼ある馬

Pe-na'tes, household gods, differing from the Lares, who were of human origin. 家の神、人より神となりたるラレスと異なれり

Penel'o-pe, the wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unravelled at night, what she wove by day. ユリシズの妻、夫の不在中多くの求愛者に迫られ其時織りつゝある織物を織り上ぐる迄の猶豫を求め日中織りたるものを夜に至りて解き終したり

Per'dix, the nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed into a partridge. デダラスの甥にて塔より伯父に投げられて鷓鴣に變化したり

Pha'e-ton, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained from his father permission to drive his chariot for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration. フイバス及びクリメニーの子にて一日父の車を驅ることを許されたるに火焰を發する馬を御するを得ざりしが故にジユピター火災を防止せんが爲めにエリダナス川に彼を投込みたり

Phi-lo-me'la, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale. 雅典の王パンデヂオンの女にてナイテンゲール（柴鶺鴒の類）に變化したり

Phin'e-us, a king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the harpies. スレースの王にて僞の罪を歸して子を盲目にし禁錮したる爲めに自らハーピーに盲目にせられ惱まされたり

Phle'gy-as, a king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment. ラピシーの王にてアポローの堂を燒きたるが爲めに地獄に於て將に落下せんとする樣なる大石の下に置かれたり

Phœ'bus, a title of Apollo, as god of the sun. 太陽の神としてのアポローの稱號

Phœ'nix, a fabulous bird, mentioned by Herodotus as apppearing but once in five hundred years. ヘロドタスが五百年に一回現はるゝとして記述したる謊誕の鳥

Pi-er'i-des, name for the muses; also the daughters of Pierius, changed by the muses into magpies for challenging them to sing. ミューズの名、又ミューズに唱歌の競爭を挑みし爲めにミューズに鵲に變化させられたるピリウスの女

Ple'ia-des or **Ple-i'a-des**, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione; transformed into the constellation of that name. アトラス及びプレアイオネの七人の女にて其名の星宿に變化したり

Plu'to, the god of Hades. 冥土の神

Plu'tus, the god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure. 來るときは跛にて遲く，去るときは翼を生じて速なる福の神

Pol-y-hym'ni-a, the muse who presided over singing and rhetoric. 唱歌修辭を司るミューズ

Pol-y-phe'mus, a giant who had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. 額の中央に一眼を有する巨人、ユリシズが酒に醉はせて其一眼を燃木にて燒き瞎したり

Po-mo'na, the goddess of orchards and fruits. 果樹園果實の神

Pri'am, the last king of Troy, the father of Hector, Paris, &c. ヘクター, パリス等の父なるトロイの最後の王

Pro·crus'tes, a savage robber, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out, but, if too long, lopped them to fit it. 殘忍なる盜賊にて俘虜をして臥床に橫らしめ短ければ引き伸ばし長ければ截り短めて臥床に適合せしめたり

Pro-me'the-us, the son of Iapetus, who, having stolen fire from heaven, was bound fast on mount Caucasus and tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver. イアペタスの子にて天より火を盜みコーカサス山上に縛られ禿鷲に其肝臟を喰れたり

Pros'er-pine, the wife of Pluto and queen of hell. プルトーの妻にて地獄の女王

Pro'te-us, one of the gods of the sea, who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes. 海神の一にて未來の事を豫言し種々なる形狀に變化する力を有せり

Psy'che, a nymph beloved by Cupid. She was made immortal by Jupiter. キユーピツドに戀愛されたる山水林野の女神にてヅユピターの爲めに不死とせられたり

Pyr'rhus, son of Achilles, who, like his father, was cruel and vindictive. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy. アキリスの子にて父の如く殘酷にして復讐を好めり、彼はトロイの攻圍に於て拔群の功を立てたり

Py'thon, a huge serpent, killed by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event. アポローの殺したる大蛇、アポローは其紀念としてピシアンゲームと稱する希臘四大祭の一を創始したり

QUADRI-FRONS, Janus, when represented with four faces. 四の顏面を有するヅエナス

Quin-qua'tri-a, a festival in honour of Minerva. ミナヴアの祭

Quir-i-na'lis, one of the hills of Rome; also a gate of the city. 羅馬の小山の一、又羅馬の門の一

Qui-ri'nus, a surname of Mars among the Romans. マースの羅馬名

RAX-A'NA, a Persian woman taken prisoner by Alexander, who became enamoured of her and married her. 歷山王の俘虜とせるペルシヤの婦人、歷山王彼女を戀愛して結婚せり

Re'mus, the brother of Romulus, exposed together with him by the cruelty of his grandfather. ローミュラスの弟にて兄と共に殘忍なる祖父に委棄されたり

Rhad-a-man'thus, a law-giver of Crete, famous for his justice and equity; whence he is represented as one of the judges in the lower world. 公平を以て名高きクリートの制法者にて下界にて裁判官となりしと云ふ

Rhe'a Sil'vi-a, the mother of Romulus and Remus. ローミュラスとリマスの母

Rhod'o-pe, a mountain in Thrace, covered all the year with snow. 年中雪に蔽はるゝスレースの山

Rom'u-lus, the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. He was the founder and first king of Rome. マース及びリア、シルヴィアの子、羅馬の建設者にて第一の王なり

Ros'cius, a Roman actor of great celebrity. 羅馬の名高き俳優

Ru'bi-con, a small river that separated Italy and Gaul. Julius Cæsar, by crossing it, began the civil wars of his time. 伊太利とゴールとの界に在る小河、シーザーは此河を渡りて内亂を起したり

Ru-bi'go, a goddess at Rome, particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn. 穀物を支配するが故に殊に農夫の崇拜する羅馬の女神

SA'LI-I, priests of Mars; twelve in number. マースに奉仕する十二人の僧

Sal-mo'ne-us, a king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder of Jove. ジョーブの雷を摸擬せし爲めに雷電に擊れたるエリスの王

Sar-dan-a-pa'lus, the last king of Syria, whose subjects revolted on account of his effeminacy. シリアの最後の王にて柔弱なるが故に臣民背反せり

Sat'urn, the father of Jupiter, who, when banished from the throne of

heaven by his son, fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age.* ジユピターの父にて天上の王位よりジユピターに追放されたる時伊太利に逃れ人民に農業及び有用なる技術を教へたり此時代を黄金時代と云ふ

Sat-ur-na'li-a, feats in honour of Saturn, in which great license was allowed, and slaves were on an equal footing with their masters. サタンの祭にて人々自由放縦の行動を許ろされ奴隷も主人と對等に振舞ふことを得たり

Sem'e-le, the mother of Bacchus. バツカスの母

Se-mir'a-mis, the celebrated Queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon. バビロンの城壁を築きたるアシリヤの名高き女王

Si-le'nus, the foster-father of Bacchus; hideously deformed and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. バツカスの養父、甚しく不具にして飲酒に耽けりたれども魔法の神と見做されたり

Sis'y-phus, a noted robber, who, for his crimes, was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back upon him. 名高き盗賊にて犯せる罪の罰として地獄に於て小山の頂へ大石を轉じ上ぐることを命ぜられたり其石常に彼の上に墜下し來れり

Som'nus, the son of Erebus and Nox, the god of Sleep. エレバス及びノツクスの子にて睡眠の神

Sphinx, a fabulous monster which put out riddles and devoured all who were unable to solve them; killing herself when Œdipus solved one proposed to him. 謎を發して之を解き得ざる人を喰ふ譫誕の怪物にてエデイパスが其發したる謎を解きたる時自殺せり

Styx, a poisonous stream on the borders of hell, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths. 地獄の境界に在る有毒なる流にて之に據り諸神が最も嚴肅なる宣誓を爲したり

Syl-va'nus, a Roman deity who presided over fields and cattle. 原野家畜を司配する羅馬の神

TAN'TA-LUS, a king of Lydia, who, for his misdeeds, was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink; and surrounded with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp. リデアの王、不行跡の爲めに湖中に置かれ飲まんとすれば其水退きて飲む能はず周圍に諸種の果實あれど之を把らんとするに把る能はず

Tar'ta-rus, the fabled place of punishment in the lower world. 下界に於ける刑場

Te-lem'a-chus, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope. ユリシズ及びペネローブの唯一の子

Tel'lus, the most ancient of all the gods after Chaos. She is honoured under the various names of Cybele, Ceres, &c., and is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk, to denote the fertility of the earth. 混沌後の最も古き神にしてシベリ、シリズ等種々の名を有し地球の豐饒なることを表はすため乳にて膨脹せる數多の乳房を有する婦人として象形されたり

Tem'pe, a valley of Thessaly, described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth. 地球上最も樂しき場所として詩人の記述したるセサレーの谷

Ter'mi-nus, a divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpations of land. 羅馬の神にて境界を司配し土地を不法に押領することを罰するものとせり

Terp-sich'o-re, the Muse who presided over dancing. 舞蹈を司るミューズ

Tha-li'a, one of the Muses, who was the patroness of comedy. 滑稽戯曲の保護者たるミューズの一

The'se-us, or **The-seus**, king of Athens, and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. 雅典の王にて古代の最も名高き勇士の一なり

Ti'tan, the son of Coelus and Vesta or Terra, who dethroned his brother Saturn and kept him imprisoned until released by his son Jupiter. セラス及びヴエスタ又はテラの子にて兄サタンを廢し其子ジユピターが放免せし迄禁錮し置きたり

Tri'ton, the son of Neptune, and his trumpeter. ネプチユンの子にて其喇叭手たり

Tro'i-lus, son of Priam and Hecuba. プライアム及びヘキユバの子

Tyn-dar'i-dæ, sons of Tyndarus, viz., Castor and Pollux. チンダラスの子卽ちカスター及びポラツクス

U-LYS'SES, the son of Laertes; the most eloquent, wise, and polite leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war. レエルテイスの子にてトロイの戰に於ける希臘の最も能辨聰明にして且溫厚なる指揮者たり

U-ra'ni-a, the Muse who presides over astronomy. 天文を司るミユーズ

U'-ra-nus, the most ancient of the gods. 最も古き神

VA-CU'NA, the goddess of rest and ease. 休息安慰の神

Ve'nus, the goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and mirth. 愛情溫雅美麗及び歡樂の女神

Ver-tum'nus, a deity presiding over the seasons, particularly Spring. 季節殊に春を司る神

Ves'ta, a goddess, who, like the Greek Hestia, presided over the public and private hearth. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out. 希臘のヘスチアの如く公私の竈を支配する女神にて其堂に供へたる神聖なる燈火は處女常に之を護りて滅せしむることなし

Vul'can, the son of Jupiter and Juno, who, with the Cyclops, forged the thunderbolts of Jove. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. ジユピター及びジユノーの子にしてサイクロツプスと共にジョーブの雷霆を鍛製したり、火の神にて金工を司配したり

XAN'THO, a sea-nymph. 海の女神

Xan'thus, the Scamander, so called among the gods. 諸神間に稱ふらるゝ小亞細亞に在るスカマンダー河の名

Xan-tip'pe, the wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill-humor and peevishness. ソクラテスの氣六ヶ敷き妻

ZEPH'Y-RUS, one of the winds and son of Astræus and Aurora. アストリアス及びチーロラの子にて西風なり

Ze'tes, son of Boreas and Orithnia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies. ボリアス及びチリスニアの子にてカレエイスの弟なり、兄と共に彼にハピーを追ふたり

Ze'thus, the son of Jupiter and Antiope, very expert in music, ジュピター及びアンチチープの子にて音楽の名手なり

Zeus,—a name of Jupiter. ジュピターの一名

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